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A VIEW

OF THE

PRESENT STATE

OF

DERBYSHIRE;

WITH AN ACCOUNT

OF ITS MOST REMARKABLE

ANTIQUITIES;

ILLUSTRATED BY

AN ACCURATE MAP AND PLATES.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

By JAMES PILKINGTON.

DERBY: Printed and sold by J. DREWRY;
Sold also by J. JOHNSON, No. 72, St. Paul's Church-Yard;
And J. DEIGHTON, Holborn, LONDON.

M,DCC,LXXXIX.

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A VIEW

OF THE PRESENT STATE OF

DERBYSHIRE, &c.

CHAP. I.

A general view of the ancient and modern ſtate of Derbyſhire.

IF we go back to the remote ages of antiquity, we ſhall meet with very few records or monuments to illuſtrate the hiſtory of Britain previous to the appearance of the Romans in this part of the world. However from an attentive ſurvey of Derbyſhire we ſhall find, that the ſtate of the county at this diſtant period is not involved entirely in darkneſs. There are ſtill remaining ſome faint traces of the civil policy and religion of the moſt ancient inhabitants of Britain. Of theſe I propoſe to point out the moſt remarkable, and to deſcribe the changes, which have taken place in each reſpectively, in ſucceeding ages.

SECTION I.

Government and civil policy of the county.

IN the wild and uncultivated parts of the Peak are ſtill exiſting ſeveral Druidical remains. I ſhall have occaſion to take notice of ſome ancient monuments of this kind which are ſuppoſed by the learned to be places of council and courts of juſtice. Here the original inhabitants of this country met to deliberate upon the great concerns of the nation, in times of war and peace. Here were likewiſe their ſeats of judgment for the trial and puniſhment of criminals. But, when the Romans invaded and conquered this part of Britain, a great revolution was produced in the government and civil policy of the country. They divided their new dominions into provinces, and Derbyſhire was comprehended in that, which was diſtinguiſhed by the name of Britannia prima. It alſo formed a part of the nation, which was called the Coritani, and which included likewiſe the five other counties of Nottingham, Leiceſter, Northampton, Rutland, and Lincoln.

Though we cannot aſcertain exactly the length of time the Romans were in poſſeſſion of

of Derbyſhire, yet they have left behind them various and undoubted evidence of having abode here for a conſiderable period. It is an unqueſtionable fact, that they had a ſtation at Little-Cheſter near Derby. Encampments alſo have been diſcovered in other parts of the county, which from coins found in them have been juſtly ſuppoſed to be Roman. I have already noticed three blocks of lead, which moſt probably belonged to the ſame people. That one of them did ſo, the inſcription upon it proves in the moſt deciſive manner. Coins have been alſo met with in various parts of the county, both in a collected and ſcattered ſtate, with Roman legends upon them. But the moſt remarkable veſtiges of this ancient and warlike nation now remaining are the roads, which may be traced, extending in different directions, throughout the county. Theſe were very probably formed with a view of maintaining a mutual communication between the military poſts, which had been eſtabliſhed in different ſituations. The traces of theſe roads are daily becoming more imperfect, and the knowledge of them would have been almoſt loſt, if Mr. Pegge had not undertaken, about twenty years ago, to inveſtigate and deſcribe the two principal ones, which appear in this county.*

* Perambulation of the greater and leſſer Roman roads in Derbyſhire.

The road, the courſe of which he has taken the greateſt pains to aſcertain, is Ikenild-ſtreet, which, he ſuppoſes, extended thro' Derbyſhire from the ſouth-weſt to the north-eaſt extremity. He firſt endeavours to prove the exiſtence of ſuch a road from the beſt ancient authorities; and then attempts from the light, which they afford, and from his own diſcoveries, to aſcertain the exact courſe of it throughout its whole extent. With what degree of ſucceſs he has executed his deſign, I think myſelf not fully competent to judge: but as far as my own obſervations and enquiries have gone, they have led me to conſider his inveſtigation as accurate and juſt.

According to Mr. Pegge, the Ikenild-ſtreet or greater Roman road entered Derbyſhire at Monk's bridge, about two miles from Burton, and extended in a direct line over Egginton heath to Littleover. From this village it ran in a north-eaſt direction on the weſt ſide of the town of Derby. It was carried acroſs Nun's-green, and down Darley ſlade to the ſtation at Little-Cheſter. It is generally allowed, that there was once a bridge over the river Derwent at this place, and I have taken ſome pains to determine its preciſe ſituation. Some writers have fixed it a little way northward of the walls of the ſtation. But it is the opinion of ſome of

of the inhabitants of Little-Cheſter, that it was in the ſame line with the ſtreet, which appears to have been carried thro' the middle of it. From Little-Cheſter the road is very evident, in dry ſeaſons, in the paſtures on the north ſide of the village. It paſſes to the eaſt of Breadſall priory; and on the right hand of the alms-houſes on Morley moor, Mr. Pegge ſays, a large raiſed fragment of it may be clearly diſcerned. After running acroſs the moor, it appears very high and conſpicuous at the fence about 100 yards eaſt of Brackley gate. The next place, where it is ſeen, is on the eaſt ſide of the lodge in Horſley park. It afterwards croſſes the road lying betwixt Nottingham and Wirkſworth, about 100 yards weſt of Horſley Woodhouſe. From hence it is carried to a houſe, called Cumberſome, which ſtands upon it. Croſſing Bottle-brook and paſſing by the Smithy houſes, it is very high and viſible in the Street lane, which very probably derives its name from it. Leaving this lane it runs thro' the fields to the road, which lies betwixt Heage and Ripley, and appears directly oppoſite to Harthay-houſe. Then pointing to Cony-green houſe, it croſſes two lanes, one leading from Pentrich mill to Pentrich town, and the other from Pentrich common to Pentrich town. It afterwards paſſes on the eaſt

ſide of the camp on Pentrich common, and extends towards Okerthorpe. Before it reaches this place, it enters the encloſures, but returning into the village may be ſeen in ſeveral parts of it. From hence it runs to Kendal's, where ſome faint traces of it have been obſerved. It then croſſes the road, and goes into the fields on the right hand, and on the declivity of the hill appears again on the other ſide of the road. From hence its courſe lies thro' the demeſne land of Shirland hall, called the Day carrs, extending in a direct line for Higham. Mr. Pegge ſuppoſes, that from this place to Claycroſs it kept the turnpike Road, and that Stretton derives its name from it. From Claycroſs it paſſes to Egſton, a farm belonging to Sir Henry Hunloke. From hence it is viſible about 300 yards, running acroſs ſome ſmall encloſures, particularly the quaker's burying ground and a part of Tupton moor, (now encloſed) very near to the blackſmith's ſhop. Mr. Pegge thinks, it then points for the middle of Sir Henry Hunloke's avenue. Beyond this place he could not diſcover any traces of it, but imagines, that it was carried from hence to Cheſterfield, where, he ſeems confident, that the Romans had a ſtation. No marks of this road to the north of Cheſterfield are to be diſcovered in this county. But it is the gene-

ral

ral opinion, that it extended on the eaſt ſide of Rother, to the weſt of Killimarſh church, and that, croſſing the river at Beighton, it entered the county of York at that place.

The leſſer Roman road is diſtinguiſhed by ſeveral names: The Bath-way, Bathingate,* and Bathom-gate. It extends from Buxton to Brough near Hope, and is about 10 miles in length. I have already ſhewn, that there is good ground for believing, that the Romans made uſe of the water, and baths, at the former of theſe places; and I ſhall have an opportunity, when I come to examine more particularly this part of the county, of giving ſome reaſons for ſuppoſing, that they had a ſtation in the latter ſituation, which has been now mentioned. Theſe two points being admitted, it will naturally follow, that they would eſtabliſh ſome mode of communication between ſuch places. In confirmation of this opinion Mr. Pegge has endeavoured to diſcover a road, which extends from Buxton to Brough. He ſeems to have inveſtigated it with clearneſs and certainty. He began to trace it at the north eaſt extremity. After leaving Brough, and paſſing the ſecond water flaſh, commonly called the Burgwaſh, which is made by Bradwell

 brook,

* Dugdale Bar. Vol. II, p. 897.

brook, he diſcovered the road in the lane, much raiſed, but broken into fragments. It then enters Bull-meadow, running up on the left hand with the hedge, which ſtands upon it. From hence it winds into the ſtrait lane which leads to Smalldale. At this place it turns up into the paſtures, called Doctor's paſture and Bagſhaw paſture: but in this part it is ſcarcely viſible. However its courſe may afterwards be aſcertained with eaſe. It proceeds in a direct line to the ſtone fence, which divides Bradwell moor, and Tideſwell moor. From hence it keeps a courſe, equally ſtrait, to the encloſures of the dam of the foreſt. This is the moſt perfect and conſpicuous part of it. Here, a few yards within Hernſtone lane, it enters the encloſures on the left hand, where its courſe in the month of June 1769, was very diſcernable on account of the different colour of the graſs, till it enters the ſtrait lane which goes to Fairfield. It then winds to the left hand towards this village, and having paſſed it, proceeds to, and is ſuppoſed to terminate at Buxton.

However there is, according to tradition, another Roman road, the extremity of which appears at the diſtance of a few miles from Buxton. It begins at Hurdlow-houſe, and extends

extends to Pike-hall. It runs nearly parallel with the turnpike road, which leads to Aſhbourn. It appears highly probable, that this road was once a means of communication between the bath at Buxton, and the ſtation or encampment, which I ſhall have occaſion hereafter to ſhew the Romans had at Parwich.

Beſides the evidence, which has now been given, that this county was formerly in the poſſeſſion and ſubject to the government of the Romans, ſeveral other circumſtances might be mentioned to eſtabliſh the reality of the fact. But in this general view of the matter the obſervations, which have now been made, may be ſufficient for ſuch a purpoſe.

Very ſoon after the Romans quitted Britain, it was divided into ſeven kingdoms by the Saxons, and Derbyſhire was one of the ſixteen counties, of which that of Mercia conſiſted. Its inhabitants in conjunction with thoſe of Nottinghamſhire were diſtinguiſhed by the name of Mercii Aquilonares; becauſe they were ſituated principally on the northern ſide of the river Trent. There ſeems to have been a cloſe connection between theſe two counties in the adminiſtration of their civil policy, till the time of Henry III. Before his reign they had

had the ſame ſheriff, and the aſſizes for both were held at Nottingham. But at the period, which I have now mentioned, this priviledge was purchaſed for a ſum of money by the burgeſſes at Derby.

Derbyſhire is divided into ſix hundreds, and is ſaid to contain about 440 hamlets. At what period theſe diviſions were made, perhaps it is not poſſible with clearneſs to aſcertain. It appears from hiſtory, that they have not always born their preſent names. If we examine Domeſday book, we ſhall find ſome wapentakes and hundreds, which are now entirely forgotten and unknown. But in their ſtead we have other general diviſions of the county, which are of a more modern date. When the Norman ſurvey was made, we meet with the Scavedale wapentac, Hameleſtun wapentac, Moreleſtan wapentac, Walecroſs wapentac, and Pechelers. Theſe diſtinctions have but little correſpondence with the wapentake of Wirkſworth, and the hundreds of High Peak, Scarſdale, Appletree,* Repinton, and Moreleſton. From comparing alſo the pariſhes and hamlets contained in each reſpectively, there is not much agreement, even where there is a reſemblance in the names. The diviſions which

* Tho' in Domeſday book this be not a general diviſion of the county, yet reference is expreſsly made to the wapentake of Appletree.

which appear in Domeſday book, are, without doubt, of Saxon appointment. But I pretend not to aſſign the time or occaſion of thoſe, by which the different parts of the county are at preſent diſtinguiſhed.

It is deſerving of notice, that the ſouth part of Derbyſhire is conſiderably intermixed with Leiceſterſhire. The pariſh of Ravenſton, belonging to the former county, is entirely ſurrounded by the latter: And on the other hand both Netherſeal and Overſeal, parts of Leiceſterſhire, lie within Derbyſhire. Mr. Burton has endeavoured to account for this intermixed ſtate of different counties in this manner. He thinks it probable, firſt, that in the Saxon times, when ſome ſheriffs were hereditary and ſome officiary, and had juriſdiction over the counties, ſome manors in other counties adjacent, either by compoſition or grant from the king or other perſons, were made ſubject to another ſheriff's authority or juriſdiction, and ſo by time were incorporated into the body of the other county, tho' they were really no part of them but belonged to that county, within whoſe circumference they lie. Secondly, that in the time of the Saxon heptarchy, when the ſeven kings made frequent encroachments upon each other, thoſe lands, which they had uſurped

uſurped and obtained by force, tho' lying in another county, and under the authority of another perſon, they kept and incorporated into their own counties, tho' they had no juſt claim to them; for, he adds, that this nation was divided into counties by the Britains about the time of king Arthur, though king Alfred made great alterations in them afterwards, appears from an old treatiſe on the laws of this land, called the *Mirrour of Juſtice*, vouched by Bradſhaw, attorney-general to king Edward VI. *Plowd. Com. fol.* 8.

When the Norman ſurvey was made, all the lands and tenements upon them in Derbyſhire belonged to ſeventeen diſtinct proprietors; King William, the biſhop of Cheſter, the abby of Burton, Hugh the earl, Roger of Poictou, Henry de Ferieres, William Peverel, Walter de Aincurt, Geoffrey Alſelin, Ralph the ſon of Hubert, Ralph de Burun, Haſcuit Muſard, Gilbert de Gand, Nigel de Statford, Robert the ſon of William, Roger de Buſli, the Thanes of the king.

The tenants, who occupied land under theſe different proprietors, are alſo ſometimes noted. It would be foreign to my purpoſe to enlarge upon the nature of the tenures, by which they held

held their farms. I ſhall however, in the ſequel of this volume, occaſionly take notice of ſome of the moſt curious and remarkable.

We have ſtill ſome remains of the civil policy of theſe times. The court of the duchy of Lancaſter and the Peverel court may both be conſidered in this light. The honor of Tutbury and hundred of Appletree both belong to the duchy of Lancaſter. The courts of pleas, commonly called the three weeks courts, are regularly held for the honor at Tutbury, and for the hundred at Sudbury. In theſe courts all debts and damages under forty ſhillings, viz. for goods ſold, ſervants wages, labourers hire, agiſtment of cattle, rent, money lent, treſpaſſes, aſſaults, and divers other matters, are recoverable.—Mr. Henry Smith, of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, is the ſteward.

The towns, villages, and places, compriſed within the juriſdiction of the Honor of Tutbury, and the Hundred of Appletree.

Great Appleby.	Linton.	Booton.
Catton.	Lullington.	Aſton-on-Trent.
Chilcote.	Newhall.	Barrow.
Croxall.	Stanton.	Bretby.
Edingall.	Stapenhill.	Breaſon.
Drakelow.	Willeſley.	Wilſtrop.
Greaſley.	Alvaſton.	Chellaſton.

Eggin-

*Egginton.
Findern.
Foremark.
Hartſhorn.
Ingleby.
Melbourne.
King's-Newton.
Newton Solney.
Normanton.
Oſmaſton.
*Sinfen.
*Arleſton.
Stanton.
Stanton by Dale.
Swarkeſton.
Ticknall.
*Twyford.
*Stenſon.
Weſton-on-trent.
*Doveridge.
*Marſton Mont.
*Somerſall Herb.
Aſhborne.
*Atlow.
*Bradborne.
Bradley.
Eaton.
Alſop.
*Edlaſton.
*Wyaſton.
Fenney Bentley.
Kniveton.
Mappleton.
Offcote.
Underwood.
Parwich.
*Snelſon.
Tiſſington.
Lea.
Alleſtrey.
*Belper.
*Heage.
*Holbrooke.
*Breadſall.
*Chaddeſden.
*Duffield.
*Haſlewood.
*Windley.
*Turnditch.
*Hulland.
*Itheridge Hay.
*Kedleſton.
*Mercaſton.
*Mugginton.
*Radborne.
*Shottle.
*Poſtern.
*Spoondon.
*Stanley.
*Mapperley.
Weſton Underwood.
*Alkmanton.
*Barton.
*Barton Field.
*HungryBentley
*Boylſton.
*Brailsford.
*Cubley.
*Ch. Broughton.
*Dalbury.
*Dalbury Lees.
*Etwall.
*Burnaſton.
*Foſton.
*Scropton.
*Hollington.
*Longford.
*Norbury.
*Roſton.
*Oſlaſton.
*Thurvaſton.
*Rodſley.
*Shirley.
*Yeovley.
*Sudbury.
*Sutton.
*Truſley.
*Aſh.
Aſhford.
Great Longſon.
Monyaſh.
Baſlow.

Bow-

Thoſe marked * are within the hundred.

Bowden Chapel.
Bowden Middle-cale.
Chelmorton.
Darley.
Eyam.
Gloſſop.
Hatherſage.
Hope.
Peak Foreſt.
Tideſwell.
Wormhill.
Youlgrave.
*Alderwaſley.
*Aſhleyhay.
Ballidon.
Bonſall.
Braſſington.
Aldwarke.
Calow.
Ible.
Dethick.
Tanſley.
Lea.
Elton.
Hartington.
Hognaſton.
Hopton.
Carfington.
Kirk Ireton.
Ireton-Wood.
Matlock.
Middleton.
Cromford.
Smerrill.
Wenſley.
Snitterton.
Wirkſworth.

In the Peverel court likewiſe actions are ſometimes brought for the recovery of ſmall debts. The principal advantage, which it poſſeſſes, is, that the proceedings in it are more expeditious and leſs expenſive than thoſe in the courts at Weſtminſter. It is held at Basford near Nottingham, and John Balguy, of Swanwick, Eſq; is the Steward. The following are the places, which lie within the juriſdiction of this court.

An alphabetical catalogue of the names of towns within the Honor of Peverel.

Abbey deDerley.
Abbey de Dale.
Aſhford.
Alfreton.
Aſhover.
Alſopp.
Alderwaſley.
AppletreeHund.
Aſhborne.
Bolſover.
Bradwell.
Bungwell.

Black-

Blackwell.
Brimington.
Barlborough.
Buxton.
Brampton.
Baſlow.
Bentley.
Bradley.
Belper.
Bonſall.
Braſſington.
Bakewell.
Codnor.
Clatwill.
Chatſworth.
Crich.
Calow.
Cookeſley.
Cromford.
Crowdecote.
Coldbrooke.
Chaddeſden.
Derley in Peak.
Dore.
Dunſton.
Denby.
Dethick.
Duckmanton.
Duffield.
Eſnoterwick.
Eyam.
Elton Manor.
Etwell.
Fairfield.
Foreſt Peak.
Glapwell.
Nether Haddon.
Hope.
Hope Dale.
Hucklow Mines.
Hucklow Hamlet
Haverſage Man.
Haſſop.
Hatherſage.
Haſland.
Holbrook.
Hopton.
Heage.
Hulland.
Hartington.
Heſelbeck.
Iball.
Ireton.
Ilkeſton.
Killimarſh.
Kedleſton.
Langley.
Longford.
Litton.
Lea.
Matlock.
Middleton.
Marton.
Melbourn.
Mappleton.
Normanton.
Normanville.
Oxcroft.
Pinkſton.
Peak Miners.
Peak Caſtle.
Pentridge.
Park Hall.
Pillſley.
Riſley.
Ripley,
Stanton.
Shirland.
Somerville.
Summercoat.
Scarcliff.
Spoondon.
Shatton.
Stavely.
Shackethorne.
Starwigge.
Snitterton.
Stoke in Peak.
Sandiacre.
Stanton.
Totley.
Tibſhelf.
Tolebury.
Tideſwell.
Tanſley.
Underwood.

Water-

Waterfield.	Whitefield.	North Wingfield.
Walton.	Whittington.	Wirkſworth.
Wormhill.	Wakebridge.	Weſton.
Wingfield.	Whitwell.	Wenſley.

Beſides theſe courts, I have already taken notice of two other, which are held in the high Peak and wapentake of Wirkſworth.* The deſign of them, I have ſhewn to be the regulation of the mineral concerns of Derbyſhire. At the ſame time it appeared, that they are in ſome meaſure derived from the Romans, by whom the mines of this county were undoubtedly worked.

At what particular time Derbyſhire was firſt repreſented in parliament, I have not been able to diſcover with certainty. But there is no doubt, but that it ſent two knights thither, as early as the twenty-third of Edward I. I ſhall inſert in this place a catalogue† of thoſe, who have enjoyed this honour from ſo remote a period to the preſent day. The time alſo allowed by the writs of expences, in repairing to, and returning from great councils and parliaments, at the places where they were generally held, was, at Cambridge, two days; Coventry one; York two; Glouceſter

* Vol. 1. Page 110.

† Prynn's Brev. Parl. vol. 4, p. 663.

three and four; Leiceſter one; London and Weſtminſter four; Northampton two; Nottingham one; Sarum four and five; and Wincheſter four and five. The firſt column ſhews the time of repreſentation; the ſecond the place where the parliaments and councils were held; and the third the perſons who were choſen.

P. EDWARD I.

23 Weſtmin. Hen. de Kniveton, Giles de Meynell.
25 London, Robert Dethick, Thomas Foljambe.
26 York, H. de Braillsford, H. Fitz-Herbert.
28 London, Geffry de Greſley, Rob. de Frechville.
28 Lincoln, Ralf de Frechevile, Geffrey de Greſley.
29 Lincoln, Ralf de Frechevile, Geffrey de Greſley.
30 London, Thomas Folejambe, Robert de Toks.
33 Weſtmin. Henry Folejambe, William Faunel.
34 C. Weſt. Rob. de Detheck, Giles de Meynell.
35 Carliſle. *Ledula Amiſſa.*

EDWARD II.

1 Northam. Ralf Frecheville, William Faunell.
2 Weſtmin. Thomas Folejambe, —— ——.
4 London. William Faunell, Thomas Folejambe.
5 Weſtmin. William Reſoll, William Faunell.
6 Weſtmin. Ralf de Frechevill, —— ——.
8 York, William Faunell, Thomas Folejambe.
8 Weſtmin. Robert Staunton, John Twyford.
9 Lincoln, John Beaufay, Robert de Staunton.
10 C. Linc. Robert de Staunton, John Deynecourt.
12 York, John de Twyford, Ralf de Cromwell.

12 York,

P.
12 York, John Deyncourt, John de Twyford.
17 Weſtmin. Hugh de Meignell, Nic. de Langeford.
18 Weſtmin. Ralf de Reſeby, William Roſell.
19 Weſtmin. William Roſell, John de Beauſey.

EDWARD III.

1 Weſtmin. Thomas de Stanton, Will. Michell.
1 Lincoln, Will. de Samperton, Simon de Ceſtre.
1 Weſtmin. Will. Michell, R. Ingram de Etewell.
2 Weſtmin. John de Beaufay, William Michel.
2 N. Sarum. Robert de Maynhull, John Beaufay.
4 Weſtmin. Edm. de Appelby, John de Verdon.
4 Wincheſt. Rob. de Maignel, Hugh de Maignel.
5 Weſtmin. Hugh Fitz-Hugh de Meynhul, Roger de Okerore.
6 Weſtmin. Robert de Meignill, William Michel.
6 Weſtmin. Hugh de Meignill, Rob. de Meignill.
6 Weſtmin. R. de Meignill, Peter de Wakebrigg.
7 York, Will. de Saperton, Simon de Ceſtre.
7 York, R. de Meignil, Peter de Wakebrigg.
8 Weſtmin. Rob. de Ingram, John de Hambury.
8 York, Will. de Saperton, Simon de Ceſtre.
9 York, Henry de Kniveton, John Cockeyn.
10 Council at Nottingh. } Peter de Wakebrigge, Hugh de Muſkham.
11 Weſtmin. William Michel, ——— Adam.
11 Weſtmin. Giles de Meynill, Robert Franceys.
11 Weſtmin. Giles de Meynill, John Cockayn.
12 Weſtmin. Giles de Meynill, Robert Fraunceys.
12 Council at Northamp. } John Cokeyn, Godfrey Folejaumbe.
12 Weſtmin. John Deyncourts, John de Twyford.

P.
13 Weſtmin. John Cokynn, Thomas Adam.
13 Weſtmin. John Cokayn, Roger de Cheſter.
14 Weſtmin. Godfrey Folejambe, John Cokayn.
14 Weſtmin. Robert Ingram, Robert Greſleleye.
14 Weſtmin. Robert Ingram, —— ———.
14 Weſtmin. Rob. Touks, John Beauſey.
15 Weſtmin. John Cockeyn, Robert de Irland.
17 Weſtmin. Thomas Adam, Robert Aſheburn.
18 Weſtmin. John Cokayn, John Foucher.
20 Weſtmin. Giles de Meignill, Roger de Emerton.
20 Weſtmin. Will de Aſhewell, John de Chelaſton.
21 Weſtmin. Roger de Enyton, Robert de Aſhburn.
22 Weſtmin. John de Rochford, John de Chelaſton.
22 Weſtmin. Rog. de Enynton, Rob. de Aſhebourn.
24 Weſtmin. John Cockeyn, John Foucher.
25 Weſtmin. John Cockeyn, John Foucher.
26 Weſtmin. Roger de Padley, Will de Cheſtre.
26 C. at Weſt. Robert de Twyford, —— ———.
27 Weſtmin. Robert Fraunceys, —— ———.
28 Weſtmin. H. de Braylesford, Robert Fraunceys.
29 Weſtmin. Thomas Adam, John Beck.
31 Weſtmin. Robert Fraunces, Thomas Adam.
31 Weſtmin. W. de Wakebrugg, Mi. de Breideſton.
31 Weſtmin. Robert Fraunces, Thomas Adam.
32 Weſtmin. Will. de Wakeburgg, Roger Michel.
34 Weſtmin. Robert Fraunceys, John Foucher.
34 Weſtmin. Hen. de Braillesford, John Cockayn.
35 Weſtmin. Hen. de Braillesford, John Cockayn.
36 Weſtmin. John Cockayn, Robert Fraunceys.
37 Weſtmin. Edmund de Apelby. —— ———.
38 Weſtmin. Godf. Foljambe, Hen. de Braillesford.
39 Weſtmin. Rob. de Twyford, Ralph de Stathom.

42 Weſt-

P.
42 Weſtmin. Robert de Twyford, John Foucher.
43 Weſtmin. Godfrey Foljambe, Rob. de Twyford.
45 Weſtmin. Godfrey Foljambe, John Foucher.
45 C. Winch. Godfrey Foljambe, John Foucher.
46 Weſtmin. Alured de Sulney, John Fraunceys.
47 Weſtmin. William Bokepnys, Ralph de Stathom.
50 Weſtmin. Edm. de Appleby, Ralph de Stathom.
51 Weſtmin. J. de la Pole de Hertingdon, E. Foucher

RICHARD II.

1 Weſtmin. Alured Sulwy, Robert de Twyford.
2 Glouceſt. Oliver de Bartoun, Ralf de Stathom.
2 Weſtmin. Alured de Sulny, J. Curſon de Ketilſton
3 Weſtmin. T. de Marchynton, R. de Braillesford.
4 Northam. Oliver de Barton, Will. de Sallowe.
5 Weſtmin. T. de Twyford, T. de Marchyngton.
5 Weſtmin. T. de Marchyngton, Phil. de Okire.
6 Weſtmin. Tho. de Werneſley, John Curſon.
6 Weſtmin. T. de Marchyngton, R. de Brailesford.
7 Weſtmin. John Curſon, Ralph de Braillesford.
7 N. Sarum, Robert Fraunceys, Will de Adderly.
8 Weſtmin. Tho de Weneſly, Will de Detheckes-
9 Weſtmin. Robert Fraunceyes, Will de Adderly.
12 Cambrid. Nic. de Montgomery, Rob Fraunceys.
13 Weſtmin. Thomas Wendeſly, Nic Montgomery.
14 Weſtmin. William Adderly, Thomas Folgeam.
15 Weſtmin. Philip de Okoure, Thomas Foljambe.
16 Winchef. John Dabridgecourt, Nic Gouſill, jun.
17 Weſtmin. Tho de Wendeſly, John de la Pole.
18 Weſtmin. John Cokayne, Peter de Melbourn.
20 Weſtmin. Will Dethek, Roger de Bradeburn.
21 Weſtmin. John Dabriggecourt, Will Meynill.

P. HENRY IV.

1 Weſtmin. Walter Blount, John Curſon.
2 Weſtmin. Thomas de Greſeley, Peter del Pole.
4 Weſtmin. John Cokayne, Roger Leche.
5 Weſtmin. Nic de Longford, John Curſon.
6 Coventry. John Cokayn, Roger Bradburn.
8 Weſtmin. Roger Leche, Roger Bradſhaw.
9 Glouceſt. Robert de Strelley, Thomas Okere.
12 Weſtmin. Nic Mountgomery, Rob. Fraunceys.

HENRY V.

1 Weſtmin. Roger Leche, Thomas Chaworth.
1 Leiceſter. Philip Leche, Nic Mountgomery.
2 Weſtmin. Roger Leche, Thomas Greſley.
3 Weſtmin. Nic Moungomery, John de la Pole.
5 Weſtmin. Thomas de Greſley, John de Pole.
8 Weſtmin. Thomas Blount, Henry Booth.
8 Weſtmin. John de Strelley, Thomas de Okere.
9 Weſtmin. Nic Goſyll, Thomas Okeover.

HENRY VI.

1 Weſtmin. Richard Vernon, John Cockeyn.
2 Weſtmin. Henry Booth, John Curſon.
3 Weſtmin. Henry Bothe, Thomas Makeworth.
4 Leiceſter, Richard Vernon, John de la Pole.
6 Weſtmin. John Cockayn, Henry del Both.
8 Weſtmin. John Curſon, Gerard Meynell.
9 Weſtmin. John Cokayne, Thomas Makworth.
13 Weſtmin. John Curſun, Gerard Meynell.
15 Cambrid. Fulk Vernon, Robert Franceys.
20 Weſtmin. John Curſun, William Vernon.
25 Cambrid. Walter Blount, Nic Fitz Herbert.

27 Weſt-

P.
27 Weſtmin. John Sacheverel, Walter Blount, Eſq;
28 Weſtmin. William Vernon, John Sacheverel.
29 Weſtmin. Will Vernon, Eſq; Wal. Blount, Eſq;
31 Reading, Wal. Blount, Eſq; Nic Fitz Herbert,
33 Weſtmin. Walter Blount, Eſq; Rob Baily, Eſq;
39 Weſtmin. John Greiſley, Kt. Wal. Blount, Eſq;

EDWARD IV.

7 Weſtmin. William Blount, William Vernon.
12 Weſtmin. Nic. Longford, James Blount.
17 Weſtmin. John Greſley, Henry Vernon.

The Writs, Returns, and Indentures, from the 17th of Edward IV. to the 33d of Henry VIII. are all loſt.

HENRY VIII.

33 Weſtmin. —— ——, Kt. George Vernon, Eſq;

EDWARD VI.

1 Weſtmin. —— ——, —— ——.
6 Weſtmin. Tho. Cockyn, Kt. H. Bradburn, Kt.

MARY.

1 Weſtmin. John Port, Kt. Rich Blackwall, Eſq;
1 Oxford, Francis Curſon, Thomas Powtrell.

PHILIP and MARY.

1 & 2 Weſtm. —— ——, —— ——.
2 & 3 Weſtm. H. Bradborn, Kt. — Vincent, Eſq;
4 & 5 Weſtm. John Zouch, Godfr. Foljambe, Eſq;

P. ELIZABETH.

1 Weſtmin. ——— ———, ——— ———.
5 Weſtmin. W. St. Lowe, Kt. R Wenneſley, Eſq;
13 Weſtmin. Fran Curſon, Eſq; R. Wenneſley, Eſq;
14 Weſtmin. Gil. Talbot, Eſq; Hen. Cavendiſh, Eſq;
27 Weſtmin. Hen. Talbot, Eſq; H. Cavendiſh, Eſq;
28 Weſtmin. Hen. Talbot, Eſq; H. Cavendiſh, Eſq;
31 Weſtmin. John Zouch, Eſq; H. Cavendiſh, Eſq;
35 Weſtmin. G. Manners, Eſq; H. Cavendiſh, Eſq;
39 Weſtmin. ——— ———, ——— ———,
43 Weſtmin. Fra. Leake, Eſq; P. Frecheville, Eſq;

JAMES I.

1 Weſtmin. John Harper, Kt. W. Knyfton, Eſq;
12 Weſtmin. ——— ———, ——— ———,
18 Weſtmin. William Lord Cavendiſh, John Stanhope, Kt.
21 Weſtmin. Will. Lord Cavendiſh, Peter Frecheville, Kt.

CHARLES I.

1 Weſtmin. William Lord Cavendiſh, John Stanhope, Eſq;
1 Weſtmin. William Lord Cavendiſh, John Manners, Eſq;
3 Weſtmin. E. Leeche, Eſq; John Fretchvile, Eſq;
15 Weſtmin. John Manners, Eſq; John Curſon, Bt.
16 Weſtmin. John Curſon, Bart. John Cook, Kt.

CHARLES II.

12 Weſtmin. Henry Cavendiſh, Viſcount Mansfield, John Ferrers, Eſq;

13 Weſt-

P.
13 Weſtmin. Will. Lord Cavendiſh, *John Fretchvile, Eſq;
31 Weſtmin. William Lord Cavendiſh, William Sacheverell, Eſq;
31 Weſtmin. William Lord Cavendiſh, William Sacheverell, Eſq;
32 Oxford, William Lord Cavendiſh, William Sacheverell, Eſq;

JAMES II.

1 Weſtmin. Robert Coke, Bt. Gilbert Clerke, Kt.

WILLIAM and MARY.

1 Weſtmin. Gilbert Clerke, Kt. Philip Gell, Bt.
2 Weſtmin. Gilb. Clerke, Kt. Henry Gilbert, Eſq;

WILLIAM III.

7 Weſtmin. Hon. William Marquis of Hartington, Gilbert Clerke, Kt.
10 Weſtmin. Hon. William Marquis of Hartington, Thomas Coke, Eſq;
12 Weſtmin. Rt. Hon. Will Marquis of Hartington, Rt. Hon. John Lord Roos.
13 Weſtmin. John Curſon, Eſq; Tho. Coke, Eſq;

ANNE.

1 Weſtmin. John Curſon, Eſq; Tho. Coke, Eſq;
4 Weſtmin. John Curſon, Eſq; Tho. Coke, Eſq;
7 Weſtmin. Rt. Hon. Thomas Coke, Eſq; Vice Chamberlain, John Curſon, Eſq;
9 Weſtmin. John Curſon, Eſq; Godf. Clark, Eſq;
12 Weſtmin. John Curzon, Eſq; Godf. Clark, Eſq;

GEORGE

* In his place deceas'd, William Sacheverell, eſq.

YEAR. GEORGE I.

1714 Sir John Curzon, Bart. Godfrey Clarke.
1722 Sir John Curzon, Bart. Godfrey Clarke.

GEORGE II.

1727 Sir Nathaniel Curſon, Bart. Godfrey Clarke.
1734 Lord Ch. Cavendiſh, Sir Nath. Curzon, Bart.
1741 Marquis of Hartington, Sir Nath. Curzon, Bt.
1747 Marquis of Hartington, Sir Nath. Curzon, Bt.
1754 Lord George Cavendiſh, Sir Nath. Curzon.

GEORGE III.

1761 Lord G. Cavendiſh, Sir H. Harpur, Bart.
1768 Lord Geo. Cavendiſh, Godf. B. Clarke, Eſq;
1774 Lord Geo. Cavendiſh, *Godf. B. Clarke, Eſq;
1780 §Lord Rich. Cavendiſh, Hon. Nath. Curzon.
1783 Lord Geo. Cavendiſh, Ed. M. Mundy, Eſq;

It has been already remarked, that the aſſizes for the counties of Nottingham and Derby were held at Nottingham till the reign of Henry III. From this time to the year 1566 they were held at Nottingham and Derby alternately. At the latter period an act was paſſed for allowing a ſheriff to each county. Though from the following catalogue we may ſee that the office is of very early origin, yet there is no doubt but that it exiſted before the Norman conqueſt.

A

* In his place deceas'd, Hon. Nathaniel Curzon.
§ In his place deceas'd, Lord George Cavendiſh.

A liſt of the high-ſheriffs for the county, ſince the year 1423.

HENRY VI.

1423 Sir John Cockayne, of Aſhborne, knt.
24 Sir T. Chaworth, of Wiverton, Nottſh.
25 Sir Richard Vernon of Haddon, knt.
26 Sir John le Zouch of Haringw. knt.
27 Sir Thomas Grieſly of Grieſly, knt.
28 Norm. Babington of Dethick, eſq.
29 Sir John Cokayne of Aſhborne, knt.
1430 John Cockfeld, eſq.
31 Sir Hugh Willoughby of Riſley, knt.
32 Sir Nicholas Montgomery, knt.
33 William Mereing, eſq.
34 Sir Robert Markham, knt.
35 Sir John Cokayne of Aſhborne. knt.
36 Thomas Darcy of Newhall, eſq.
37 John Curzon of Kedleſton, eſq.
38 John Hicklinge, eſq.
39 William Mereing, eſq.
1440 John Cockfeld, eſq.
41 Thomas Stanton, eſq.
42 J. Walbeys, eſq.
43 J. Pole of Radburn, eſq.
44 Thomas Nevil, eſq.
45 J. Stathum, eſq.
46 Robert Strelley, eſq.
47 Thomas Blount, eſq.

48 Nich-

48 Nicholas Fitzherbert of Norbury, eſq.
49 Thomas Stanton, eſq.
1450 Richard Willoughby, eſq.
51 Robert Clifton of Clifton, Notſh. eſq.
52 Robert Strelley, eſq.
53 Sir William Plumpton, knt.
54 Sir John Grieſly of Grieſly, knt.
55 John Stanhope of Shelford, Notſh. eſq.
56 William Babington, eſq.
57 John Waſtneis of Hendon, eſq.
58 W. Chaworth of Wiverton, Notſh. eſq.
59 William Fitzherbert of Norbury, eſq.
1460 Robert Clifton of Clifton, Notſh. eſq.
61 Richard Willoughby, eſq.
62 Sir John Stanhope of Shelford, Notſh.

EDWARD IV.

63 Sir John Stanhope of Shelford, Notſh.
64 Sir Robert Strelley, knt.
65 Sir Philip Oker of Oakover, knt.
66 Nicholas Fitzherbert of Norbury, eſq.
67 Nicholas Kniveton of Mercaſton, eſq.
68 Sir Robert Clifton of Clifton, knt.
69 Sir H. Perpoint of Holm Perpoint, knt.
1470 William Blount, eſq.
71 Sir H. Perpoint of Holm Perpoint, knt.
72 Gervas Clifton, eſq.
73 John Curzon of Kedleſton, eſq.
74 Philip Oker of Oakover, eſq.
75 Sir Henry Statham of Morley, knt.
76 Wil-

76 William Baſſet of Brailsford, eſq.
77 Rad. Pole of Radborne, eſq,
78 Gervas Clifton, eſq.
79 John Babington of Dethick, eſq.
1480 Sir Robert Markham, knt.
81 Robert Eyre, eſq.
82 Car. Pilkington, eſq.

RICHARD III.

83 Sir Jervas Clifton, knt.
84 John Curzon of Kedleſton, eſq.
85 Nicholas Montgomery, eſq.

HENRY VII.

86 Sir John Byron, knt.
87 John Curzon of Kedleſton, eſq.
88 Gervas Clifton, eſq.
89 John Leek of Sutton, Derbyſhire, eſq.
1490 Nich. Kniveton, ſen. of Mercaſton, eſq.
91 —— ——
92 Sir Jacobus Savage.
93 Nicholas Byron, eſq.
94 Nich. Kniveton, jun. of Mercaſton, eſq.
95 Bri. Stamford, eſq.
96 Sir Henry Willoughby of Riſley, knt.
97 Sir Rad. Shirley of Shirley, knt.
98 Thomas Babington of Dethick, eſq.
99 William Bothe, eſq.
1500 Humphry Hercy, eſq.

01 Sir Ralph Longford, knt.
02 Sir Gervas Clifton, knt.
03 William Perpoint, esq.
04 Sir Henry Vernum, knt.
05 Simon Digby, esq.
06 Sir William Mereing, knt.
07 Ditto.
08 Sir Edward Stanhope, knt.
09 Ditto.

HENRY VIII.

1510 Sir Br. Stapulton, knt.
11 William Zouch, esq.
12 Richard Baffet, esq.
13 George Chaworth, esq.
14 Roger Minors, esq.
15 Sir William Mereing, knt.
16 Sir John Zouch, knt.
17 Robert Brown, esq.
18 Sir Br. Stapulton, knt.
19 Sir John Markham, knt.
1520 Sir Godfrey Foljambe, knt.
21 Sir John Cokayne, knt.
22 Sir William Perpoint, knt.
23 John Vernon, esq.
24 Sir John Vernon, knt.
25 Sir Godfrey Foljambe, knt.
26 Sir John Markham, knt.
27 John Vernon, esq.

28 Sir John Byron, knt.
29 Nicholas Strelley, eſq.
1530 Sir Thomas Cokayne, knt.
31 Sir Henry Sacheverel, knt.
32 William Coſfin, eſq.
33 John Hercy, eſq.
34 Sir Anthony Babington, knt.
35 —— ——
36 Sir Rad. Langford, knt.
37 Sir Godfrey Foljambe, knt.
38 Sir Nicholas Strelley, knt.
39 Sir John Markham, knt.
1540 Sir William Baſſet, knt.
41 Sir Gervas Clifton, knt.
42 Sir Henry Sacheverel, knt.
43 Sir John Byron, knt.
44 John Hercy, eſq.
45 John Zouch, Eſq.
46 Sir John Markham, knt.
47 Sir Gervas Clifton, knt.

EDWARD VI.

48 Francis Leek, eſq.
49 Sir John Hercy, knt.
1550 Sir Thomas Cokayne, knt.
51 Sir Henry Sutton of Arundel, knt.
52 Sir John Byron, knt.
53 Sir Anthony Nevil, knt.

PHILIP

PHILIP and MARY.

1554 Sir John Port of Etwall, knt.
55 Sir George Clifton, knt.
56 Sir James Foljambe, knt.
57 Sir John Chaworth, of Wiverton, knt.

ELIZABETH.

58 Sir William Hollis of Houghton, knt.
59 Sir Gervas Perpoint, knt.
1560 Sir Thomas Cokayne of Aſhborne, knt.
61 Sir William Merry of Barton-Park, knt.
62 Sir John Zouch of Codnor, knt.
63 Thomas Stanhope of Elvaſton, eſq.
64 Sir Humph. Bradbourn of Hough, knt.
65 Francis Molyneux of Taverſal, eſq.
66 Sir Thomas Gerrard of Hilderſtone, knt.
67 Godfrey Foljambe of Aldwark, eſq.
68 Francis Curzon of Kedleſton, eſq.
69 Sir Thomas Cokayne of Aſhborne, knt.
1570 The ſame.
71 Sir Peter Fretcheville of Stavely, knt.
72 Sir John Zouch of Codnor, knt.
73 Sir Francis Leake of Kirk-Hallam, knt.
74 Sir Humph. Bradbourn of Hough, knt.
75 German Pole of Radborne, eſq.
76 John Manners of Nether-Haddon, eſq.
77 Francis Wortley of Wortley, eſq.
78 William Baſſet of Blore, eſq.
79 Godfrey Foljambe of Aldwark, eſq.

1580 Sir

1580 Sir Thomas Cokayne of Aſhborne, knt.
81 Sir John Zouch of Codnor, knt.
82 John Harpur, of Calke, eſq.
83 The ſame.
84 Francis Curzon of Kedleſton, eſq.
85 John Manners of Whitwell, eſq.
86 Godfrey Foljambe of Walton, eſq.
87 Humphry Dethick of Dethick, eſq.
88 Thomas Greſley of Drakelow, eſq.
89 William Baſſet of Blore, eſq.
1590 Francis Cokayne of Aſhborne, eſq.
91 John Rhodes of Barleborough, eſq.
92 William Cavendiſh of Doveridge, eſq.
93 George Curzon of Kedleſton, eſq.
94 John Manners of Nether-Haddon, eſq.
95 Henry Sacheverell of Morley, eſq.
96 John Willoughby of Riſley, eſq.
97 Edward Cokayne of Aſhborne, eſq.
98 Francis Fitzherbert of Norbury, eſq.
99 The ſame.
1600 Sir Francis Leake of Kirk-Hallam, knt.
01 The ſame.
02 Sir John Fitzherbert of Tiſſington, knt.
03 Sir Thomas Greſley of Drakelow, knt.
04 Henry Willoughby of Riſley, eſq.
05 Sir Peter Fretcheville of Stavely, knt.
06 Sir John Harpur of Swarkſtone, knt.
07 Sir Richard Harpur of Littleover, knt.
08 Henry Cavendiſh of Doveridge, eſq.

09 John Curzon of Kedleſton, eſq.
1610 Thomas Burdett of Foremark, eſq.
11 Sir George Fullwood of Middleton, knt.
12 Sir Henry Leigh of Egginton, knt.
13 Sir Thomas Rerſby of Aſhover, knt.
14 Sir William Kniveton of Norton, knt.
15 Henry Agard of Foſton, eſq.
16 John Bullock of Darley-Abbey, eſq.
17 Francis Mundy of Markeaton, eſq.
18 Sir Roger Manners of Whitewell, knt.
19 Godfrey Thacker of Repton, eſq.
1620 John Milward of Broadlow-Aſh, eſq.
21 Thomas Eyre of Haſſop, eſq.
22 Jacinth Sacheverell of Morley, eſq.
23 Henry Hunloke of Wingerworth, eſq.
24 Sir John Fitzherbert of Tiſſington, knt.

CHARLES I.

25 Henry Harpur of Calke, eſq.
26 Sir John Fitzherbert of Norbury, knt.
27 Sir Edward Vernon of Sudbury, knt.
28 Thomas Burton of Holmsfield, eſq.
29 Sir John Stanhope of Elvaſton, knt.
1630 Francis Bradſhaw of Bradſhaw, eſq.
31 Humphry Oakover of Oakover, eſq.
32 John Manners of Nether-Haddon, eſq.
33 Sir Francis Foljambe of Walton, knt.
34 John Gell of Hopton, eſq.
35 John Milward of Snitterton, eſq.

36 Sir John Harpur of Swarkeſtone, knt.
37 Sir John Curzon of Kedleſton, bart.
38 John Shalcroſs of Shalcroſs, eſq.
39 John Agard of Foſton, eſq.
1640 Chriſtopher Horton of Catton, eſq.
41 Sir John Harpur of Calke, bart.
42, 43, 44, civil wars; no ſheriffs.
45 Sir George Greſley of Drakelow, bart.
46 Sir Edward Coke of Longford, bart.
47 Michael Burton of Holmsfield, eſq.
48 Samuel Sleigh of Aſh, knt.

COMMON WEALTH.

49 Anthony Morewood of Alfreton, eſq.
1650 Sir Francis Burdett of Foremark, bart.
51 John Stanhope of Elvaſton, eſq.
52 Godfrey Clark of Somerſall, eſq.
53 George Sitwell of Reniſhaw, eſq.
54 William Leech of Shipley, eſq.
55 J. Ferrers of Walton, eſq.
56 James Abney of Willeſley, eſq.
57 Walter Horton of Catton, eſq.
58 Robert Eyre of Highlow, eſq.
59 John Mundy of Markeaton, eſq.

CHARLES II.

1660 John Mundy of Markeaton, eſq.
61 Charles Agard of Foſton, eſq.
62 Sir Wm. Boothby of Broadlow-Aſh, bt.

63 Sir Thomas Greſley of Drakelow, bart.
64 George Vernon of Sudbury, eſq.
65 Rob. Aſhton of Stoney-Middleton, eſq.
66 Sir Samuel Sleigh of Aſh, knt.
67 Edward Pegge of Beauchiffe, eſq.
68 Thomas Gladwin of Tupton, eſq.
69 Francis Burton of Dronfield, eſq.
1670 Cornelius Clark of Norton, eſq.
71 Adrian Mundy of Quarn, eſq.
72 Francis Sitwell of Reniſhaw, eſq.
73 Sir John Gell of Hopton, bart.
74 Samuel Hallows of Norton, eſq.
75 Sir Simon Degge of Derby, knt.
76 Sir Gilbert Clark of Somerſall, knt.
77 John Morewood of Alfreton, eſq.
78 Henry Keys of Hopwell, eſq.
79 John Lowe of Alderwaſley, eſq.
1680 Henry Milward of Snitterton, eſq.
81 Henry Balguy of Derwent, eſq.
82 Godfrey Meynell of Bradley, eſq.
83 William Alleſtrey of Walton, eſq.
84 Reginald Pinder of Duffield, eſq.

JAMES II.

85 Matthew Smith of Denby, eſq.
86 John Shalcroſs of Shalcroſs, eſq.
87 Sir Paul Jenkinſon of Walton, bart.
88 John Borrow of Hulland, eſq.

WIL-

89 Robert Wilmot of Oſmaſton, eſq.
1690 Edward Finey of Coates-Park, eſq.
91 William Eyre of Holme, eſq.
92 Sir Nathaniel Curzon of Kedleſton, bart.
93 James Chetham of Etwall, eſq.
94 Francis Mundy of Markeaton, eſq.
95 Samuel Pole of Radborne, eſq.
96 John Bagſhaw of Hucklow, eſq.
97 Gilbert Mundy of Alleſtrey, eſq.
98 Sir Cha. Skrimſher of Cheſterfield, knt.
99 George Saville of Hilltop, eſq.
1700 Robert Revell of Carnfield, eſq.
01 Henry Bradſhaw of Marple, eſq.

ANNE.

02 Sir John Harpur of Calke, bart.
03 Henry Coape of Duffield, eſq.
04 Sir William Greſley of Drakelow, bart.
05 Richard Bate of Foſton, eſq.
06 Fr. Burton of Weſton-under-wood, eſq.
07 Rowland Morewood of Alfreton, eſq.
08 Francis Pole of Park-Hall, eſq.
09 George Sacheverell of Calow, eſq.
1710 John Harpur of Twyford, eſq.
11 Tho. Stubbing of Weſt-Broughton, eſq.
12 Sir Streynſham Maſter of Codnor, knt.
13 Brook Boothby of Aſhborne, eſq.

GEORGE I.

14 Charles Hurt of Alderwaſley, eſq.
15 Robert Greenſmith of Wirkſworth, eſq.
16 Stephen Offley of Norton, eſq.
17 John Bradſhaw of Brampton, eſq.
18 Sir John Every of Egginton, bart.
19 Samuel Burton of Derby, eſq.
1720 Richard Milnes of Ollercar, eſq.
21 Richard Bagſhaw of Caſtleton, eſq.
22 John Bright of Cheſterfield, eſq.
23 Henry Eyre of Rowter, eſq.
24 Sir Thomas Greſley of Drakelow, bart.
25 Leonard Foſbrook of Shardlow, eſq.
26 Wigley Statham of Wigwall, eſq.

GEORGE II.

27 William Taylor of Walton, eſq.
28 Richard Harpur of Littleover, eſq.
29 John White of Riſley, eſq.
1730 Rowe Port of Ilam, eſq.
31 Edward Mundy of Alleſtrey, eſq.
32 John Fletcher of Stainſby-Houſe, eſq.
33 German Pole of Radborn, eſq.
34 George Mower of Woodſeats, eſq.
35 Francis Sitwell of Reniſhaw, eſq.
36 Godfrey Watkinſon of Brampton, eſq.
37 Wrightſon Mundy of Oſbiſton, eſq.
38 Sir Robert Burdett of Foremark, bart.
39 Strelley Pegge of Beauchiffe, eſq.

1740 God-

1740 Godfrey Clark of Chilcote, eſq.
41 Henry Cavendiſh of Doveridge, eſq.
42 John Giſborne jun. of Derby, eſq.
43 William Brown of Stretton, eſq.
44 William Roberts of Derby, eſq.
45 John Taylor of Hartſhorn, eſq.
46 Robert Newton of Norton, eſq.
47 Tho. Richards of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, eſq.
48 John Harpur of Littleover, eſq.
49 Henry Every of Egginton, eſq.
1750 John Rotheram of Dronfield, eſq.
51 Sir Thomas Greſley of Drakelow, bart.
52 John Lowe of Locko, eſq.
53 Goodere Fletcher of Heanor, eſq.
54 Richard Fitzherbert of Somerſal, eſq.
55 Philip Gell of Hopton, eſq.
56 Nicholas Hurt of Alderwaſley, eſq.
57 Thomas Rivett of Derby, eſq.
58 Hugo Meynell of Bradley, eſq.
59 Gilbert Cheſhire of Lees, eſq.

GEORGE III.

1760 Thomas Bainbrigge of Derby, eſq.
61 Samuel Shore of Norton, eſq.
62 George Morewood of Alfreton, eſq.
63 Thomas Holland of Ford, eſq.
64 Leonard Foſbrook of Shardlow, eſq.
65 Joſeph Greaves of Aſton, eſq.
66 Edw. Sacheverell Pole of Radborne, eſq.

67 John Twigge of Hólme, eſq.
68 Samuel Crompton of Derby, eſq.
69 Brabazon Hallows of Glapwell, eſq.
1770 Peter Nightingale of Lea, eſq.
71 William Milnes of Cromford, eſq.
72 F. N. C. Mundy of Markeaton, eſq.
73 Samuel Rotheram of Dronfield, eſq.
74 Sir Henry Harpur of Caulk, Bart.
75 Rob. Cheney, of Meynell-Langley, eſq.
76 Bache Thornhill of Stanton, eſq.
77 J. Baggaley Bradſhaw of Holbrook, eſq.
78 Fra. Hurt, jun. of Alderwaſley, eſq.
79 Edw. Sacheverell Sitwell of Morley, eſq.
1780 N. B. Greſley of Drakelow, eſq.
81 Samuel Frith of Bank-Hall, eſq.
82 Richard Lowe of Locko, eſq.
83 Sir Edward Every of Egginton, bart.
84 John Radford of Smalley, eſq.
85 Herbert Greenſmith of Priory, eſq.
86 Robert Dale of Aſhbourn, eſq.
87 Sir Rich. Arkwright of Cromford, knt.
88 Peter Pegge Burnell of Beauchief, eſq.

The aſſizes are held both in ſpring and autumn at Derby;* but the ſeſſions for the county in the following manner; the Epiphany and Eaſter at Derby, the Midſummer at Bakewell, and the Michaelmas ſeſſions at Cheſterfield.

SECT.

* In the year 1610, on account of ſome riots in the town, they were removed to Aſhbourn.

SECT. II.

The ſtate of religion at different periods.

IN the high Peak there are two antient monuments, which once were moſt probably Druidical temples. In theſe places the original inhabitants of this country aſſembled to offer ſacrifices to their deities. I ſhall hereafter have occaſion to mention ſeveral circumſtances which render ſuch an opinion highly probable, if not certain.

I do not know, whether the Lows or Barrows, found in many parts of Derbyſhire, but more eſpecially in the high Peak ought to be conſidered in connection with the religious rites of this period. That they were burial places is an undoubted fact. But to what people they belonged cannot be with certainty determined. Dr. Borlaſe imagines, that thoſe barrows are Roman, in which there are no coins or pavement underneath or any marks of elegance in the workmanſhip of urns, or Roman camp or way in the neighbourhood. He thinks the Britiſh, Saxon and Daniſh cannot be diſtinguiſhed from each other, but ſuppoſes, that where there are no marks of fire, they are Saxon.—If I may be allowed to hazard a conjecture,

jecture, I ſhould imagine, that the lows or barrows found in Derbyſhire, are in general Britiſh. The circumſtance, which has ſuggeſted this opinion, is their great reſemblance to that, ſtanding in the ſame line of circumference with the bank, which ſurrounds the Druidical temple near Newhaven. I ſhall hereafter endeavour to ſhew, that there is ſufficient ground for believing, this ancient remain to be Britiſh; and admitting this to be the caſe, we may conclude, that the mount or barrow, which forms a part of it, is ſo likewiſe. From hence it may be then preſumed, that all thoſe lows, which in outward appearance and internal ſtructure bear a reſemblance to this, are of the ſame degree of antiquity. I believe, that they have not a likeneſs to each other in every reſpect. But in almoſt every inſtance, in which I have had an opportunity of examining them, they have agreed in one circumſtance. They have, like that in the Druidical temple, of which I am ſpeaking, a dimple or cavity at the top. It is from an attention to this circumſtance, that I have been led to ſuppoſe, they are Britiſh remains.

However tho' there be a general reſemblance of the lows of Derbyſhire to each other, we meet with a few, which are ſomewhat different from

from the reſt in their outward appearance and internal conſtruction. What are the reſpects, in which they diſagree, I ſhall not at preſent point out. I propoſe to take notice of them, when I come to ſurvey thoſe parts of the county, in which theſe lows appear.

It may be preſumed, that the ancient Britons, who lived in Derbyſhire, were diſturbed in the exerciſe of their religious rites by the Romans, when they ſettled in this part of the kingdom. They found it impoſſible to reconcile the minds of the people to the government, which they were attempting to eſtabliſh, whilſt the Druids, their prieſts, poſſeſſed any influence. They therefore determined entirely to ſuppreſs their religion. Accordingly all their ſubjects in the conquered provinces of Britain were obliged to build temples and ſacrifice after the Roman manner. In the reign of the emperor Claudian, about the year of our Lord 45, the conductors of the national worſhip began to feel the rigour of the Roman government, and many retired to the iſle of Angleſea; but in the year ſixty-one they were diſturbed in this aſylum. Their ſacred groves were deſtroyed, their altars overthrown, and the Druids burnt in their own fires.

When the Romans withdrew from Britain, religious rites of another kind were introduced by

by the Saxons. I have already obſerved, that near Caſtleton is a mine which bears the name of one of their deities.* But we have no remains in Derbyſhire of a religious nature, which can with certainty be aſcribed to this people, while they continued to be idolaters. Perhaps ſome of the lows or barrows might be formed by the Saxons, before their converſion to chriſtianity.

The chriſtian religion was not propagated ſo early in Derbyſhire as in ſome other parts of Britain. In the year 596 Auguſtine, by the order of Gregory the great, came with his attendants into this kingdom, and in the ſpace of one year converted 1000 Saxons in Kent. But the goſpel was not preached in the kingdom of Mercia, till king Oſwius took poſſeſſion of it. He built the firſt church at Lichfield, and in the year 657 erected a cathedral at this place. It is probable, that very ſoon after this time the inhabitants of this county embraced chriſtianity. For in the year 660 there was at Repton a noble monaſtery of religious men and women under the government of an abbeſs. From this period to the Norman ſurvey we are not much acquainted with the progreſs of the goſpel. We find, however, that when domeſday book was compiled there were

* Vol. 1, page 98.

were 45 churches in Derbyſhire. But in the interval, of which I am ſpeaking, there does not ſeem to have been any addition to the number of religious houſes. It was during the two centuries immediately following the Norman conqueſt, that they were eſtabliſhed. If thoſe of every deſcription be included, they will be found to amount to fourteen. Afterwards the people ſeem to have loſt their taſte for inſtitutions of this kind.

The endowments of all the religious houſes in Derbyſhire, at the time of their diſſolution, were found to be of conſiderable value. They were then calculated at 7281. 15s. 5d. which may be conſidered as equal to 72871. 14s. 2d. of our preſent money; land being eſtimated now at ten times the value of what it was in the reign of Henry VIII.*

If we compare the preſent churches and other places of public worſhip with thoſe, which appear in Domeſday book, we ſhall ſee, that their number is very much encreaſed. According to the moſt accurate information, which I have been able to procure, there are now in Derbyſhire 187 churches and chapels belonging to the national eſtabliſhment, and

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* The total annual revenue of all the religious houſes in England at their diſſolution has been thought by ſome to be 140,000l. Mr. Naſmith imagines it might amount to 200,000l. and that this ſum may be conſidered as equal to 2,000,000l——*Preface to Tanner's Notitia Monaſtica.*

39 meeting-houſes, ſupported by diſſenters of various denominations.§

Derbyſhire forms a part of the dioceſe of Lichfield and Coventry.* According to the eccleſiaſtical diviſions of it, it conſiſts of one archdeaconry, and five deaneries. Theſe are the archdeaconry of Derby, and the deaneries of Aſhbourn, Caſtillar, Cheſterfield, Derby, and Repington.

It is not eaſy to aſcertain the exact number of churches in this county, which are parochial. Mr. Camden ſuppoſed them to be 106. This calculation he profeſſed to have taken from a book, written by cardinal Wolſey in the

§ In this account are included Preſbyterians, Independents, Baptiſts, Quakers, and Methodiſts.

* There have been during ſeveral centuries, and ſtill continue founded in the cathedral of Lichfield a biſhop, dean, precentor, chancellor, treaſurer, the four archdeacons of Coventry, Stafford, Salop and Derby, and twenty-ſeven prebendaries, beſides five prieſts vicars, ſeven lay clerks or ſinging men, eight choriſters, and other officers and ſervants.

When king Oſwius took poſſeſſion of the Mercian kingdom, and converted the inhabitants to the chriſtian religion, a church was built at Lichfield and made a cathedral in the year 659, but afterward rebuilt in the year 700. King Offa by favour of Pope Adrian eſtabliſhed an archipiſcopal ſee at this place, and a pall was ſent to Eadulf (Aldwlphus) biſhop at that time. He was conſecrated archbiſhop in the year 764 and governed the province of the Mercians and Eaſt Angles 36 years. It is ſaid, that Lichfield enjoyed the honour of being the ſee of an archbiſhop only ten years, and the church and dioceſe were again ſubjected to the metropolitan ſee of Canterbury. In the year 1075 the ſee was removed to Cheſter, and in 1095 to Coventry. In the year 1140 Roger de Clinton built a new cathedral church at Lichfield, and in the reign of king Henry II. about the year 1186 Hugo de Novant was conſecrated the firſt biſhop of Coventry and Lichfield.—*Dugdale Mon. vol.* 2. *p.* 217.

the year 1520. But there is reaſon to ſuſpect the accuracy of this account. It certainly diſagrees with one, which was publiſhed in the reign of king James. It is reaſonable alſo to imagine, that changes have taken place in different counties, ſince ſo diſtant a time, and from enquiries which I have made, I find the pariſh churches in Derbyſhire to be more numerous than he has repreſented them. If I have not myſelf fallen into a miſtake, they amount at preſent to 116, and conſequently the chapels belonging to them, with two, which are extra-parochial, to 71.

SECT. III.

State of population.

BEDE, an early Saxon writer, informs us, that in his time the inhabitants of Derbyſhire and Nottinghamſhire amounted to 7000 families. From this period to the preſent day, I have met with no records, which throw much light upon the ſtate of population in this county. There is reaſon to ſuppoſe, that at the Norman ſurvey it was not ſo flouriſhing, as it had been in the reign of Edward the confeſſor. This obſervation is certainly juſt, when

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applied to the town of Derby. When Domeſday book was compoſed, the reſident burgeſſes were reduced from 243 to 100, and 40, who were minors. There were alſo 103 dwellings empty, which paid tax to the king. We cannot however with certainty infer from theſe facts, that population was in a declining ſtate at that time in other parts of the county. But it is probable that this was the caſe.

If we come down to the preſent century, we ſhall find the number of inhabitants in Derbyſhire very much encreaſed. It is aſſerted, that in the reign of the late king they amounted to 126,900. I do not know in what way this eſtimate was made, but I think there is ſufficient ground for ſuſpecting its accuracy. I have taken conſiderable pains to aſcertain the preſent ſtate of population, and ſee not the leaſt room to doubt, but that during the laſt twenty years there has been a conſiderable encreaſe. I am led to form this concluſion not only from an actual enumeration of the houſes, and in ſome places of the inhabitants, but likewiſe from the extenſive encloſures, which have lately been made, and the various branches of manufactures, which have lately been introduced into different parts of the county. The enumeration, I am ſenſible, is not equally exact in every inſtance; but I will venture to ſay, that

every

every endeavour has been uſed to guard againſt error. The reſult of the enquiries which I have made, is, that the preſent number of houſes in Derbyſhire is 25,206, and of inhabitants 124,465.* This account was taken at different places at different times; but in none at a greater diſtance than ſeven years from each other.

It may be expected, that population is not in the ſame flouriſhing ſtate throughout the whole county. In that part of it where the buſineſs of the lead mines is carried on, it is ſuppoſed by ſome, that the number of inhabitants is ſmaller than it was 50 years ago. But even in theſe ſituations population is now much revived; and in other places it is conſiderably greater than it ever was at any former period.

* The number was aſcertained in the following manner. The inhabitants as well as houſes were taken with care in about 30 pariſhes or hamlets, in various parts of the county, at ſome diſtance from each other. The former were then divided by the latter, and an average number of the inhabitants in the houſes was obtained. By this the whole number of houſes was multiplied, and it is evident, that by this means the total ſum of the inhabitants would be aſcertained with tolerable accuracy.—It does not ſeem eaſy to determine exactly the number of freeholders in the county. But, I apprehend, the beſt method of aſcertainiug this point, is examining how many perſons have voted at ſtrongly conteſted elections. With this view, let it then be obſerved, that in the year 1670, when William Sacheverel, eſq. and George Vernon, eſq. were candidates, the number polled was for the former 2875, and for the latter 2232. In the year 1734, when every poſſible exertion was made in behalf of the ſeveral candidates, the number of votes was for Lord Charles Cavendiſh 2081, for Sir Nathaniel Curzon, bart. 2044, and for Henry Harpur, eſq. 1795. I think, it cannot be inferred from the decreaſe in the number of votes at the latter period, that the county was then become leſs populous. However, it appears probable, that the freehold eſtates in Derbyſhire were in a ſmaller number of hands than at the time of the former conteſted election.

Wherever I have had opportunities of procuring the neceſſary information, I have given a comparative view of the ſtate of births and burials. This may throw ſome degree of additional light upon the preſent ſtate of population. From the enquiries, which I have made in this way, it appears alſo highly probable, that the inhabitants of Derbyſhire are continually increaſing in number.

SECT. IV.

The ſtate of arts and manufactures.

THE manufactures, which are carried on in Derbyſhire, are various and extenſive. It has very few, if any, which are peculiar to itſelf, but it partakes of almoſt all thoſe important branches, which are found in the counties, by which it is ſurrounded. The manufactures, which are cultivated in the greateſt extent, are thoſe of ſilk, cotton, wool, and iron.

The firſt is, I believe, nearly confined to the town of Derby, and affords employment to about 1500 hands.

Cotton is manufactured in different ways, and in various parts of the county. But the prin-

principal quantity is prepared by the machine lately invented and introduced into Derbyſhire by Sir Richard Arkwright. Several have been conſtructed upon his model, both before and ſince the expiration of the patent, which he obtained for the excluſive uſe of his invention. The number of machines, which are now worked in this county, is 16, and the hands employed by them may be computed at 3000, A conſiderable quantity of cotton is likewiſe ſpun upon hand machines or wheels, in the north-weſt part of the county. A large number of hands is alſo employed in another ſtage of the manufacture of this article. Many looms have been a long time worked in the pariſh of Chapel-le-frith, for weaving cotton; and lately ſeveral have been ſet up by Meſſrs. Strutt in the town of Derby and its neighbourhood. If we calculate the preſent number at 200, I believe we ſhall not be very diſtant from the truth.

A conſiderable quantity of wool is manufactured in Derbyſhire both into ſtockings and cloth. The buſineſs of hoſiery is carried on extenſively in that part of the county which borders upon Nottinghamſhire, and alſo at Litton near Tideſwell. I have endeavoured to aſcertain the number of frames employed, and believe them to amount to about 1350. It

ſhould be obſerved, that this calculation includes thoſe, upon which ſilk and cotton, as well as wool, are wrought.

In that part of the high peak, which borders upon Yorkſhire, a ſmall quantity of wool is manufactured into cloth. The goods are, I am informed, of a fine and good quality.

Another branch of manufacture, deſerving of notice, is that of iron in the north-eaſt part of the county. A good deal of this metal in an unwrought ſtate is uſed for caſt goods at Cheſterfield. But the principal manufacture of iron is carried on in the neighbourhood of Sheffield. Nearly 300 hands are employed by it, chiefly in making ſcythes and ſickles. In the pariſh of Norton alone there are 161 workmen in the former of theſe branches.

Beſides the different kinds of manufacture, which have now been enumerated, there are a few other, carried on in almoſt every part of the county. Tho' it be conſiderable, it is not eaſy to eſtimate the whole quantity of hemp and flax, which are ſpun in private houſes in Derbyſhire, and afterwards woven into cloth. In ſome nearly as much is manufactured, as is ſufficient for the uſe of their families.

It appears from the remarks which have now been made, that Derbyſhire partakes with Not-

Nottinghamſhire and Leiceſterſhire in the manufacture of ſtockings, with Yorkſhire in the manufactures of iron, and woollen cloth, and with Lancaſhire in the manufacture of cotton. The buſineſs done in theſe different branches is not carried on to ſo great extent as in theſe neighbouring counties. But the manufacture of ſilk in it is much greater than in any of them. There are very few, if any towns in England, in which there is ſo large a number of machines employed as in Derby, for preparing this article for the manufactures in which it is generally uſed.

SECT. V.

Articles of trade in the county.

THE various branches of manufacture which have been enumerated, may juſtly be conſidered as ſo many ſources of trade. We have already ſeen, that a large quantity of cheeſe is likewiſe annually carried out of the county. Lead and iron, which are produced in Derbyſhire, are alſo articles of conſiderable commerce with other parts. Nor ſhould I omit to mention, that the malt, which is made and ſent into the weſtern counties, furniſhes

no ſmall degree of employment and profit to the inhabitants of Derby, and ſeveral other towns and villages in the county.

SECT. VI.

Cuſtoms and manners of the inhabitants.

FROM the enquiries which I have made, in my excurſions into different parts of the county, I have never been able to diſcover any cuſtoms, which are peculiar to Derbyſhire. However one prevails in the high peak, which I believe, is not common, if at all known in the ſouth of England. If, for inſtance, in the liberty of peak foreſt any perſon dies, it is cuſtomary to invite every family, reſiding within that diſtrict, to attend the funeral, and a cake is given to every individual who comes to the houſe of the deceaſed. The cuſtom is ſomewhat different in the low Peak. At Wirkſworth, and its neighbourhood, it is uſual amongſt the lower claſs of people to invite their relations and acquaintance, each of whom, according to their ability, contribute towards the expence of the funeral. When invitations are ſent, enquiry is generally made whether it is a free or a pay-burial.

Another

Another cuſtom, to which the people of this county are very much attached, is that of keeping wakes.

At theſe times their friends are invited to their houſes, and very expenſive proviſion is made for their entertainment. It frequently happens, that the loweſt claſs of people by their feſtivity contract ſo large debts, that they are ſcarcely able to diſcharge them before the return of another wake. Thus in conſequence of their extravagance for a few days, they will become embarraſſed and diſtreſſed throughout the remainder of the year.

In ſome villages entertainments are alſo provided at the public-houſes; and the inhabitants, who are cuſtomers, may freely come, and eat, without any charge, excepting for the liquor which they drink.

There is a ſort of inſtitution very common in Derbyſhire, which I do not know, whether I ſhould rank amongſt the cuſtoms, which prevail in the county. What I now refer to is the eſtabliſhment of ſick clubs or friendly ſocieties. In many places perſons in the lower ſtations of life form themſelves into ſmall communities, and contribute periodically for their mutual ſupport, when by illneſs they are rendered incapable of following their reſpective

ployments. Though the object of all be the ſame, yet they are under ſomewhat different regulations.

Of the utility of theſe inſtitutions none can entertain a doubt, who has conſidered with care their principles, and tendency: They are excellent aids to œconomy amongſt the poor, who are not always poſſeſſed of ſufficient prudence and reſolution to provide againſt ſickneſs and misfortune. Nor are perſons of property leſs benefited by them. The poor by eſtabliſhing funds for their mutual ſupport greatly leſſen the burden of rates, which would otherwiſe be neceſſary for their maintenance. Theſe are not merely imaginary advantages. They are found in many caſes, after a trial of twenty or thirty years, uniformly to reſult from them.

I am not able to ſay what is the number of theſe ſocieties in the whole county. I have met with them in every part, where I have made enquiries, not only in towns, but in ſmall villages. They prevail throughout the high Peak, as well as in the town of Derby and its neighbourhood. It is an unqueſtionable fact, that in different parts of the county, there are ſeveral thouſand members of theſe ſocieties, and that many individuals are ſupported by them, who would otherwiſe be burdenſome to the community to which they belong.

Formerly

Formerly the manners of the inhabitants of the northern and ſouthern parts of Derbyſhire were conſiderably different from each other. And this is ſtill in ſome meaſure the caſe. It has been obſerved, that civilization does not take place ſo early in a mountainous, as in a champaign country. This may, in ſome degree, account for the rude manners of thoſe, who live in the Peak of Derbyſhire. But their general employments and purſuits have probably contributed in an equal degree to produce this effect. Having always been engaged in mineral concerns, and having but little intercourſe with the reſt of the world, they could not receive that poliſh, which a free and extenſive commerce with neighbouring countries frequently gives. Nor could it be reaſonably expected, that much refinement would ariſe from the regulations, by which they were directed in their general employments, more eſpecially in proſecuting the buſineſs of the mines. The third act of ſtealing from the lead mines in Derbyſhire was by a law of Edward I. puniſhed in the following manner. A hand of the criminal was nailed to a table, and in that ſtate he was left without meat or drink, having no means for freedom, but employing one hand to cut off the other. The inhabitants of a country, which could require, or even admit

of

of ſuch ſavage and barbarous laws, muſt be a long time before they could arrive at any high degree of civilization and refinement. Accordingly we find, that, in the preſent century, they are diſtinguiſhed from the inhabitants of the ſouth of Derbyſhire by the rudeneſs of their manners. However, there are ſeveral late circumſtances and events, from which we may expect a reformation in this reſpect. They have now from the introduction of manufactures amongſt them a more free intercourſe with the world. The company who viſit the baths and medicinal waters, and examine the other curioſities, with which the county abounds, muſt alſo have ſome influence upon the minds of thoſe, with whom they converſe. But there is no circumſtance, which has an equally powerful tendency to refine their manners, as the eſtabliſhment of Sunday-ſchools. The effect, which theſe inſtitutions have already produced in ſome ſituations, is very obvious. As the children of the preſent generation become better acquainted with their duty, they will improve in their reverence for God and religion, in kindneſs towards each other, in civility to ſtrangers, and in the practice of modeſty and decency. Thoſe, who have been much in ſome of the villages of the Peak, muſt know, that the inhabitants are greatly wanting

ing in theſe good qualities. I have not in any other part of England ſeen or heard of ſo many inſtances of rudeneſs, indecency, and profaneneſs. But in all thoſe places, where Sunday-ſchools are eſtabliſhed, a great change has been produced in theſe reſpects. From hence we may preſume, that in the next generation theſe ſeminaries of knowledge and virtue will have ſtill greater effect, and that in the courſe of a few years the inhabitants of the peak of Derbyſhire will equal thoſe of other countries in the practice of decorum and civility.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

A particular view of the ancient and preſent ſtate of towns, villages, churches, religious houſes, caſtles, ſeats, families, ſtate of population, arts, manufactures, cuſtoms, and manners.

IN the ſurvey, which I ſhall now take, of Derbyſhire, it was once my intention to have pointed out whatever was deſerving of notice in each pariſh. But I ſhall be obliged to depart, in ſome degree from this plan, on account of the difficulty of aſcertaining the extent of them in every inſtance. In traverſing the county, I ſhall follow the eccleſiaſtical diviſions of it, into deaneries. This method is better adapted to the arrangement of the materials, which I have collected, than paſſing through the ſeveral hundreds, of which the county conſiſts. I ſhall begin this ſurvey in the moſt ſouthern extremity, with attempting to deſcribe thoſe objects, which are moſt worthy of attention within the deanery of Repington. The moſt ancient as well as modern names of places, when known, will be inſerted. The former will be printed in italics.

SECT.

SECT I.

DEANERY of REPINGTON.

Crocheſhalle, Croxhall.

THE living is a vicarage, and the church is dedicated to St. John the baptiſt. The value in the king's books is 5l.* It formerly belonged to the priory at Repton, and the king is the patron.

Richard Curſon or Curzon, (ſecond ſon of Giraline de Curſon or Curzon, who came over with William the conqueror) held a conſiderable eſtate in the county of Derby in the reign of Henry I. It is probable that Croxhall was part of this eſtate: for Thomas Curſon died poſſeſſed of the manor 33d of Henry VIII. This branch of the family terminated in an heir female, Mary, daughter and ſole heireſs of Sir George Curſon, knt. who was married in the reign of James I. to Sir Edward Sackville, knt. afterwards fourth earl of Dorſet, and anceſtor of the preſent duke.

It is ſuppoſed, that cardinal Robert Curſon was of this family. Having applied with great dili-

* As I have found it exceedingly difficult, and almoſt impracticable to obtain an accurate knowledge of the preſent real value of livings in Derbyſhire, I have entirely laid aſide the intention of aſcertaining it in any part of the county. It is cetainly a great deal larger than it is repreſented in the king's books: in ſome inſtances I believe it to be twenty times as much.

diligence to the ſtudy of ſacred and profane learning, at the univerſity of Oxford, he acquired a diſtinguiſhed reputation in his own country. Afterwards meditating greater things, he went to Paris and Rome. At the firſt place he was honoured with the degree of doctor in divinity; and at the latter he was created a cardinal, by the title of St. Stephen in mount Celius. In the year 1218, when the city of Dalmatia in Egypt was taken in the reign of John Brenn, king of Jeruſalem, Cardinal Curzon accompanied Pelagius the pope's cardinal. He wrote ſeveral books, and came into England as legate in the reign of Henry III.

There are only four houſes in the village of Croxhall. Beſides theſe there are eight in the ſame liberty, adjoining the town of Edinghale in Leiceſterſhire.

Catton, in the pariſh of Croxhall, is a ſmall hamlet. The chapel formerly belonged to the priory of Repton, and is in the gift of the crown.

The number of houſes in Catton is only four. One of them, which is large and handſome is ſituated on the banks of the Trent, and is the ſeat of Euſebius Horton, eſq.

Agriculture is the ſole employment of the inhabitants of the pariſh of Croxhall, and cha-

pelry

pelry of Catton. Mr. Princeps of the former place is diſtinguiſhed by his attention to improvements in rural œconomy.

Chilcote.

This pariſh contains fourteen houſes. The hall, which is large and ancient, was one of the ſeats of Godfrey Bagnal Clarke, eſq; who repreſented the county of Derby in ſeveral parliaments. Having been uninhabited a conſiderable time, it is now in a very ruinous condition.

Appleby.

This village is ſituated partly in Derbyſhire and partly in Leiceſterſhire. The church ſtands in the latter county. The number of houſes in the former is fifty-nine. The only manufacture is that of ſtockings; and this is but ſmall. Agriculture is the principal ſupport of the inhabitants.

Streiton, Stretton in the fields.

The living is a rectory, and the church is dedicated to St. Michael. The valuation in the king's books is 9l. 10s. 5d. and the yearly tenths 19s. 0½d. The patrons are —— Mundy, eſq; and others.

The

The extent of this pariſh is not large. The whole liberty contains about fifteen houſes, and the only buſineſs carried on here is that of farming.

Meſeham, Meaſham.

The living is a donative curacy, and its clear value is 2l. 7s. The church is dedicated to St. Laurence. It formerly belonged to the priory at Greaſly. The patron is —— Wilkes, eſq; of Seal.

The number of houſes within the liberty is about one hundred and twenty. The inhabitants derive conſiderable employment and ſupport from the colleries in the neighbourhood. Population is ſaid to be in a very flouriſhing ſtate. ——— Abney, eſq; has lately built a handſome houſe at a ſmall diſtance from the village.

Doniſthorp is ſituated partly in Derbyſhire and partly in Leiceſterſhire. The number of houſes in the former county is about 18. They belong to different neighbouring pariſhes.

The village of Okethorpe ſtands in the pariſhes of Meaſham, Stretton, and Greaſly. It conſiſts of about fifty-four houſes.

Willeſley,

WILLESLEY, WILSLEY.

The living is a donative curacy, and its value 12l. The chapel is dedicated to St. Thomas, and formerly belonged to the abby at Burton. The patron is Thomas Abney, eſq.

Wilſley has been, ſome centuries, the ſeat of the Abney family. They reſided here as early as the reign of Henry VI. We find them in the ſame place likewiſe at a ſtill later period. For in the year 1656, James Abney of Willeſly, eſq; was high-ſheriff for Derbyſhire.

It is a ſmall village, containing only ſeven houſes.

Packington, which is a large village, is chiefly ſituated in Leiceſterſhire. About thirty-two houſes in it ſtands in Derbyſhire. The church is within the former county.

RAVENSTUN, RAUNSTON.

The living is a rectory, and its value in the king's book 5l. 1s. o½d. yearly tenths —. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and the king is patron.

This pariſh, as I have had occaſion to obſerve, lies entirely within the county of Leiceſter. Being thus detached from Derbyſhire, and ſituated at a conſiderable diſtance from it, I have had no opportunity of making any en-

quiries concerning the ſtate of population, or manufactures. I have not been able to aſcertain ſo much as the number of houſes, which it contains.

LULLITUNE, LULLINGTON.

The living is a vicarage. Its clear value is 48l. 15s. and the yearly tenths 9s. 2½d. The church is dedicated to All-ſaints, and was given by Edward II. to the priory of Greſley.

The number of houſes within the liberty is about fifty. The inhabitants are wholly employed in agriculture.

The hamlet of Coton is alſo within the pariſh of Lullington, and contains about ſixty houſes. No manufacture is carried on in this place.

WALETUNE, WALTON-ON-TRENT.

The living is a rectory. Its value is 17l. 2s. 8d. and yearly tenths 1l. 14s. 7½d. There were a prieſt and church here at the time of the Norman ſurvey. The preſent church is dedicated to St. John the baptiſt, and Lady Ferrers is the patron.

In the 15th year of the reign of Edward II. Thomas, earl of Lancaſter being purſued by the king, placed his foot on each ſide of the bridge

bridge at Burton, to prevent his paſſage over the Trent. By this precaution he obliged the king to ford the river at Walton. When the earl diſcovered this, he drew his men out of Tutbury caſtle, expecting a reinforcement, but being diſappointed, he fled towards the north.

The number of houſes within the liberty of Walton is about ſixty. A handſome one ſtanding near the banks of the Trent, was built by a Mr. Taylor, who was a clerk to the South-ſea company, but experienced a better fate than the generality of thoſe, who embarked in ſo chimerical a project.

Roſliſton *(Rudluueſton,)* is a chapelry belonging to the pariſh of Walton. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary. The whole hamlet contains forty-ſix houſes.

GREISELEY, GRESLEY.

The pariſh of Greſley conſiſts of the hamlets of Church Greſley, Caſtle Greſley, Swadlincoat *(Smerdingeſcote)*, Linton *(Lincſune)*, and Drakelow *(Drakelauue)*.

A ſmall priory of canons of the order of St. Auſtin was founded here by William, ſon of Nigel de Grieſly, in the reign of Henry I. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. George. A patent was granted the 3d year of Edward II.

for appropriating the church of Lullington to it. In the 37th of the following reign it was endowed with tenements in Heathcote, Swardingcote, and Church Griesly; and in the third year of Henry VI. were given to this religious house certain lands in Okethorp, and Dunthorp.

At the dissolution it was endowed with a revenue of 31l. 6s. according to Dugdale, or of 39l. 13s. 8d. according to Speed. It was granted the 35th of Henry VIII. to Henry Cruche.

The hamlet of Castle Gresley derives its name from a castle, which formerly stood here. It was built by the lords of Gresley: but scarcely any traces of this ancient fortress are now visible. The irregularity of the ground on which it stood, is merely sufficient to shew the particular spot, where it was built.

The living is a donative curacy. Its clear value is 6l. and Hugo Meynell, esq; is the patron.

In the church a monument has been erected to the memory of the Alleyne family, several of whom have been interred here. A long inscription contains a genealogical account of the family from the time of Henry VIII. It appears to be descended from Sir John Alleyne, knt.

knt. who was twice Lord-mayor of London, in this king's reign, and a privy counſellor. By his will, dated third of Auguſt, 1545, he bequeathed a rich gold collar and jewel to be worn by the Lord-mayor and his ſucceſſors, and alſo many other noble gifts to the city of London.

There is alſo near this monument another to the memory of Sir Thomas Grieſley, who died in the year 1699.

The number of houſes in Church Greſley is twenty-five; in Caſtle Greſley nineteen; in Swadlincoat thirty-four; in Linton thirty-nine; and in Drakelow four.

At Drakelow is the ſeat of Sir Nigel Bowyer Greſley. The original of his family has been traced back into very ancient times. It is ſaid to be derived from Malahulcius, whoſe brother was an anceſtor of William the conqueror. From him was deſcended Roger de Toeni, ſtandard bearer of Normandy. He had two ſons, Robert and Nigel, both of whom accompanied William the conqueror into England. At the general ſurvey, which was made in the year 1079, the former was poſſeſſed of nearly 150 lordſhips, of which Stafford, the place of his reſidence, was one. From Domeſday book it appears, that Drakelow belonged to Nigel de Stafford. At what time the family took

the name of Greſley, I cannot ſay. But this event muſt have happened before the year 1200. For William de Greſley then held the manor of Drakelow in capite, and paid one bow without a ſtring, one quiver of Tuteſbit, and twelve arrows, fledged or feathered, and one unfeathered.* At a very early period the family appears to have reſided ſometimes at Greſley, and ſometimes at Drakelow. Geffery de Greſley, lord of Morton, repreſented the county of Derby in parliament, in the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth years of Edward I. His ſon William, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Bakepuiz, lord of Burton, was the firſt of the family who received the honour of knighthood. Geffery, his ſon, is mentioned as lord of Caſtle Greſley. His heir and ſucceſſor, Peter de Greſley, married Joan, daughter of Robert, lord Stafford of Egginton. Sir John Greſley, his grandſon, in the thirty-third year of Edward III. gave to the priory of Greſley lands and meſſuages in Heathcote, Swarthington, and Church Grieſley. He died without iſſue. His brother, Sir Nicholas Greſley, married Thomaſin, the daughter and heireſs of Sir Thomas Gaſteneys, lord of Colton in Staffordſhire, by whom he had two ſons. By this marriage great wealth was brought into the fa-

* Veredict. de ſingulis wapent. in com. Not. et Derby.—Blount 15.

family. Sir Thomas Greſley, his elder ſon, had the honour of being returned knight of the ſhire for the county of Derby, in the ſecond parliament of Henry IV. and the ſecond and fifth of Henry V. In the twelfth of the ſame reign he was choſen one of the repreſentatives for the county of Stafford. His ſon and grandſon, both named Sir John Greſley, had likewiſe the ſame honour. The former was returned for Staffordſhire the thirty-firſt and thirty-ninth of Henry VI. and the latter for Derbyſhire the ſeventeenth of Edward IV. Thomas Greſley, their next heir and deſcendant, received the honour of knighthood, and was ſheriff for Derbyſhire in the years 1588 and 1602. He married Ann, daughter of Sir Thomas Ferrers of Tamworth caſtle, by whom he had iſſue, five ſons. William the eldeſt was knighted at Liſle, and married Benedict, daughter of Henry Vernon of Haddon, eſq; but died without iſſue. George Greſley, the ſecond ſon, was inſtalled a knight of the bath at the coronation of Anna Bullein in the year 1534. He married firſt Margaret, daughter of John Mulſo of Findern, and then Catherine, daughter of Edward lord Dudley. By the firſt marriage he had a ſon, Sir William Greſley, lord of Caſtle Greſley and Colton, and was ſheriff for Staffordſhire in the year 1561. He mar-

ried Catherine, the daughter of Sir Edward Aſton, of the county of Stafford, and by her had three ſons and four daughters. Thomas, his eldeſt ſon, who reſided at Drakelow, was ſheriff for Derbyſhire in the twenty-fifth, thirty-third, and forty-fifth years of Elizabeth, and was knighted at Workſop the twentieth of April 1603, by James I. He married Catherine, the daughter of Sir Thomas Walſingham of Scadbury, in Kent, knt. His ſecond ſon George, was created a baronet the twenty-ninth of June 1611, was one of the repreſentatives in parliament for Newcaſtle in Staffordſhire, in the third year of Charles I. and ſheriff for the county of Derby in the year 1644. He married Suſan, daughter of Sir Humphry Ferrers of Tamworth caſtle. Thomas Greſley, their only ſon, who died before his father, married Bridget, daughter of Sir Thomas Burdet: he left ſeveral children. Thomas Greſley, his third ſon, ſucceeded his grandfather in his title and eſtate, and was ſheriff for Derbyſhire in the year 1662. He married Frances, daughter and co-heireſs of Gilbert Morewood of London, and Nether-Seal, Leiceſterſhire, and had by her eleven children. He died in the year 1699, and was buried at Church Greſley. His eldeſt ſon, Sir William Greſley, was ſheriff for Derbyſhire in the year 1701. He married

Bar-

Barbara, daughter of John Walcot, eſq; of Walcot, in the county of Salop, by whom he had iſſue, two ſons and a daughter. He died in the year 1711. Sir Thomas Greſley, his eldeſt ſon, married twice, firſt in the year 1719, Dorothy, daughter and co-heireſs of Sir William Bowyer of Kniperley, and afterwards Gertrude, daughter and co-heireſs of John Grammer of Pledwick, eſq. He had two children by each wife, and died in the year 1746. His eldeſt ſon, Sir Thomas Greſley, was ſheriff for Derbyſhire in the year 1750, and married Wilmot, daughter of —— Hood of Leiceſter. He died in the year 1753, and left one daughter, who at the death of her father, became poſſeſſed of the Drakelow eſtate. Nigel Greſley ſucceeded his brother in his title and the Kniperley eſtate. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wynn, of Cheſhire, by whom he had one ſon and nine daughters. His ſon is the preſent Sir Nigel Bowyer Greſley, bart. Before the death of his father he married the daughter of his uncle Sir Thomas Greſley, and became by this means poſſeſſed of the Drakelow eſtates. He was high-ſheriff for the county of Derby in the year 1780.

STA-

STAPENHILLE, STAPENHILL.

The living is a vicarage; its clear value is 49l. 15s. and yearly tenths 10s. 7½d. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and was formerly part of the endowments of the abby at Burton. The earl of Uxbridge is the patron.

The village of Stapenhill contains ſixty-eight houſes, but of this number forty-ſeven ſtand within the pariſh of Burton.

A large quantity of bricks are annually made here; but agriculture is the chief ſupport of the inhabitants.

The hamlet of Newhall lies within the pariſh of Stapenhill, and contains about forty-nine houſes. The inhabitants almoſt entirely rely upon the colleries, which are wrought at this place.

At Caldwell is a diſſenting meeting. It was formerly the property of the preſbyterians, but is now fallen into the hands of the baptiſts.

The hamlet contains only ſixteen houſes; one of theſe is the ſeat of Hans Winthrop Mortimer, eſq. It is an elegant and convenient manſion, and is greatly improved by the pleaſure grounds, with which it is ſurrounded.

HEORTES-

HEORTESHORNE, HARTSHORN.

The living is a rectory. Its value in the king's books is 3l. 2s. 1d. and yearly tenths 6s. 2½d. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and the earl of Chesterfield and Mrs. Barnes present alternately.

In the year 1783 the number of houses in the parish was 76, of families 83, and of inhabitants 406. During the last twenty years population has increased very considerably. A single stocking frame is the only sign of manufacture in the place. The principal and almost sole dependance is upon agriculture.

CALC, CALKE.

The living is a donative curacy. The church is dedicated to St. Giles, and about the middle of the twelfth century was given to the priory of Repton.

Before the year 1161, was founded at Calke a convent of regular canons of the order of St. Austin. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Giles, and received endowments from various benefactors, but chiefly from Ranulph, second earl of Chester, Matilda his widow, and their son Hugh. These endowments were a wood betwixt Sceggebroc and Aldrebroc, a piece of land in tillage betwixt Alrebroc and Sudwude, the little mill at Repindon, six ox-gangs of land

land in Ticknall, the chapel of Smithby, one manſe of land in Tamworth, the liberty of fiſhing with one boat at Cheſter, and one manſe of land for the convenience of the fiſherman, a portion of land extending from the well, as you deſcend from Repton, to the boundaries of the liberty of Milton, and the whole land of Eſwin Eſegar of Trengeſton. The monks were to enjoy theſe poſſeſſions free from all ſecular ſervice, and cuſtoms whatever. Beſides theſe grants, Hugh, the third earl of Cheſter, gave them their court in Repindon, and as much wood as they wanted either for their buildings or for fire. He alſo appointed, that they ſhould enjoy the above mentioned poſſeſſions and privileges in a free and quiet manner.*

This religious houſe was alſo endowed with the working of a quarry at Repindon near the river Trent, and with the advowſon of the church of St. Wicſtan at the ſame place, together with all the appurtenances belonging to it. The counteſs of Cheſter made theſe grants on this condition, that the convent at Repton, when a convenient opportunity offered, ſhould become the head, to which Calke ſhould be only a member.

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* Mon. Ang. vol. iii, page 97.

The charter of Edward II. recites and confirms other privileges. It grants the canons at Calke poſſeſſion of a plough-gate of land in Leke, and three acres of meadow land in the ſame village. It alſo releaſed them from an obligation of furniſhing ſixty men to labour one day every year, for the privilege of paſture at Stanton.*

To all theſe endowments may be added the church at Leke. But afterwards they were transferred, and the canons removed to the priory at Repton. At the diſſolution they were granted in the firſt year of Edward VI. to John earl of Warwick.

The number of houſes in the liberty of Calke is thirteen. The lime-kilns, and a colliery, afford employment to ſeveral of the inhabitants.

Calke is the ſeat of Sir Henry Harpur, bart. It is a large and ancient houſe, built round a quadrangular court; but the ſituation is not well choſen. Standing in a low part of the country, and being ſurrounded with riſing ground on almoſt every ſide, the proſpects from it are very confined. Upon approaching the houſe, it would alſo appear to greater advantage, if it ſtood in a more elevated ſituation.

The

* Mon. Ang. vol. ii, page 282.

The moſt early account, which we have of this family, places it at Cheſterton, in Warwickſhire. Hugh, the ſon of Richard le Harpur, lived there in the reign of Henry I. His deſcendants continued to reſide at this place for ſeveral generations. John le Harpur, whoſe grandfather was living in the ſixth year of Edward II. married Iſabel, daughter of Sir Robert Appleby of Ruſhall, Staffordſhire, knt. From this marriage are deſcended the Harpurs of Ruſhall. The firſt, who was ſeated there, was Sir John Harpur, knt. He married Elianor, daughter and heireſs to William Grobes of Ruſhall, by whom he had three ſons, William, Richard, and Henry. The youngeſt of theſe children was either the father or grandfather of Richard Harpur, eſq; who was one of the juſtices of the Common Pleas, and reſided at Swarkeſton, in Derbyſhire. He married Jane, daughter of George Findern, eſq; and heireſs to Thomas Findern her brother, and died 27th of January 1573. He left two ſons. Richard the younger was knighted, reſided at Littleover, and was ſheriff for Derbyſhire in the year 1606. Sir John Harpur of Swarkeſton, the eldeſt ſon of the judge, was ſheriff for Derbyſhire in the year 1605. He married Iſabel, daughter of Sir George Pierpoint of Holm, Nottinghamſhire, knt. and died in the

year

year 1622. He left three ſons, Richard, who reſided at Swarkſton, John at Breadſall, and Henry at Calke. His eldeſt ſon, Sir Richard Harpur, was ſucceeded by Sir John Harpur, who was ſheriff for Derbyſhire in the year 1635, and died without iſſue.

The ſon of John Harpur of Breadſall, eſq; then became poſſeſſed of the eſtate at Swarkſton, and removed thither. But this branch of the family alſo ſoon became extinct. For Henry Harpur, his ſon, who married Frances, the daughter of Jeffery Palmer, attorney-general to Charles II. died, during the life of his father, without iſſue.

Henry Harpur of Calke, eſq; was created a baronet in the ſecond year of Charles I. He married Barbara, the daughter of Anthony Foant of Foſton, Leiceſterſhire, eſq; by whom he had iſſue three ſons, and ſix daughters. The ſecond ſon, Henry Harpur, eſq; who was a merchant in London, died without iſſue. The third ſon, William, who lived at Bilſton, was ſuccedeed by John Harpur of Bilſton and Twiford, eſq.—Sir John Harpur, the eldeſt ſon of Sir Henry the firſt baronet, was ſheriff for Derbyſhire in the year 1640. He married Suſan, the daughter of —— Weſt of London, eſq; and died in the year 1669. He had iſſue five ſons, and five daughters. The laſt Sir

John

John Harpur of Swarkeſton, knt. who died in the year 1677, without iſſue, gave his large eſtate at that place to the eldeſt ſon, John. At this time the great wealth of the various branches of the family devolved to that, which was ſeated at Calke. Sir John Harpur, to whom I am now alluding, married Ann, ſecond daughter of William, lord Willoughby of Parham, and by her had one ſon, and one daughter. Sir John Harpur, the ſon, was ſheriff for Derbyſhire in the year 1701. He married Catherine, youngeſt daughter of Thomas, lord Crewe of Steneby, and by her had four ſons, and four daughters. He died ſuddenly fourth of June 1741, poſſeſſed of a very amiable and excellent character. Sir Henry Harpur, his eldeſt ſon, was elected a repreſentative in parliament for the city of Worceſter in the year 1744, and for the town of Tamworth in the next ſeſſion. He married lady Caroline, daughter of John, duke of Rutland, and by her had three ſons, and one daughter. He died in the year 1748, and was ſucceeded in his title and eſtates by his ſecond ſon, the preſent Sir Henry Harpur, who, in the year 1761, was elected a repreſentative in parliament for Derbyſhire, and in the year 1774 ſerved the office of ſheriff for the ſame county. He married lady Louiſa Auguſta Greville,

Greville, eldeſt daughter of Francis, earl Brook and Warwick, by whom he has one ſon, Henry Harpur.

MILEBURNE, MELBOURN.

When the Norman ſurvey was made, there were a prieſt and a church here. The living is a vicarage. Its value in the king's books is 9l. 13s. 4d. and the yearly tenths 19s. 4d. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and the biſhop of Carliſle is patron. Sir Ralph Shirley, who died in the year 1516, bequeathed lands in Melbourn and Worthington to the chantry of St. Catherine in Michael's church in Melbourn for ever, to pray for his ſoul.

Melbourn is remarkable for a great variety of religious ſects. The preſbyterians, calviniſts, baptiſts, and quakers have each a place of worſhip.

Edmund of Woodſtock, earl of Kent, the ſecond ſon of Edward I. in the nineteenth year of his father's reign, obtained free warren in Meileburne, in Derbyſhire.* Robert de Holland, in the ſecond year of Edward II. obtained a grant from the king in fee, of the manours of Meleburne, Newton, Oſmundeſton, Swarkeſton, Chelardeſton, Normanton, and Wybeleſton, in the county of Derby, with

 divers

* Dugdale's Baron. vol. I. p. 779.

divers liberties and privileges, namely, returns of writs, pleas of Wythernam, felons goods, &c.*

Henry, earl of Derby, and brother to Thomas, earl of Lancaſter, obtained a grant for a market at Melbourn in the ſecond year of Edward III.

In this village may be ſtill ſeen a ſmall part of the ruins of an ancient caſtle. By whom or at what time it was built, I have not been able to diſcover. However there is certain evidence, that this event took place before the time of Edward III. For in the firſt year of his reign Thomas, earl of Lancaſter died, poſſeſſed of Melbourn caſtle. In this ancient fortreſs John, duke of Bourbon, who was taken priſoner at the battle of Agincourt, was confined nineteen years in the cuſtody of Nicholas Montgomery the younger.† He was committed by king Henry V. and releaſed by his ſucceſſor. In the laſt year of this prince's reign the caſtle was deſtroyed. For in 1460 it was demoliſhed by the order of queen Margaret, wife to Henry VI. §

The whole pariſh of Melbourn, including the ſmall hamlet of King's-Newton, contains two hundred and eighty-ſix houſes, and one thouſand four hundred and ten inhabitants.—

A

* Dugdale's Baron. vol. I. p. 73.
† Cambden's Britannia. § Stowe's Annals, p. 413.

A conſiderable number of perſons are ſupported by manufactures. Many hands are employed in combing and ſpinning jerſey. But thoſe, who work upon the ſtocking frame, are ſtill more numerous, there being no leſs than eighty of theſe machines within the pariſh. The ſtone quarries near the town alſo afford employment to about thirty perſons. The chief part of their buſineſs is the manufacture of ſcythe-ſtones.

In this place is a ſeat of lord Melbourn. The family, however, ſpend but little of their time here. When they are in the country, they principally reſide at their elegant houſe, Brockett-hall, in Hertfordſhire.

Lord Melbourn has alſo a large and ancient houſe at King's-Newton. It is at preſent occupied by Edward Abney, eſq; the ſecond ſon of —— Abney of Meaſham, eſq.

TICKENALE, TICKNALL.

The living is a donative curacy, and its clear value is 26l. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas Becket; and was formerly part of the endowments of the priory at Repton. Sir Henry Harpur is the patron.

Ticknall is a large village. The whole pariſh contains one hundred and ſeventy-five dwellings. Theſe ſtand chiefly in the village,

and form a ſtreet of conſiderable length.—During the ſummer ſeaſon many perſons are employed at the kilns for burning limeſtone. Formerly a very large quantity of earthen ware was manufactured at this place; but lately the buſineſs has very much declined. It is ſaid, that, ſince the land in the neighbourhood has been encloſed, it has been difficult to meet with proper clay.

STANTON.

The living is a rectory. Its value in the king's books is 6l. 12s. 8½d. and the yearly tenths 13s. 3½d. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and Sir Henry Harpur is the patron.

The whole pariſh of Stanton is but of ſmall extent. It contains only thirty-one houſes.

FORNEUUERCK, FOREMARK.

The living is a donative curacy. The church is dedicated to St. Saviour, and formerly belonged to the priory at Greſley. Sir Robert Burdett is the patron. The preſent church was built and endowed by Sir Francis Burdett, bart. and conſecrated in the year 1662.

The whole pariſh, including the hamlet of Ingleby, *(Englebi)*, contains only twenty-ſix houſes.

At

At Foremark is the ſeat of Sir Robert Burdett. It is an elegant and modern houſe, and was built by its preſent poſſeſſor.

Sir Robert Burdett is deſcended from a very ancient family in Leiceſterſhire. The firſt, of whom we have any account, was Hugh Burdett, who came into England with William the conqueror. William Burdett, lord of Louſeby, Leiceſterſhire, who lived in the time of Henry II. founded the priory of Aucote, near Seckingdon, Warwickſhire, to expiate the murder of his wife, committed at his return from the holy land. Sir Robert Burdett, knt. one of his deſcendants, ſettled at Arrow, Warwickſhire. He repreſented in parliament the county of Warwick, in the fourteenth of Edward II.; the county of Leiceſter in the eighteenth of the ſame reign, and the county of Warwick the year following; and the county of Leiceſter again in the firſt, ſecond and fourth of Edward III. He was alſo ſheriff for both counties in the fifth of the ſame reign. Sir Thomas Burdett, knt. his great grandſon, ſerved in parliament for the county of Warwick, the fifth and ſixteenth of Richard II. and the ſecond and eighth of Henry IV. and in the third of Henry V. was ſheriff for Warwickſhire, and Leiceſterſhire. His ſon Nicholas, ſerved Henry V. in his wars, was knighted

fifteenth of Henry VI. and was ſlain at Pontoiſe. He had only one child, Thomas Burdett, eſq; who was a perſon of great eminence. From the ſeventh to the fourteenth of Edward IV. he was in the commiſſion for conſerving the peace, but incurring the diſpleaſure of the king for his great attachment to the duke of Clarence, and an advantage being taken of ſome words, which he had ſpoken, he was tried, convicted, and beheaded for high treaſon. Thomas Burdett, his grand ſon, who died the thirty-firſt of Henry VIII. married Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Throckmorton, knt. Robert, his ſon, repreſented the county of Warwick in parliament, in the firſt year of of Edward VI. and died the year following. His grandſon married Mary, daughter of Dr. Thomas Wilſon, dean of Durham, and ſecretary to queen Elizabeth. He died March 1603, and was ſucceeded by his ſon, Thomas Burdett of Seckingdon and Bramcote, eſq; who, on the twenty-fifth of February 1618, was created a baronet. He was ſheriff for Derbyſhire in the year 1609. He married Jane, daughter and heireſs of William Frauncys, eſq; who was nephew and heir of John Frauncys of Foremark, eſq. By her he had iſſue three ſons, and ſeven daughters. Sir Frauncis, his eldeſt ſon was born September 1608, was ſheriff for Der-

Derbyſhire 1650, and died in the year 1696. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Walter of Sarden, Oxon, knt. and lord chief juſtice of the Exchequer. He had by her four ſons,* and four daughters. Sir Robert Burdett, the eldeſt ſon, was born in the year 1640, and repreſented in parliament the county of Warwick in different ſeſſions, during the reign of Charles II. and the city of Lichfield in the firſt, ſecond and ſeventh of William and Mary. He married twice. By his ſecond wife, Magdalen, daughter of Sir Thomas Aſton of Aſton, bart. he had a ſon, Robert Burdett, eſq; who died eleven days before his father. However he had married, ſeveral years before his death, Elizabeth, daughter of William, lord viſcount Tracey, by whom he left one ſon, and ſix daughters. The preſent Sir Robert Burdett, the ſon, was born the twenty-eighth May 1716, and was a repreſentative for Tamworth in the laſt parliament of George II. He married, in November 1739, firſt Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Charles Sedley of Nuttal, Nottinghamſhire, by whom he had three ſons, and two daughters; but by his ſecond wife, lady Caroline, relict of Sir Henry Harpur of Calke, he had no iſſue. Robert Thomas Sedley, his eldeſt

* The ſecond ſon, who reſided at Knowle-Hills, had the title of baronet a few months before the birth of his grand-nephew, but died unmarried.

ſon, died in the fourth year of his age, and John, the third ſon died alſo, when he was twenty years of age. Frauncis, the ſecond ſon, born April 1743, married in the year 1767, Elianor, daughter and co-heireſs of William Jones of Rambury, Wilts, eſq; by whom he has three ſons. Elizabeth, the elder daughter, was married, in the year 1770, to Francis Noel Clarke Mundy of Markeaton, eſq.

HREOPANDUN, REPINDON, REPTON.

Repton is a place of great antiquity. It is ſaid to have been formerly a large town, and was rendered famous by being the burial-place of ſeveral Mercian kings. Ethelbald I. attempting to march into Weſſex, was oppoſed by Cuthred with all his forces, and driven back to Sceadune, three miles from Tamworth. At this place a deciſive battle was fought, and the Mercians were routed. In his retreat Ethelbald was murdered by one of his own chieftains, and was afterwards buried at Repton. This event happened in the year 750.—Here were likewiſe interred Merewala, another Mercian king, and Kynechardus, brother of Sigebert, who was king of the Weſt Saxons. Burthred, after a reign of twenty years, ſupported by the precarious means of ſolicitation and bribery, was here dethroned by the Danes. Be-

Before the year 660 there was at Repton a noble monaſtery of religious men and women, which, according to the ancient manner of the Saxons, was under the government of an abbeſs. But it was afterwards deſtroyed by the Danes. However about the year 1172, another religious houſe was erected in its ſtead by Matilda, widow to Ranulph, the ſecond earl of Cheſter. It was a priory of black canons, of the order of St. Auſtin, and dedicated to the honour of God, the bleſſed Mary, and the holy Trinity.

The endowments of this religious houſe were numerous, but not very valuable. Beſides thoſe, which were transferred from the priory at Calke, the following are moſt deſerving of notice; nine ſhillings a year from a mill at Repton; a meſſuage with its appurtenances in Wadington; the advowſon of the church of Badewetune; two ox-gangs of land in Repton; the privilege of fiſhing in the river Dee, near Cheſter, with a meſſuage at the ſame place; five ox-gangs of land in Berve (perhaps Barrow,) with all their appurtenances within and without the village; liberty of fiſhing in the river below their own houſe as far as their lands extend towards Potlac; a ſpring called Pukewell, with a free road to it; a toft of land in Willington; an acre of land near Lethorne;

and

and one in Witeflat; an acre of land in a great meadow bordering upon one belonging to the canons; an acre below Pehald; and eight acres of land in an iſland betwixt Repton and Willington; an acre of land in Toneſtall; an acre in Huverefern; an acre in Nitherferne; an acre in Breth; and an acre in Wynnes; the mills at Willington with all their appurtenances; two tofts of land in the ſame village; five acres of land with their appurtenances in the liberty of Willington; an acre in Pilardeſcroft together with paſture for one horſe, three cows, and their calves till they are two years old; all their water with the whole fiſhery in the river Trent from the diviſions of the water of Newcotton (Newton Solney,) as far as below Willington.* The impropriate rectory and advowſon of the vicarage of Great Baddow, and the advowſon of the church of Little Baddow, in Eſſex;† the advowſon of the church of Leke, in Nottinghamſhire;‡ free warren in Repton, Calke, Ingleby, and Ticknall, in Derbyſhire, and Granſden M. in Huntingdonſhire;§ and a fourth part of the manor of Repton.‖

At the diſſolution the priory of Repton was endowed with the yearly revenue of 118l. 8s. 6d. ac-

* All theſe grants are recited in and confirmed by a charter of Henry III. † Morant's Eſſex, vol. ii. p. 20, 25. ‡ 8 Edw. i. vol. 1. § Cart. 25. Edw. I. w. 15. ‖ Pat. i. Hen. V.

according to Dugdale, or 167l. 18s. 2d. according to Speed. It then conſiſted of fifteen religious.—Repton priors. Alured before 1200. Reginald about 1230. Ralph died 1336, and was ſucceeded by John Linch. Simon Sutton el. 1346. Ralph el. 1356. Will. de Tutbury el. 1398. Hiſtanus Porter el. 1420. John Overton el. 1437. John Wylne el. 1439.*

In the year 1540 were four bells unſold. Mr. Thacker was then put into poſſeſſion of the fabric. At firſt he neglected to take the church down, but being afterwards alarmed with a report, that queen Mary would re-eſtabliſh abbies, hired on a Sunday all the carpenters and maſons of the neighbouring country, and in a ſingle day pulled down a moſt beautiful church, ſaying he would deſtroy the neſt, for fear the birds ſhould build therein again.§

About the year 1687 a human ſkeleton of an extraordinary ſize was found near the ſcite of this church. The following circumſtances reſpecting the diſcovery were collected and communicated to the royal ſociety by Dr. Simon Degge in the year 1727.——He ſays, "having viewed the ruins in Repton al. Repindon on the Trent, and enquiring for antiquities, the inhabitants brought us Thomas Walker, a labourer eighty-eight years old, who gave

* Principals of religious houſes, by Brown Willis.
§ Fuller's church hiſtory, book vi. page 358.

gave us the following account. About forty years ſince, cutting hillocks near the ſurface, he met with an old ſtone wall, when clearing further he found it to be a ſquare encloſure of fifteen feet. It had been covered, but the top was decayed and fallen in, being only ſupported with wooden joyſts. In this he found a ſtone coffin, and, with difficulty removing the cover, ſaw the ſkeleton of a human body nine feet long, and round it one hundred ſkeletons of the ordinary ſize, laid with the feet pointing to the ſtone coffin. The head of the great ſkeleton he gave to Mr. Bowes, maſter of the free-ſchool. I enquired of his ſon, one of the preſent maſters concerning it; but it is loſt. Yet he ſays, he remembers the ſkull in his father's cloſet, and that he had often heard his father mention this gigantic corpſe, and thinks that the ſkull was in proportion to a body of that ſtature.

The bottom of this dormitory was covered with broad flat ſtones, and in the wall was a door caſe with ſteps to go down to it, whoſe entrance was forty yards nearer the church and river. The ſteps and ſtone were much worn. 'Tis in a cloſe on the north ſide of the church, and over this repoſitory grows a ſycamore tree planted by the old man, when he filled in the earth. The preſent owner will not ſuffer it to be

be opened, the lady of the manor having forbidden it.

This was atteſted to us by ſeveral old perſons, who had ſeen and meaſured the ſkeleton."

Near the ſame ſituation with this burial place was diſcovered, in the year 1749, an ancient graveſtone, with an inſcription upon it, (plate 1.) It was found in the ruins of an old building, which, I apprehend, was the church belonging to the old priory. It lay at the depth of two yards in the ground, and exactly over it, grew a large tree. Very ſoon after it was expoſed to the air, the characters upon it were defaced, and, a few years ago, they were ſo imperfect, as not to be legible.

Not being able to read a copy of the inſcription upon this graveſtone, I tranſmitted it to a gentleman, diſtinguiſhed by his knowledge of antiquities, and requeſted the favour of an explanation. And he was ſo obliging as to return the following anſwer.

Sir,

Being abroad, when your letter came hither, I could not well anſwer it till to-day. The Repton ſtone, of which you was pleaſed to ſend me a deſcription and the legend, is undoubtedly a graveſtone. The word *tumulatum* plainly ſhews it. It was in verſe, as is evident

from

from the Hemiſtick *iſte tegit tumulatum*, and is undoubtedly ancient, there being a mixture of Saxon characters, but more recent than the Norman conqueſt, probably of the twelfth or thirteenth century. The verſe is of the Leonine kind, for I read the firſt line thus,— RVDVLPHVM GRATVM *LAP*IS ISTE TVMLATVM, by ſubſtituting the three letters in italics. The reſt is ſo very imperfect, (perhaps not ſo well taken as one could wiſh) that I can make nothing of it, tho' I can read here and there a word, as ABAT IPSVM, and AMABAT. There ſeems alſo to be the name of a ſaint, BADEGES, but I cannot find any ſuch ſaint.

This, ſir, is a very lame account, but as it is the beſt, that I can give, you will pleaſe to accept it favourably from your humble ſervant, who thanks you for a ſight of the inſcription.

At the time of the Norman ſurvey there were a church and two prieſts at Repton.

The living is a donative curacy, and its clear value 35l. os. The church was a part of the endowments of the priory at this place, and Sir Henry Harpur is the patron.

Repton is a large village, and is ſituated upon the edge of the valley, through which the river Trent paſſes. The whole number of houſes

houſes within the liberty is one hundred and ninety-five.

At this place there is a ſchool, which was largely endowed by Sir John Port in the reign of queen Mary.

Milton is a ſmall hamlet belonging to the pariſh of Repton, and ſtands at the diſtance of a mile from the town. It contains twenty-ſix houſes.

Bretby is a ſmall chapelry belonging to the pariſh of Repton. The chapel formerly was part of the endowments of the priory at that place. Sir Henry Harpur is the patron.

Formerly there was a caſtle at Bretby. The moſt early notice of it, which I have met with, is in the reign of Richard II. At that time Thomas de Moubray, duke of Norfolk died, ſeized of the manor and caſtle of Bretby. It afterwards came by inheritance into the family of Berkeley. In the fifteenth year of Henry VII. the ſecond duke of Norfolk, divided with Maurice, ſurviving brother of William, marquis of Berkeley (who died without iſſue) the lands, which fell to them by right of their deſcent from the co-heirs of Mowbray, duke of Norfolk. The manor of Bretby was part of the moiety which was allotted to the

mar-

marquis. In the thirty-ninth year of Henry VIII. Thomas Berkeley, lord Berkeley Mowbray died in poſſeſſion of it. Bretby now belongs to the earl of Cheſterfield. By what means it came into the family, I have not been able with certainty to diſcover. But I think it was probably by marriage; for Jane, granddaughter to Sir Michael Stanhope, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII. married Henry lord Berkeley.

From the unevenneſs of the ground, the ſpot may yet be diſcerned, on which the caſtle ſtood. But the walls are entirely removed. According to tradition, the materials, of which they conſiſted, were made uſe of, when the hall was built. If this account be juſt, the caſtle muſt have been a long time ago demoliſhed; for the hall itſelf, which was taken down a few years ago, had the appearance of a very ancient building.

Bretby-hall was ſituated in a pleaſant park. But a conſiderable quantity of timber having been lately cut down, the views and walks have loſt ſome part of their beauty. Near the ſcite of the hall lord Cheſterfield has built a good houſe for his ſteward.

NEWETUNE, NEWTON-SOLNEY.

The living is a donative curacy. The church

church is dedicated to St. Mary, and is ſaid formerly to have belonged to the priory at Repton or Greſley. Sir —— Every is the patron.

Newton Solney is ſituated in a valley near the banks of the Trent. It is not a large village; it contains about forty-ſeven houſes.

The hamlet of Winſhill, *(Wineſhall)* belongs to the pariſh of Burton, tho' the two places are ſituated in different counties. It contains fifty houſes, and the inhabitants entirely rely upon agriculture for their ſupport, no manufacture being carried on in this part of Derbyſhire.

SECT. II.

DEANERY of DERBY.

WE have now traverſed that part of the county, which lies within the deanery of Repton. We have ſeen, that it is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Trent. Let us now paſs this river, and take a ſurvey of the towns and villages, which belong to the deanery of Derby. However, before we enter this diſtrict, on the north ſide of the Trent, it will be proper to take notice, that we have left behind

us a pariſh in the ſouth-eaſt part of the county, which belongs to the diviſion, which we are going to examine. It is

SMITHESBY, SMISBY.

The living is a donative curacy, and its clear value 35l. The church, according to Ecton, formerly belonged to the priory of Derlegh. But I apprehend this is a miſtake. For we have already ſeen from the charter of Hugh, earl of Cheſter, that it was given, towards the cloſe of the twelfth century, to the priory of Calke.—The earl of Huntingdon is the patron.

The whole liberty contains about forty-ſeven houſes. A few hands are employed in combing and ſpinning jerſey, and making ſtockings, but the inhabitants derive their chief ſupport from agriculture.

Let us now return northward, and proceed in our ſurvey of the deanery of Derby, on the other ſide of the river Trent.

ESTUNE, ASTON.

The living is a rectory. Its value in the king's books is 29l. 15s. and yearly tenths 2l. 19s. 6d. The church is dedicated to All-ſaints; and Mrs. Shuttleworth is the patroneſs.

The liberty of Aſton contains about ninety-two

two houſes, and four hundred and fifty-two inhabitants. This place is the ſeat of Mrs. Shuttleworth. Several of her anceſtors, the Holden family, have been buried in the church.

It appears from the charter of Robert Ferrers junior, earl of Derby, that two parts of the lordſhip, and tithe of Eſton (Aſton) were given to the priory of Tutbury.

The hamlets of Shardlow and Wilne lie within the pariſh of Aſton. The former contains about fifty-four, and the latter eight houſes.

At Shardlow is a large and ancient houſe, belonging to Leonard Foſbrooke, eſq. It is now in the occupation of T. B. Parkyns, eſq.

The only appearance of manufacture in the whole pariſh of Aſton is three ſtocking frames. A conſiderable number of hands are employed by the navigation upon the Trent, and the canal, which after being carried thro' the whole length of the pariſh, falls into the river at a ſmall diſtance from the village of Shardlow.

WESTUNE, WESTON.

At the Norman ſurvey there were two churches and a prieſt here. There were alſo a fiſhery and a paſſage over the river at this place. We meet with other circumſtances,

from which its conſequence in ancient times may be inferred. In the reign of king John it was diſtinguiſhed by ſome peculiar privileges. By a patent, which was granted in the ſixteenth year of his reign, the inhabitants were exempted from all ſervices of counties, hundreds, tythings and wapentakes; from appearance of frank pledge; from aids, and charities; from demands, gratifications, and complaints, to which villages and bailiwicks are ſubject.

The living is a rectory. Its value in the king's books is 11l. 16s. 3d. and yearly tenths 1l. 3s. 7½d. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and Sir Robert Wilmot is the patron.

The pariſh of Weſton contains about ſeventy-three houſes. The village is ſituated near the canal and the Trent, and the inhabitants have been much employed in the navigation upon each. But it is expected, that the population of the place will ſuffer from the veſſels on the river being now drawn by horſes inſtead of men.

AYLEWASTON, ELVASTON.

The living is a vicarage. Its value in the king's books is 32l. and yearly tenths 10s. 4½d. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and formerly belonged to the priory of Shelford in Nottinghamſhire. The earl of Harrington is the patron.

Wal-

Walter le Blount, lord Mountjoy, by his will dated July 8, 1474, appointed, that the pariſh church of our lady at Aylewaſton ſhould be compleated, and that a third bell called a tenour ſhould be bought, and that a convenient tomb ſhould be erected over Elene, his wife.

" The inhabitants of Elvaſton and Ockbrook were formerly required by mutual agreement to brew four ales, and every ale of one quarter of malt, and at their own coſts and charges, betwixt this and the feaſt of St. John the baptiſt next coming. And every inhabitant of Ockbrook ſhall be at the ſeveral ales, aud every huſband and his wife were to pay two-pence, every cottager one penny, and all the inhabitants of the ſaid towns of Elvaſton, Thurlaſton, and Ambaſton ſhall have and receive all the profits and advantages, coming of the ſaid ales, to the uſe and behoof of the ſaid church of Elvaſton; and the inhabitants of the ſaid towns of Elvaſton, Thurlaſton, and Ambaſton ſhall brew eight ales betwixt this and the feaſt of St. John the baptiſt, at the which ales, and every one of them the inhabitants ſhall come and pay as before rehearſed, who if he be away at one ale to pay at the t'oder ale for both, or elſe to ſend his money. And the inhabitants of Ockbrook ſhall carry all manner of tymber,

being in the Dale wood now felled, that the ſaid prieſt chyrch of the ſaid towns of Elvaſton, Thurlaſton, and Ambaſton ſhall occupy to the uſe of the ſaid church." *

The whole pariſh, including the liberty of Elvaſton, and the hamlets of Thulſtone and Ambaſton, contains about ſeventy-eight houſes. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in agriculture.

Elvaſton is the ſeat of the earl of Harrington. The houſe and gardens are in an antique ſtile. But his lordſhip has fitted up a few apartments in the former in a modern taſte.

At this place was born Walter Blunt, who was raiſed by Edward IV. to the dignity of baron of Mountjoy. His deſcendants were eminent for their learning. But this was more eſpecially the character of Charles, baron of Mountjoy, who lived in the reign of James I. He was not only highly diſtinguiſhed by his virtue and learning, but was created earl of Devonſhire, lord deputy of Ireland, and knight of the garter. How long this family reſided at Elvaſton, I have not been able to learn. But in the reign of Henry VIII. the manor belonged to the Poles of Radbourn, and towards the end of this king's reign it came into the

* Inter. MSS. Dodſworth in Bib. Bod. vol. 158. p. 97.—This appears to be the ancient method of paying money for the repair of country churches.

the poſſeſſion of the Stanhope family. Sir Michael Stanhope, knt. who, in the thirtieth year of Henry VIII. lived at Sandale caſtle in Yorkſhire, obtained a grant of Elvaſton and Ockbrook. Sir John Stanhope, his grand-ſon, reſided at Elvaſton. He was knighted, in the year 1603, at Belvoir caſtle, by king James I. and died in the year 1610. He married twice. His eldeſt ſon by the firſt wife was created earl of Cheſterfield, and from Sir John, his eldeſt ſon by the ſecond marriage, the preſent earl of Harrington is deſcended. John Stanhope, of whom I am now ſpeaking, was knighted in the year 1607, by king James I. and afterwards had the honour of repreſenting in ſeveral parliaments the county of Derby, and town of Leiceſter. He died in the year 1638. William Stanhope, his grandſon, was a perſon of diſtinguiſhed abilities, and appeared with great honour in ſeveral public characters and ſituations. On the acceſſion of king George I. he was made colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and returned to parliament for the town of Derby. In the year 1717 he was appointed envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the king of Spain, and in the year 1718 envoy and plenipotentiary to the court of Turin. It was chiefly owing to his contrivance and courage, that, in the year 1719, one man of war of

ſeventy guns, and two of ſixty each, newly built, with a very large quantity of timber, pitch, tar, and other naval ſtores, were deſtroyed in the port of St. Anthony. The Engliſh ſquadron was aſſiſted by a detachment headed by colonel Stanhope, who ſerved as a volunteer in this enterprize. When the boats approached the ſhore, he was the firſt, who leaped into the water. By thus animating and encouraging the men he greatly contributed to the ſucceſs of the expedition.

At the end of the war colonel Stanhope was declared a brigadier-general, and in April 1727 was appointed vice-chamberlin of the king's houſhold, and ſworn one of the moſt honourable privy council. On the acceſſion of his late majeſty to the throne, he was nominated ambaſſador and plenipotentiary to the congreſs at Soiſſons, and in September 1729 ambaſſador and plenipotentiary to the king of Spain. In November following he was advanced to the dignity of a Britiſh peer, by the ſtile and title of lord Harrington, of Harrington, in the county of Northampton. In June 1730 he was conſtituted principal ſecretary of ſtate, in December 1735 major-general of the horſe, in July 1739 lieutenant-general, and in 1740 one of the lord juſtices. On the twelfth of February 1742 his lordſhip reſigned the ſeals into his

his majeſty's hand, and the next day was declared lord preſident of the council. Three days, before this event took place, he had been created a viſcount and earl of Great-Britain, by the ſtile and title of viſcount Peterſham, in the county of Surry, and earl of Harrington, in the county of Northampton. In 1743, in 1745, and 1750 he was one of the lord's juſtices of the kingdom. In October 1744 he was appointed, a ſecond time, one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate, in which office he continued till November 1746, when he was declared lord lieutenant-general and governor-general of the kingdom of Ireland. In 1747 he was conſtituted general of his majeſty's foot forces, and 1751 was ſucceeded by the duke of Dorſet as lord lieutenant of Ireland. His lordſhip departed this life in December 1756. By his lady he had two ſons, the youngeſt of whom was a captain in Honeywood's regiment of dragoons, and died abroad in 1743.

William Stanhope, ſecond earl of Harrington, was born in Dec. 1719, and in Auguſt 1746 married lady Catherine Fitzroy, daughter of the late, and aunt to the preſent duke of Grafton, by whom he had iſſue lady Caroline, who was born in March 1747, and married in October 1765, to the honourable Kenneth M'Kenzie, now earl of Seaforth, in Ireland,

but

but died in March 1767; lady Iſabella, who was born in April 1748, and married December 3, 1768, to lord viſcount Mollineux, of the kingdom of Ireland; lady Henrietta, who was born in October 1750; Charles, viſcount Peterſham, who was born March 1753; Henry Stanhope, who was born June 1754, and now an officer in the army; and lady Anna Maria, who was born March 1760.

Charles, the third and preſent earl of Harrington, ſerved ſome time, and was ſlightly wounded during the late war in America. He attended general Burgoyne in his expedition from Canada, when he attempted to form a junction with the forces under the command of Sir William Howe in Pennſylvania, but was obliged to ſurrender with his whole army at Saratoga, in New-England. His lordſhip, after his return from America raiſed a regiment of foot for the ſervice of government, in the counties of Derby and Nottingham, of which he was appointed colonel. This regiment was trained ſome time at Derby, and then ſent to the Eaſt-Indies: but lord Harrington accompanied it no further than Cork, on its way to the place of its deſtination.

Lord Harrington, about ten years ago, very ſoon after the death of his father, was married

to

to Miſs Fleming, daughter of Sir Michael Fleming, of the county of York. By his lady he has ſeveral children.

BARUUE, BARROW.

At the time of the Norman ſurvey there were a church and prieſt here.

The living is a vicarage. Its clear value is 20l. and yearly tenths 10s. 7½d. The church is dedicated to St. Wilfrid, and J. T. Burrows, eſq; is the patron.

Upon an alabaſter ſtone, at the entrance into the chancel, is the effigy of a man in armour. In the inſcription appear John Bothe, and the year of our lord MCCCLXXXII. The windows on each ſide of the church contain different coats of arms.

Six ox-gangs of land in the village, and without it, with all their appurtenances, formerly belonged to the priory at Repton.

The number of houſes in the liberty of Barrow is forty-three, and in Sinfin and Arleſton ſix.

At Derby races the horſes run upon Sinfin-moor. They are generally fixed for the middle of Auguſt.

The chapelry of Twiford is in the pariſh of Barrow. It contains about fifteen houſes. The chapel

chapel is dedicated to St. Andrew. The houſe of Samuel Briſtowe, eſq; ſtands pleaſantly upon the banks of the Trent.

The hamlet of Stenſon likewiſe belongs to the ſame pariſh. The number of houſes in it is about nineteen.

The inhabitants of theſe villages are ſupported by agriculture, and the navigation upon the river Trent and the canal.

SWARKESTONE, SWARKSTON.

The living is a rectory. Its value in the king's books is 5l. and yearly tenths 10s. The church is dedicated to St. James, and Sir Henry Harpur is the patron.

Swarkſton contains about thirty-eight houſes. It ſtands upon the banks of the Trent, and the buſineſs done upon the river affords employment to ſome of the inhabitants.

I have already had occaſion to obſerve, that Swarkſton is the original ſeat of the Harpur family in Derbyſhire; and that Richard Harpur, judge of the Common Pleas, reſided here in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

WILLINTONE, WILLINGTON.

The living is a vicarage. Its clear value with the curacy of Repton is 7l. 10s. 0d. and yearly

yearly tenths 9s. 8½d. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and according to Ecton, formerly belonged to the priory at Repton. The patrons are the governors of Etwall hoſpital.

Willington is a ſmall pariſh, but is increaſing in population. It contains about thirty-ſix houſes.

MICKLE-OVER, or GREAT-OVER.

The living is a vicarage. Its value in the king's books is 9l. 11s. 5½d. and yearly tenths 19s. 1d. The church is dedicated to All-ſaints. In preſenting to it lord Scarſdale has one turn, and —— Wilmot two. It is ſaid to have formerly belonged to the monaſtery at Burton.

Findern is connected with Mickleover. The living is a donative curacy. At a ſhort diſtance from the church is a place of worſhip, belonging to the diſſenters of the preſbyterian perſuaſion.

The chapel at Littleover is alſo a donative curacy, and connected with the church at Mickleover.

The number of dwellings in Mickleover is ſeventy-ſix, and of inhabitants three hundred and fifty-four.

Findern

Findern contains ſixty-two dwellings, and two hundred and fifty-nine inhabitants.

In Littleover the number of dwellings is fifty-three, and of inhabitants two hundred and fifty-one.

From a comparative view of the baptiſms and burials during two equal periods of time, at the diſtance of eighty years from each other it appears, that there has lately been a conſiderable increaſe in the population of the pariſh.

Baptiſms from 1680 to 1700, were	178
Burials for the ſame length of time,	130
Baptiſms from 1760 to 1780, were	237
Burials for the ſame length of time,	153

At Littleover the houſe of Bache Heathcote, eſq; ſtands in a high and pleaſant ſituation. The views from it, more eſpecially to the ſouth-eaſt, are very diſtant and extenſive.

Mr. Heathcote is deſcended from Sir Richard Harpur, the ſecond ſon of judge Harpur of Swarkſton. His father, Samuel Heathcote of Derby, eſq; married Elizabeth, daughter of Joſeph Harpur of Littleover, eſq; and heireſs to her brother, John Harpur, eſq; who was ſheriff for Derbyſhire 1747. Mr. Heathcote in the year 1788 married Miſs Cockſhut, only child of Joſiah Cockſhut, eſq; of Radbourn.

MACK-

MACKWORTH.

The living is a vicarage. Its clear value is 20l. and yearly tenths 18s. 3½d. The church is dedicated to All-ſaints, and is ſaid to have once belonged to the monaſtery at Derlegh. Francis Noel Clarke Mundy, eſq; is the patron.

Mackworth, in the time of Henry VI. belonged to a family, which ſeemed to have derived its name from the place. One of them in the third and fourth year of the reign of that king repreſented the county of Derby in parliament. It is probable, that the Mackworths reſided here at a ſtill earlier period. A perſon of this name was in the retinue of the famous lord James Audley, who was ſo inſtrumental in obtaining the glorious victory at Poictiers, in the twentieth year of Edward III.

It is related, that this nobleman acquainted the black prince with a vow, which he had made, that he would be the firſt man in the battle, and requeſted his permiſſion to carry it into execution. The reply of the prince was, Sir James, God give you grace to be the firſt knight of all others. Lord Audley then departing with his four eſquires, of which number Mackworth was one, ruſhed forward to the foremoſt front of the battle, and by his extraordinary valour broke through the ranks of the French army. This

This bravery excited ſo much the admiration of the prince, that he ſettled upon him land in England to the annual value of five hundred marks. But lord Audley immediately transferred the reward to his four knights. When the prince heard what he had done, he expreſſed his diſpleaſure at his conduct. But being told by this nobleman, that, without the valour and ſupport of his knights, he could have had no claim to ſo diſtinguiſhed a reward, he preſented him with the very ſame ſum, which he had ſo generouſly beſtowed upon his fellow ſoldiers.*

The principal reaſon, why I have taken notice of this event, is, that I think it probable, that lord Audley reſided at Marketon. For in the twenty-ſeventh year of Edward I. Touchet lord Audley held Merton.†

At Mackworth there was once a caſtle. The only remain of it, at preſent viſible, is the ſouth gate-way, which is yet nearly entire. At what time this ancient fortreſs was built, I have not been able to diſcover. But according to tradition it belonged to the Mackworth family. It was held in the fourth year of Philip and Mary under the crown, in the ſame manner with the honour of Tutbury, by ſoc-

cage

* Kimber's and Johnſon's Baronetage, vol. 1, p. 153.

† Stow's Annals.

cage and fealty.* It is ſaid in the village, that it was demoliſhed in the civil wars betwixt Charles I. and the parliament. Some high ground in the neighbourhood is called Cannon hills, becauſe it is reported, that the cannons were planted in this ſituation, when the caſtle was deſtroyed.

The ſcite is now the property of lord Scarſdale, who ſome years ago had an intention of removing the gate-way, and placing it as an ornament in the neighbourhood of his own houſe, but he has not yet carried his deſign into execution.

The number of houſes in Mackworth is ſixty-four. The inhabitants chiefly rely upon agriculture for their ſupport.

MARKETON, which is a ſmall hamlet, belonging to the pariſh of Mackworth, is the ſeat of Francis Noel Clarke Mundy, eſq. His anceſtors have reſided here more than two centuries.——John Mundy of Marketon, eſq. was lord-mayor of London in the year 1522. He died the twenty-ninth of Henry VIII. poſſeſſed of Marketon, Mackworth, Alleſtry, and a conſiderable extent of land at Cheſter and Findern.

At the general election in the year 1780, Mr. Mundy was nominated to ſerve in parliament

* Inquis. poſt mortem.

ment for the county of Derby, but tho' ſolicited to accept, he thought proper to decline the honour which was offered him.—He married in the year 1770, Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Sir Robert Burdett, by whom he has two ſons.

The number of houſes at Marketon is twenty. Several have lately been taken down, and the inhabitants removed to Mackworth.

RADBURNE, RADBOURN.

The living is a rectory. Its value in the king's books is 8l. 3s. 4d. and yearly tenths 16s. 4d. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, and Sacheverel Pole, eſq; is the patron. In it we meet with ſeveral monuments erected to the memory of his anceſtors, but ſome of the inſcriptions are much injured, and nearly effaced.

Radbourn has been the ſeat of ſeveral wealthy and reſpectable families. At a very early period of the Engliſh hiſtory Robert Walkelyne reſided here. He married Margaret, daughter of Henry Fitz Gerund, by whom he had two daughters. Hermetrude, the elder, was married to Sir William Stafford; and Margery, the younger, to Sir John Chandos, knt. who by this means became poſſeſſed of the manor of Radbourn. Their ſon, Sir Henry Chandos,

mar-

married Eleanor, the daughter of ——— ———. Their iſſue was Sir John Chandos, who married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Henry Brailsford, knt. Sir Edward Chandos was their ſon, who by his wife Iſabel, the daughter of Sir Robert Twiford, had one ſon, and two daughters. Sir John, the ſon, laid the foundations of a magnificent houſe, but it ſeems doubtful, whether it was ever compleated.* Both he and his elder ſiſter, Elizabeth, died without iſſue. Eleanor, the younger daughter of Sir Edward Chandos, and heir to her brother, Sir John, was married twice. By her ſecond huſband, Sir John Lawton, ſhe had one daughter, Elizabeth, who was married to Peter de la Pole of Newborough, in the county of Stafford, eſq. At this time Radbourn became the ſeat of the family of Pole, who have conſtantly poſſeſſed it ſince to the preſent day. Their immediate deſcendant and heir was Raufe Pole, or de la Pole. He was juſtice of the Common-bench, and married Joan, the daughter of Thomas Groſvenor, eſq. by whom he had one ſon, Raufe. In the fourteenth year of Edward IV. Raufe Pole of Radbourn, eſq. was retained to ſerve William lord Haſtings.† But I cannot ſay, whether this perſon was the father or ſon. The latter married

* Leland's itinerary.

† Dugdale's Baron. vol. I. p. 583.

Elizabeth, daughter, and one of the heirs of Reginald Moton of Peckleton, in the county of Leiceſter, eſq. He died in the eighth year of Henry VII.* George Pole, knt. his ſon, married Joan, the daughter of John Fitzherbert of Norbury, eſq; by whom he had one ſon. He was named German, and married Ann, the daughter of Sir Robert Plumpton, knt. He died in the ſixth year of Edward VI. His ſon, Francis, married Catherine, the daughter of Humphrey Vernon of Stodnet, eſq. German Pole, their ſon and heir, married Dorothy, the daughter of Sir Thomas Cockayne of Aſhborne, knt. He ſerved the office of Sheriff for the county of Derby in the year 1575, died in the forty-ſecond of queen Elizabeth, and was ſucceeded by his ſon, Francis.

I have not been able to trace the genealogy of the family to a later period. But that, which has been now given, may be relied upon as accurate, as it is taken from an authentic pedigree. After this time the eſtate of the family was not inherited always in the direct line of deſcent. One of the family, who died without iſſue, ſettled it upon a third couſin, who lived at Lees. We find German Pole, eſq; in the proceſſion at the inſtallation and inveſtiture of

* Inquis. poſt mortem.

of Oliver Cromwell, which was performed in Weſtminſter-hall in the year 1657.* Samuel Pole, eſq; was ſheriff for the county of Derby in the year 1694; and the ſame office was ſerved by German Pole, eſq; in the year 1733. The latter gentleman, upon the death of his only ſon German Pole, jun. eſq; ſettled the whole of his eſtates upon his nephew, colonel Edward Sacheverel Pole, who was ſheriff for Derbyſhire in the year 1766. He died in the year 1780, and left iſſue one ſon, the preſent Sacheverel Pole, eſq; and two daughters. Mrs. Pole, the widow of colonel Pole, is married to Dr. Darwin of Derby.

The ancient ſeat of the family ſtood near the church, and is now in ruins. The preſent houſe, which is large and handſome, was built about fifty years ago by German Pole, eſq. It ſtands in a very high and pleaſant ſituation, and commands many extenſive and beautiful proſpects into the neighbouring country.

The pariſh of Radbourn is a ſingle hamlet, and contains about thirty-two houſes. The inhabitants are wholly ſupported by agriculture.

LANGLEI, KIRK LANGLEY.

The living is a rectory. Its value in the king's books is 12l. 2s. 1d. and yearly tenths

* Preſtwich's reſpublica.

11. 4s. 2½d. The Rev. Mr. Cant is the patron.

In the church are monuments to the memory of the Meynil, and Beresford families.

The pariſh, which is a ſingle hamlet, contains ſixty houſes.

MOGINTUNE, MUGGINTON.

There were a church and prieſt here at the time of the Norman ſurvey.

The living is a rectory. Its value in the king's books is 9l. 12s. 8½d. and the yearly tenths 19s. 3½d. The church is dedicated to All-ſaints; and formerly paid 6s. 8d. to the priory of Tutbury. Sacheverel Pole, eſq; is the patron.

The whole pariſh conſiſts of the hamlets of Mugginton, Mercaſton, and Weſton-under-Wood; and contains about one hundred and eight houſes. There is very little or no manufacture in any of theſe places.

MERCASTON *(Merchenestune)*, was formerly a place of greater importance, than it is at preſent. When Domeſday book was compiled, there were a prieſt and a church here. Many ancient coins have likewiſe been found in one part of the village; and it is certain, that it was once the ſeat of one branch of the Kniveton family.

At a ſmall diſtance from the village may be ſeen an ancient road, which moſt probably led to ſome other place of conſequence in the neighbourhood.

KETLESTONE, KEDLESTON.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to All-ſaints. Its clear value is 49l. 10s. and yearly tenths 7s. 11½d. Lord Scarſdale has all the tythes paying about 30l. per annum to the rector.

The pariſh is of ſmall extent. It contains about nineteen houſes. One of theſe is the celebrated ſeat of lord Scarſdale.

Kedleſton-houſe ſtands in a pleaſant park, rather bare of wood; but this deficiency is compenſated by the beauty of the trees, ſome of which are large and noble.

Upon entering the park, it is ſome time concealed by a wood of large and venerable oaks, through which the road lies. Immediately after quitting this, is ſeen the north front of this grand and elegant building, in extent meaſuring three hundred and ſixty feet. It conſiſts of a center and two pavilions, which are connected with the body of the houſe by means of two corridors. A flight of ſteps leads to a noble portico, which is formed by ſix lofty columns of the Corinthian order. Theſe ſup-

port the tympanum, upon which three elegant ſtatues are fixed. Within the portico three other alſo are placed in the niches between the columns. The firſt apartment, into which you enter, is uncommonly ſtriking. It is perhaps one of the grandeſt and moſt beautiful private rooms in England. This is

The HALL.

It is ſixty feet by thirty, within the columns; ſixty-ſeven feet three inches by forty-two feet, within the walls; and forty feet high; twenty Corinthian columns of alabaſter, twenty-five feet high, two feet ſix inches diameter.

Twenty ſacrifices, &c. in chiaro oſcuro, in pannels, behind the columns.—*Statues.* Apollo, Belvidere. Meleager, of Paulo Pichini.—*Two chimney-pieces,* ſtatuary marble. Tablets, lord Scarſdale's arms.

NORTH MUSIC ROOM.

Thirty-ſix feet by twenty-four, and twenty-two feet high; finiſhed with ſtucco, an Ionic entablature, antique ceiling, compartments, and ornaments.

Weſt end. An organ. Bacchus and Ariadne, by Guido. Temple of Flora, by Viviano. Landſcape, by Vandeiſt. David's triumph, by Guercino.—*Chimney ſide.* Landſcape with figures, by Horizonti. Flowers, by Baptieſt. Flowers and fruit, by Baptieſt. Port of Naples,

ples, by Gaſpar Ochiali. Horſes, figures, &c. by Giovanni di St. Giovanni. Milking cows, &c. by Baſſan.—*Eaſt end.* Triumph of Bacchus, by Luc. Giordano. Shipping, &c. by Vandeiſt. Old man's head, by Rembrant. Roman Charity, by Signora Pozzi. Arm of the ſea, thunder ſtorm, &c. by Tempeſta.—*Chimney piece,* ſtatuary marble. Tablet, an epithalamium, from the Adm. Rom. in baſſo relievo.

WITHDRAWING ROOM,

Forty-four feet by twenty-eight, and twenty-eight feet high; hung with blue damaſk; antique ceiling, coved; Venetian window; and door-caſes finiſhed with Corinthian columns in alabaſter.

Chimney ſide. Olympia and Orlando, by An. Caracci. Alexander, &c. by Paul Veroneſe. Fine landſcape, by Cuyp. Salutation of Eliz. and Mary, by Andrea del Sarto. Landſcape, by Domini Chino. Death of the virgin, by Raphael, his firſt manner. Magdalen, by An. Carracci. Holy family, by Guido. Feſta floralia, by Zuccarelli after Vandyke. Holy family in landſcape, by Polemberg. Time on the wing, by Teniers.—*South end.* Chriſt and the woman with the box of ointment, by Ben. Lutti. Scripture Hiſtory; the woman of Samaria, and St. John in the wilderneſs, good pic-

pictures, by Bernardo Strozzi, vulgo Prete Genoese. His very beſt manner, by Claude Lorenze. Holy family, by Raphael. Adam and Eve, by Dom. Fetti.—*North end.* Cain and Abel, by Benedetto Lutti. An admired picture! It is painted in a ſingular manner with ſtrong lights; the figure of Cain is very ſtriking. Holy family, by Tintoret. Holy family, by Gioſeppe Chiari. Sleeping Cupid, by Guido. Holy family, by Nic. Berritoni. Virgin and child, by Parmegiano.

LIBRARY.

Thirty-ſix feet by twenty-four, and twenty-two feet high; finiſhed with ſtucco, and mahogany book-caſes; Doric entablature, and Moſaic ceiling.

Chimney-ſide. Diogenes, &c. by Lucca Giordano. Adam and Eve, by Carlo Lotti. Lot and his daughters, by Carlo Lotti. Daniel interpreting to Nebuchadnezzar, by Rembrandt. This is a very celebrated picture: It is highly finiſhed, and the head is particularly excellent. Man's head, by Guercino. Man in armour, by the ſame.—*Weſt end.* Figure of Winter, by Andrea Sacchi. Old man's head, by Salvator Roſa.—*Eaſt end.* Holy family, by Nic. del Abbatti. Rinaldo and Armida, by Nic. Pouſſin. Andromeda chained to the rock, by Guido.—*Over the doors, eaſt end.* Continence

of

of Scipio, by Michael Angelo Buono Rotti. Rape of the Sabines, by the ſame.

SALOON.

A circle, forty-two feet diameter; fifty-four feet ſix inches high, to the top of the dome; and thirty-four feet ſix inches, to the top of the cornice; four large niches, eleven feet diameter.

Statues. Santa Suſanna, of Fiamingo. Antinous, of the Capitol. Prieſteſs of Iſis. Flora, of the Capitol. Venus, of Medicis. Dancing Faun. Muſe Urania. Ganimede, of the Villa Medici. Venus, of Medicis. Dancing Faun. Mercury. The Idol.—Two fire-places in the dado. This room is not yet finiſhed.

ANTI-CHAMBER.

Twenty-four feet by twelve, and twenty feet high.

Landſcape, by Nic. Pouſſin. St. John, by Carlo Maratti.

PRINCIPAL DRESSING-ROOM.

Twenty-four feet by twenty-four, and twenty feet high; hung with blue damaſk.

Chimney-ſide. Lord and lady Scarſdale, by Hone. King Charles I. by Vandyke. Prince Rupert's daughter, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Landſcape, by Guercino. Blind Beggar, &c. by Jean Stun.—*Weſt end.* Two whole length por-

portraits, by Sir Peter Lely. Two Landſcapes, by Cimeroli.

STATE BED-CHAMBER.

Thirty feet by twenty-two, and twenty feet high; hung with blue damaſk.

Chimney ſide. Sir Nathaniel and lady Curzon, by Richardſon. Two whole-length portraits, by Sir Peter Lely.—*South end.* Ducheſs of York, by Sir Peter Lely. Sir Peter Rycaut, by Vandyke. Mad. d'Aubigné, by Vandyke.

WARDROBE.

Twenty-two feet by fourteen, and twenty feet high; hung with India paper.

Ruin, by Griffier. Thieves gaming, by M. Angelo. Matlock high tor, by Coſens. Vale near Matlock, by Coſens. Soldiers, &c. a copy after Salvator Roſa. Turkiſh port, hand unknown. Jupiter and Io, by Andrea Sacchi. Woman drawing water, by Van Goen. Prince Henry, by Cornelius Janſon. Hiſtory of our Saviour, &c. in thirty-ſix enamels, after Albert Durer. His wife and child, by Quintin Metſys. Portrait of lord Crewe. Lady Dorcheſter, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

DINING-ROOM.

Thirty-ſix feet by twenty-four, and twenty feet high; finiſhed with ſtucco; painted ceiling; a nich for ſide-board, twelve feet diameter.

Chim-

Chimney-ſide. Hawks and Ducks, by Snyders. Dead Game, by Snyders. Hagar and Iſhmael, by Cerri Ferri. Hagar and Iſhmael, by Cerri Ferri. Two landſcapes from Milton's Allegro, by Zuccarelli. Landſcape, by Schiav. Andr.—*Eaſt end.* Game and dogs, by Fyte. Herodias and St. John, by Romanelli. Merry-making, by Monſ. Theadoro. Porſenna, by Zuccarelli. Landſcape, by Claude Lorenze. —*Weſt end.* Vintage, in Baſ. rel. Harveſt, in Baſ. rel.—*Chimney-piece,* ſtatuary marble. Terms of Bacchus and Ceres. Tablet, an ancient repaſt.—*Subjects in the ceiling.* Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America, in the circles. Love embracing fortune, in the middle circle. The four ſeaſons, expreſſed by a triumph of Venus, of Apollo, of Bacchus, and of Æolus, in the oblong ſquares.

GREAT STAIR-CASE.

Thirty-one feet by twenty, and forty-nine feet high; finiſhed with paintings in chiaro oſcuro, and pictures.

North end. Madonna and Chriſt, by Carlo Maratti.—*South end.* Paris and Helen, by Hamilton.—*Eaſt ſide.* Diana, Caliſta, &c. after Titian, by Old Stone.—*Weſt ſide.* Nov. Sett. Giornata 2 da. by Morland, from Boccacio.—*Statues.* The Bacchus of Sanſovino.

The

The Apollo of the Villa Medici. Venus drawing a thorn from her foot, in the fiſhing room. Camillus of the Capitol.

The Family-Pavilion.

Anti-room.

A good picture of fiſh. Hercules and the Erymanthean boar. Two or three landſcapes. Some coloured prints.—*Chimney-piece*, Peak marble.

Breakfast-Room.

Eighteen feet ſquare, finiſhed with freſco paintings and antique ornaments, after the baths of Diocleſian.—*Chimney-piece*, ſtatuary marble, part gilt.

Lady Scarsdale's Dressing-room.

Twenty-four feet by eighteen, hung with blue paper.

Chimney-ſide. A landſcape, by Wooton. A landſcape, by Claude Lorain, his firſt manner. A landſcape, by Gaſpar Pouſſin. A Turkiſh caravan, by Peters. A Turkiſh caravan, by Peters. A landſcape, by Brughel. A landſcape, by Berchem.—*Eaſt end.* A mahogany book-caſe.—*Weſt end.* Nymphs and fauns, in landſcape, by Van Uden. Merry-making, by Pandolfo. Villa Madama, by Wilſon. Dead game, a drawing. Dead game, a drawing. Plants and bloſſoms, &c. in water colours.—*Chimney-piece*, ſtatuary marble. An oval tablet of root of emerald.

Lady

LADY SCARSDALE'S BED-CHAMBER.

Eighteen feet ſquare, hung with blue paper.

Chimney-ſide. Lord Melſintown.—*Eaſt ſide.* Small pictures, by Morland.—*North ſide.* Small pictures, by Morland.—*Chimney-piece,* veined marble, Doric pilaſters.

LORD SCARSDALE'S DRESSING-ROOM.

Twenty-four feet by eighteen; hung with green paper, and coloured prints upon it.

Venus and Cupids, a cartoon, by Carlo Maratti. Chriſt delivering the keys to St. Peter, by Old Palma. The Magdelen in this picture appears to be painted by Correggio. St. Chriſtiana, by Carlo Dolci. Lady Scarſdale, by Hone and Hamilton. Lady Scarſdale when eighteen, from a miniature picture done at that time, by Gardner.

The KITCHEN PAVILION.

Kitchen, forty-eight feet by twenty-four; with a gallery at one end, ſupported by Doric pillars.—*Laundry,* thirty-five feet by eighteen. Alſo bed-chambers for ſervants, larders, cellars, &c. &c. &c. in this pavilion, which communicates with the court that contains the brew-houſe, bake-houſe, waſh-houſe, dairy, and other inferior offices.

PRINCIPAL ATTICS.

Crimſon damaſk bed-chamber. A lady and child

child, by Parmegiano.—*Smaller dreſſing-room.* Cato, by Spagnolch.—*Green bed-chamber.* Holy family, by Cantarini.—*Dreſſing-room.* Feſta Florialia, by Zuccarelli, after Vandyke.

CORRIDORS.

Family-Corridor. Hung with blue paper and prints.—*Kitchen-Corridor.* Stucco and prints; model of the Victory; and a French ſloop, built by the French priſoners at Derby.—A back-ſtair in this Corridor leads to ciſterns above, containing one hundred and twenty hogſheads of water, which ſerve the brew-houſe, bake-houſe, laundry, houſekeeper's room, ſteward's room, pantry, water-cloſets, &c. &c. &c.

Kedleſton-houſe certainly exhibits a very ſtriking proof of taſte and ingenuity. Every thing is rich, but nothing tawdry, trifling or affected. In buildings of this kind convenience and utility are often ſacrificed to elegance and grandeur. But here it is ſcarcely poſſible to ſay, which has been moſt conſulted. The ſtate rooms are not many. The reſt of the houſe conſiſts of excellent offices, and comfortable apartments, and the plan of the whole is eaſy and intelligible.

The ſituation of the houſe, and the improvements about it, alſo afford undoubted evidence of fine taſte and exquiſite contrivance. Stand-

ing

ing upon a riſing ground there is from the principal front a gentle declivity of a beautiful green turf, extending ſeveral hundred yards to the edge of a fine piece of water. This, tho' naturally only a very inconſiderable ſtream, has been ſwelled by art into a broad canal, which winds with great beauty nearly two miles thro' the park. Over it an elegant bridge of three arches has been thrown, ſeveral caſcades and iſlands are formed at various diſtances from each other; and in the front of the houſe an elegant yatch is ſeen riding at anchor. On the north ſide of the park appears a wood conſiſting of the fineſt and largeſt oaks growing in this part of the kingdom; and on the ſouth an extenſive plantation, which was made about the time when the houſe was built, is now riſing up in great beauty. Thro' the whole length of it a handſome gravel walk has been carried with a great variety of windings, and in many parts of it affords beautiful proſpects into the neighbouring country.

Though the ſeat of lord Scarſdale juſtly excites the admiration of all thoſe, who viſit it, it is not yet brought to that ſtate of perfection, to which his lordſhip intends to carry it. He is now employed in making conſiderable alterations and improvements, both in the houſe and the grounds about it. What he has already

executed, has been attended with immenſe labour and expence. For beſides the works, which have been noticed, he has taken down the ancient family ſeat, and removed a ſmall village, and corn mill near it, to a conſiderable diſtance. The road alſo, which had been formerly brought near the houſe, has been reſtored to its ancient direction.

Lord Scarſdale is ſaid to be deſcended from Giraline de Curſon or Curzon, who aſſiſted William the conqueror in the reduction of England. Divers lands in the counties of Oxford, Berks, and Devon were aſſigned him; and in the reign of Henry I. his ſecond ſon Richard was poſſeſſed of a conſiderable eſtate in Derbyſhire. He held four knights fees in Croxhall, Kedleſton, Twyford, Stenſon, and Edinghale.

The firſt account we have of the family being ſeated at Kedleſton is in the time of Edward I. In the twenty-fifth of his reign Richard de Curſun died poſſeſſed of the manor of Ketleſton, which was valued at twenty marks a year, and alſo of the advowſon of the church, which was eſtimated at 4l. a year. Robert Ferrers, earl of Derby, made him a free and full grant of the manor and advowſon of the church by his charter, on condition of his rendering him homage and ſervice.

In

In the ſixth, eighteenth, and nineteenth years of Richard II. and the third of Henry IV. John Curſon of Ketleſton, was of the king's council. He married Elianor, the daughter of Robert Twiford. His ſon John repreſented the county of Derby in the ſecond and ſixth parliaments of Richard II. and married Margaret, the daughter of Nicholas Montgomery, and the relict of Ralph Brailsford. By her he had one ſon, Richard, who, in the eleventh of Henry VI. was captain of Sandgate caſtle in France. John Curſon, his ſon, ſurnamed Whitehead, was eſcheator of the counties of Nottingham and Derby in the twelfth and nineteenth years of Henry VI. and ſheriff for the latter in the eleventh of the ſame reign. He alſo repreſented the county of Derby in the firſt and fifth parliaments of Henry IV. and the ſecond, eighth, thirteenth, and twentieth of Henry VI. He married Joan, the daughter of Sir John Bagot of Blithfield, by whom he had one ſon and two daughters. Richard, the ſon, married Alice, the daughter of Sir Robert Willoughby of Wollaton, and died in the year 1496. His iſſue was two ſons, and one daughrer. Elizabeth, the daughter was prioreſs of King's mead near Derby. John Curſon, the elder ſon, was ſheriff for Derbyſhire, in the years 1473, 1484 and 1487. He married

Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Eyre of Haſſop, eſq; and died in the fourth year of Henry VIII. He left one ſon, John Curſon, eſq; who married Elianor, daughter of German Pole of Radbourn, eſq. He died in the ſixth year of Edward VI. and left two ſons, and four daughters. Francis, his elder ſon, repreſented this county in the firſt parliament of queen Mary, and in the thirteenth of queen Elizabeth. He was alſo ſheriff for Derbyſhire in the years 1567 and 1583. He married Elianor, the daughter and coheireſs of Thomas Vernon of Stokeſby, eſq. John Curſon, eſq; his only ſon, was ſheriff for Derbyſhire in the year 1608. He married Mellicent, daughter of Ralph Sacheverel of Stanton, and relict of Thomas Gell, eſq. John Curſon his ſon, was knighted, and afterwards, in the eleventh year of Charles I. was created a baronet. He repreſented the county of Derby in the fifteenth and ſixteenth parliaments of this reign, and was ſheriff for Derbyſhire in the year 1637. He married Patience, the daughter of Sir Thomas Crewe of Steaw, Northamptonſhire, by whom he had two ſons and a daughter. John, his elder ſon repreſented the county of Derby in ſeveral parliaments, and died without iſſue. Nathaniel, his brother, who ſucceeded his father in his title and eſtate, was choſen one of the repreſen-

ſentatives in parliament for the town of Derby in the ninth and twelfth of queen Ann. He married the daughter of William Pen of Pen, Buckinghamſhire, eſq; by whom he had five ſons, and four daughters. Sir John Curſon, his eldeſt ſon, repreſented the county of Derby in the years 1714 and 1722, and died without iſſue. Nathaniel, the ſecond ſon, who ſucceeded his brother in his title, was choſen one of the repreſentatives for the county of Derby in the years 1727, 1734, 1741, and 1747. He married one of the daughters and coheireſſes of Sir Ralph Aſheton of Middleton, Lancaſhire, by whom he had three ſons. John the eldeſt died young. Sir Nathaniel, the ſecond ſon, was choſen one of the repreſentatives in parliament for the county of Derby in the year 1754; and, on the tenth of April, 1760, was raiſed by his preſent majeſty to the dignity of a peer by the ſtile and title of baron Scarſdale of Kedleſton, in the county of Derby. His lordſhip has been, during three parliaments, chairman of the houſe of Peers. In 1750 he married lady Caroline Collier, daughter of Charles, earl of Portmore, by whom he has five ſons, Nathaniel, Charles, John, David, and Henry, and two daughters, Caroline and Juliet. The honourable Nathaniel Curſon, his eldeſt ſon, was choſen one of the repreſentatives of the

county of Derby in the years 1774 and 1780. He married in Auguſt 1777, Sophia, ſiſter of lord viſcount Wentworth of Kirkby-Mallory, Leiceſterſhire, by whom, now deceaſed, he has one child.

SCROTUNE, SCRAPTON.

Scrapton is ſituated upon the banks of the Dove, and lies detached from the other pariſhes of which the deanery of Derby conſiſts.

At the Norman conqueſt we find a church and prieſt here. Henry de Ferrariis* gave tithe of his lordſhip of Scrapton to the priory of Tutbury in the eleventh century.——The church is dedicated to St. Paul, and formerly belonged to the chantry of Scrapton. Its clear value is 18l. 6s. 6d. and John Broadhurſt, eſq; is the patron.

The whole pariſh, conſiſting of the liberties of Scrapton and Foſton, contains about eighty-one houſes.

NORTHWORTHIG, DEORABY, DERBY.

The town of Derby is ſituated in a valley. It ſtands upon the banks of the river Derwent, and is interſected by a ſmall rivulet or brook.

It

* He was one of the commiſſioners appointed to take a general ſurvey of England, and received Tutbury caſtle as a gift from the conqueror. He poſſeſſed one hundred and fourteen lordſhips in Derbyſhire, beſides ſeveral in other counties.—Dug. Bar. v. 1, p. 257.

It is highly probable, that the name of the county is derived from that of the town of Derby. But from what particular circumſtance the latter has received its preſent name, it is very difficult, if at all poſſible, to determine. That, which it now bears, certainly is not the moſt ancient, by which it has been known. In the time of the Saxons it was called Northworthig. But, when the Danes took poſſeſſion of it, they gave it the name of Deoraby.

Antiquarians have taken conſiderable pains to aſcertain the cauſe of this change. Some have ſuppoſed, that the name of Derby was given to the town becauſe it ſtands near the banks of the river Derwent. But the more general opinion is, that it is derived from two Saxon words, Deor *Fera*, and by, *habitatio*. This conjecture is rendered probable by two circumſtances. One is, that the arms of the town are a buck couchant in a park; and the other, that one of the lanes adjoining to the town is ſtill called Lodge-lane.

It is no leſs difficult to aſcertain the time, when Derby became a place of ſo much conſequence, as to aſſume the appearance and name of a town. It has been ſuppoſed, that it exiſted at ſo early a period as that, when the Romans were in poſſeſſion of this part of Britain.

tain. This conjecture is founded upon its ſmall diſtance from Little-Cheſter, where this people undoubtedly had a ſtation. For it has been obſerved, that theſe were generally fixed in the neighbourhood of ſome town.

I believe, that the firſt direct mention, which is made of Derby in hiſtory, is early in the tenth century, tho' I think it was a place of conſiderable importance before that time. In the year 918 Ethelfleda, princeſs of the Mercians, upon its ſurrender took poſſeſſion of the town with all its appurtenances. Upon this occaſion four of her knights were ſlain, for whom ſhe entertained a very diſtinguiſhed and affectionate regard.* However it fell again into the hands of the Danes. For in the year 942 king Edmund invaded Mercia, and delivered five towns from the yoke of the Danes, of which number Derby was one.† But from theſe accounts no clear idea can be formed of the town at the two periods, to which they allude. However in Domeſday book we meet with a pretty full deſcription of it both in the reign of Edward the confeſſor, and at the Norman

* Anno 918, Ethelfleda, Merciorum domina, Deo adjuvante, ante Primitiarum feſtum in deditionem accepit urbem, cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus, quæ vocatur Deoraby. Ibi etiam fuerunt interfecti ejus Thani quatuor qui ei chariores fuerunt inter portas.—Chronicon Saxon. p. 106.

† Anno 942, Rex Edmundus Merciam invaſit, et quinque civitates liberavit ex juga Danorum, quarum una Derby.—Chronicon Saxon. p. 114.

man conqueſt.—"In the time of the confeſſor Derby was a royal borough. It contained two hundred and forty three burgeſſes. Near to it lay twelve plough-gates of taxed land, which eight teams could plough. This land was divided amongſt forty-one burgeſſes, who likewiſe had twelve plough-gates. Of the tax, of the toll, and forfeitures, and of all cuſtoms, two parts belonged to the king, and the third to the earl.* In the ſame borough, there was in the king's demeſne one church with ſeven clerks, who held two plough-gates of free land in Cheſter. The king had likewiſe another church, in which ſix clerks held nine ox-lands free in Cornun and Ditton. There were then fourteen corn mills in the town.

At the time of the Norman ſurvey there were in Derby an hundred burgeſſes, and forty, who were minors. There were an hundred and three dwellings waſte or empty, which paid tax. The number of mills was reduced to ten. There belonged to the town ſixteen acres of meadow-land, and underwood three quarentenæ in length (each containing forty perches) and two in breadth.

In the time of Edward the confeſſor, the borough paid upon the whole twenty-four pounds; and at the conqueſt with a mill and the vil-

* I believe Ferrers.

village of Ludecerce (Lutchurch) it paid thirty pounds.

In Derby the abbot of Burton had one mill and one manſe of land with ſac and ſoc, and two manſes, of which the king had the ſoc, and thirteen acres of meadow-land.

Geoffry Alſelin poſſeſſed one church. Ralph the ſon of Hubert had a church with a ploughgate. Norman of Lincol, and Edric had alſo, each of them, a church.

Henry de Ferrers was poſſeſſed of three old decayed houſes with ſoc and ſac. Oſmar, the prieſt had one ox-land with ſoc and ſac. Godwin, the prieſt had likewiſe one ox-land.

At the feaſt of St. Martin the burgeſſes paid to the king twelve thraves of corn, of which the abbot of Burton had forty ſheaves. The king was poſſeſſed of eight decayed houſes with ſac and ſoc, in the borough. The two pennies belonging to the king, and the third to the earl, which aroſe from the wapentake of Appletree, were in the hands of the ſheriff by the teſtimony of the two counties.

In reſpect to Story the predeceſſor of Walter de Aincurt, it was ſaid, that without the licence of any one he might build a church for himſelf, and give the tithe to whom he pleaſed."

On

On the ſouth-eaſt corner of the town ſtood formerly a caſtle. About two centuries ago there were ſome remains of it on a hill called Cow-caſtle hill. A ſtreet leading to St. Peter's church, in ancient deeds bearing the name of Caſtle-gate, and ſeveral encloſures now commonly called Caſtle-fields, are alſo evidences that there was a caſtle in this ſituation.

The duke of Normandy (Henry I.) granted to Ralph, earl of Cheſter, the town of Derby by a charter, which was ſigned at the Devizes. —It has been conjectured, that the fee farm rents of the town belonged to the Dutchy of Lancaſter from the time of Henry III. to the reign of Henry VII. Henry VIII. in the thirty-third year of his reign granted them to the dean and chapter of Burton. At preſent the corporation pays 16l. as a fee farm rent to the earl of Eſſex.

The borough and town of Derby was anciently incorporated by king Henry I. but ſince that time its charter has been altered and renewed at ſeveral different periods. It obtained various privileges in the reigns of Henry I. and II. Richard I. John, James I. and Charles I. In the time of king John the burgeſſes of Derby were returned into the king's exchequer as owing ſixty-ſix marks for the confirmation of their liberties. In the ſixth

of

of the ſame reign they were likewiſe returned debtors ſixty marks and two palfreys for holding the town of Derby at the uſual fee farm, and 10l. increaſe for all ſervices, and having ſuch a charter, as the burgeſſes of Nottingham have; and in the twelfth year of the ſame reign the burgeſſes of Derby were charged 40l. for the fee farm of the town.—In the ſucceeding reign, the king granted to the burgeſſes of Derby and their heirs, that no Jew ſhould live in the town.

In the fourth year of Edward III. the burgeſſes were ſummoned to anſwer by what warrant they claimed to have toll, and were required to ſhew, why none ſhould dye cloth within ten leagues of Derby, except in the ſaid borough, ſaving the liberties of Nottingham. They were alſo to declare what right they had to be toll free throughout the king's dominions, to chuſe a bailiff every year, and to have a fair on Thurſday and Friday in Whitſun week, and another of ſeventeen days, viz. eight days before the feſtival of St. James, and on the feſtival and the eight ſucceeding days, to have a coroner, and none to be impleaded out of the borough; and to have markets on Sunday, Monday, Wedneſday, and from Thurſday eve to Friday, every week.——In anſwer to theſe requiſitions, the burgeſſes for the privilege of

toll

toll produced the charter of Edward III. dated the third of June, in the firſt year of his reign. In conſequence of this, the king, on their paying a fine of forty marks, reſtored them their liberties, which he had queſtioned and ſeized, being ſatisfied, that they and their anceſtors had, time immemorial, enjoyed them, and held the ſaid borough, paying yearly a quit rent of 46l. 16s.

A charter of James I. dated at Weſtminſter the ſeventh of March, in the ninth year of his reign, recites and confirms various privileges, which had been granted in former reigns. The particular liberties were, that the bayliffs, recorder, and town clerk, or any three of them, ſhall have a power to keep a court of record upon Tueſday in every ſecond week, ſhall be juſtices of the peace for the year, and the year enſuing their election to the office of bayliffs, ſhall have the return of all writs and proceſs without the interference of any foreign juſtice, ſhall have power to keep a quarterly ſeſſions and two court-leets yearly, and fix yearly fairs; ſhall be toll free throughout the whole kingdom, and take toll and tailage, as well throughout the dutchy of Lancaſter, as elſewhere, only that they ſhould receive but half toll of the dutchy, &c.

By

By letters patent of the king granted to the mayor and burgeſſes before the year 1732, they were empowered to hold two fairs every year at Derby, one on the ſixteenth, ſeventeenth, and eighteenth days of September, and the other on the feaſt of St. Paul, and the day preceding and following it, for the ſale of all manner of cattle, and of all wares and merchandizes, commonly bought and ſold at fairs.

In the year 1734 the mayor, aldermen, brethren, and capital burgeſſes appointed a meeting, to be held for the diſpoſal of the latter-make cheeſe, on the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth of March, to which all perſons dealing in the ſaid commodity might reſort, toll free. In the year 1738 the above days were altered to the twenty-firſt, twenty-ſecond, and twenty-third of March.

Till the fourteenth of Charles I. the town was governed by two bayliffs. At preſent the corporation conſiſts of a mayor, nine aldermen, fourteen brethren, fourteen common councilmen, a recorder, high ſteward, and town clerk.

The election of members in parliament is veſted in the freemen and ſworn burgeſſes; and the mayor is the returning officer.

Repre-

Repreſentatives in parliament of the town of Derby.

Par. EDWARD I.

23. John de la Cornere, Ranulph de Makeneye,
26. Will Broune de Derby, Nic le Loriner,
28. Nic de Loriner, Gervaſe de Derby,
30. Gervaſe de Wilnye, Adam le Rede,
33. John de la Corne, Ric Cardoyl,
34. John de Chadeſdon, Gervaſe de Wileyne,
35. Hugh Alibon, Peter le Chapman.

EDWARD II.

1. John Chaddeſdon, Gervaſe de Wilney,
4. Henry Alwaſton, Thomas del Stade,
5. Thomas del Sled, Henry Bindetton,
6. Geffry de Leyceſtre, Robert de Breydſale,
7. John Fitz John, Henry Lomb,
8. Adam le Rede, Will de Aleby,
8. Will de Aleby, Adam le Rede,
12. Simon de Cheſter, Richard Breddon,
12. Alex de Holond, John de Weſton,
19. Henry le Carpenter, John Fitz Richard,

EDWARD III.

1. John Fitz Gilbert, Ferhun Tutbury,
2. Simon de Cheſter, John Collings,
2. Thomas Tutaxbar, Geffry Snayth,
2. Will Notingham, John de Weſton,
4. Simon de Notingham, John de Weſton,

4. Will

Par.

4. Will Nottingham, Simon Chedel,
7. Hugh Allibon, John Gibbonſon,
8. John Gibbenſon, ——— ———,
9. Nic Langford, John Fitz Thomas,
9. Simon de Cheſter, John Gibbenſon,
10. John Fitz William, Thomas Tuttebury,
11. William de Derby, John Hache, Robert Allibon,
11. William de Derby, Robert de Weſton,
11. Simon de Cheſter, Robert Allibon,
11. Henry del Howe, Robert Saundre,
12. Alex Holland, John Weſton,
12. John Gibbonſon, John Preſton,
12. Thomas Titbury, Thomas Thurmondſley,
14. Thomas de Tutbury, Thomas Derby,
14. Richard de Trowell, Peter de Querndon,
15. Simon de Nottingham, Thomas de Derby,
17. Will de Nottingham, Simon de Cheſter.
21. Will de Chaddeſden, Thomas de Tutbury,
23. Will Gilbert, John de Chaddeſden,
24. Thomas Tutbury, William de Derby,
27. William Cheſter, Richard Chelford,
28. Thomas Tutbury, Henry Diddound,
28. Edmund Toucher, John Beck,
29. William Ennington, William Nayle,
31. William de Cheſter, William Nayle,
34. Thomas Tutbury, John Gilbert,
34. Peter Prentiz, William de Roſſington,
35. Peter Prentiz, William de Roſſington,

36. John

Par.

36. John Trowell, John Weeke,
37. John Bradon, Robert Allibon,
38. William Cheſtre, John Gilbert,
39. John Berd, William Seſe,
42. John de Brakkeley, William Glaſyere,
43. John Preeſt, John de Brakkelly,
45. John Trowell, —— ———,
46. William Cheſtre, John Gilberd,
47. William Pakeman, Roger Allibon,
50. William Groos, John de Berdee,

RICHARD II.

2. John de Heye, Richard de Trowell,
2. Henry Flamſtead, Roger Allibon,
3. Richard Dell, Roger Aſhe,
6. Thomas Toppeleyes, John Hay,
7. William Pakeman, John Bowyer,
7. Richard de Trowell, John Gibbon,
8. Richard Sherman, John de Stockes,
9. Richard Trowell, John Dell,
10. John Stod, John Prentis,
12. William Pakeman, HughAdam,
13. John del Heye, John de Stokes,
15. Richard Shereman, Thomas Docking,
18. William Groſſe, John de Stoke,
20. William Groſſe, Thomas Shore,

HENRY IV.

1. John Stockes, Thomas Docking,
4. Elias del Stok, Richard de Trowell,
6. John del Stokes, John Prentiz,

Par.

8. Thomas Goldſmith, John Fairclogh,
12. John Braſier, Thomas Shore,

HENRY V.

1. Elias del Stock, —— ——,
2. Elias del Stock, Thomas Ridgway,
3. Elias del Stock, Roger Welley,
5. Robert Ireland, Thomas Steppingſtone,
7. Thomas Goldſmith, John Fairclogh,
8. Robert Smith, Richard Browne,
9. Ralph Shore, John Spicer.

HENRY VI.

1. John Stokes, John Barkere,
2. John de Both, Elias Dell,
3. John Stokes, Elias Dell,
4. Roger Wolley, Henry Crabbe,
6. Nic Meyſham, John de Stockkys,
8. John de Bathe, Elias Stokkys,
9. Thomas Stokkes, Robert Smyth,
11. John Booth, Robert Sutton,
13. John Bothe, Thomas Stokeys,
15. Thomas Stokks, Elias Tildeſley,
20. Thomas Stokkys, Henry Spicer,
25. Thomas Chatley, Robert Mundy,
27. Thomas Chatterley, John Spycer,
28. Richard Chatteley, Thomas Chattely,
28. Richard Chitterley, Thomas Chitterley,
29. Thomas Acard, Thomas Bradſhawe,
31. —— ——, —— ——,

33. John

Par.

33. John Bird, Edward Lovet,
38. John Bird, William Hunter.

EDWARD IV.

7. Thomas Bakyngton, Thomas Alleſtre,
12. John Newton, Roger Wilkinſon,
17. John Briddle, ſen. John Newton,

HENRY VIII.

33. Thomas Sutton, gent. William Aleſtre,

EDWARD VI.

1. ——— ———, ——— ———,
6. Robert Ragge, William Aleſtry,

MARY.

1. Thomas Sutton, eſq; Geo. Charney, gent.
1. William Aleſtry, George Stringer,

PHILIP and MARY.

1 & 2. William Moor, Richard Beynbrygge,
2 & 3. Richard Warde, William Aleſtry,
4 & 5. James Thatcher, William Baynbrigge,

ELIZABETH.

1. ——— ———, ——— ———,
5. Will Moor, gent. Will Baynbrigge, gent.
13. Robert Stringer, Robert Baynbrigge,
14. Robert Stringer, *Triſtram Tirwhite,
27. Henry Beaumont, eſq; Will Botham, eſq;
28. William Botham, Robert Baynbrigge,
31. William Botham, Richard Fletcher,
35. William Botham, Robert Stringer,

* In his place Robert Baynbrigge.

Par.

39. —— ——, —— ——,

43. Peter Ewer, eſq; John Baxter, eſq;

JAMES I.

1. John Baxter, gent. Edmund Slighe, gent.

12. —— ——, —— ——,

18. Timothy Leving, eſq; Edward Leech, eſq;

21. Edward Leech, knt. Timothy Leving, eſq.

CHARLES I.

1. Edward Leech, knt. Timothy Leving, eſq;

1. Henry Crofts, knt. John Thorogood, eſq;

3. Peter Mainwaring, Timothy Leving, eſq;

15. Will Alleſtry, eſq; Nath. Hallowes, ald.

16. Will Alleſtry, eſq; Nath. Hallowes, ald.

COM. WEALTH and PROTECTOR.

Gervaſe Bennet, ald. John Dalton, gent.*

CHARLES II.

12. John Dalton, Roger Aleſtry, eſq;

13. †Roger Aleſtry, eſq; John Dalton, eſq;

31. George Vernon, eſq; Anchetil Gray, eſq;

32. Anchetil Gray, eſq; George Vernon, eſq;

JAMES II.

1. John Coke, eſq; William Alleſtry, eſq;

WILLIAM and MARY.

1. Hon. Anche. Gray, eſq; John Coke, eſq;

2. Hon. An. Gray, eſq; Rob. Wilmot, eſq;

WIL-

* The repreſentatives in parliament for the county at this time were John Gell and Tho. Saunders, eſqrs.—They were alſo choſen members of the parliament which was began Jan. 1658, and diſſolved April 22, 1659.

† In his place Anchetil Gray, eſq;

Par. WILLIAM III.

7. Hon. Henry lord Cavendiſh, John Bagnold,
10. Hon. Henry lord Cavendiſh, George Vernon, eſq;
12. Hon. Ja. Cavendiſh, eſq; Charles Pye, bt.
13. John Harpur, eſq; Right hon. lord James Cavendiſh,

ANNE.

1. John Harpur, eſq; Thomas Stanhope, eſq;
4. Hon. Ja. lord Cavendiſh, Tho. Parker, eſq;
7. Rt. hon. James lord Cavendiſh, *Thomas Parker, knt.
9. †Richard Leving, knt. and bart. ‡John Harpur, eſq;
12. Nath. Curzon, eſq; Edward Mundy, eſq;

Year. GEORGE I.

1714. Hon. lord James Cavendiſh, William Stanhope, eſq;
1722. Hon. lord Ja. Cavendiſh, W. Bayly, eſq;

GEORGE II.

1727. Rt. hon. lord James Cavendiſh, §Will. Stanhope, eſq;
1734. Ld. Ja. Cavendiſh, ||Ch. Stanhope, eſq;
1741. *Lord James Cavendiſh, John Stanhope, eſq;

* Made lord chief Juſtice, and in his place Richard Pye, eſq.
† Made Attorney-general of Ireland, and in his place Edward Mundey, eſq;
‡ Died, and in his place Nathaniel Curzon, eſq.
§ Being created a peer, in his place Charles Stanhope, eſq.
|| Deceaſed, in his place John Stanhope, eſq.
* Accepting a place, in his ſtead William lord Viſc. Duncannon.

1747. Lord Duncannon, *John Stanhope, eſq;
1754. Lord Fred. Cavendiſh, George Venables Vernon, eſq;

GEORGE III.

1761. Lord Fred. Cavendiſh, †George Ven. Vernon, eſq;
1768. Lord Fred. Cavendiſh, §William Fitzherbert, eſq;
1774. Ld. Fred. Cavendiſh, D. P. Coke, eſq;
1780. Lord Geo. Henry Auguſtus Cavendiſh, Edward Coke, eſq;
1784. Lord Geo. Henry Auguſtus Cavendiſh, Edward Coke, eſq;

The archdeaconry of Derby was founded, before the year 1140, by the biſhop of Coventry. Its value is 26l. 13s. 4d.

It has been already remarked, that in Domeſday book is given an account of five churches in the town of Derby. But to what ſaint they were dedicated, or in what part of the town they ſtood, cannot be now with certainty determined. However the ſituation of three of them may be fixed with a conſiderable degree of probability.

As

* Deceaſed, in his place Thomas Rivett, eſq.
† Being created a peer, in his place William Fitzherbert, eſq.
§ Deceaſed, in his place Wenman Coke, eſq.

As early as the reign of Henry II. there was in Derby a church dedicated to the bleſſed Mary, and the pariſh belonging to it was of very large extent.* I cannot ſay in what part of the town this church ſtood, or whether it be the ſame building with that which is ſituated upon St. Mary's bridge, and diſtinguiſhed by the name of St. Mary's chapel. That there was a place of worſhip in this place is an unqueſtionable fact. Part of the walls may be ſeen at this time. Both the door caſe, and two window frames are yet viſible.

Another church or chapel of equal, if not greater antiquity, once ſtood near to the lane called St. James's-lane. It was given by Waltheof to the Abbey of Bermondſey, in Southwark, London. The grant was confirmed by king Stephen in the year 1140.

At a later period, in digging up ſome cellars and foundations of houſes in St. James's-lane, ſome human bones of a large ſize were met with; and on the north ſide of the lane, in the ground, where the chapel ſtood, was diſcovered a ſtone coffin containing a body of uncommon ſtature, which, upon the firſt motion of it, was turned to duſt. The coffin was cut according to the proportion of the body, with a place for

* The church of Eanor (Heanor) was ſubject to it.—Mon. Ang. vol. II. p. 617.

the head, wide at the ſhoulders and narrower down to the feet.

In the reign of Henry III. there was a church in Derby dedicated to All-ſaints. In the ſucceeding reign, with the prebendaries and other appurtenances it was made a free chapel of the king, and exempted from all ordinary juriſdiction. The archdeacon of Derby was reſtrained from exerciſing eccleſiaſtical authority over it; and it was rendered immediately ſubject to the Pope.* The church of All-ſaints ſtill enjoys the privilege of being exempt from all eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction.

This church was alſo collegiate, and had, beſides the maſter or rector, who ſeems to have been the dean of Lincoln, ſeven prebendaries. To the college belonged two acres and a half of land lying in bridge-croft in Derby; all manner of tithes of corn, grain, hay, wool, lamb, and all other tithes whatever within the town and fields of Quarndon; tithes of the ſame articles in Little Eaton; one meſſuage, with lands, meadows, and paſtures appertaining to it; a barn with lands, meadows, and paſtures, lands and hereditaments called the two ſmall prebends, a meſſuage and tenement, and one cloſe of land with the appurtenances, all ſituated in Little Cheſter; together with all manner

* 6 Edward I. Rol. Pat. m. 17.

manner of tithes within the liberty. In the twenty-ſixth year of Henry VIII. the revenues of the college amounted to 39l. 12s. in the whole, or 38l. 14s. clear.

There was alſo founded within the church of All-ſaints the guild of the holy Trinity. It was endowed with various meſſuages, tenements, cottages, gardens, meadows, and paſtures in the town of Derby, which in the time of queen Mary were in the occupation and tenure of more than twenty different perſons.

The pariſh church of All-ſaints, with all theſe endowments and appurtenances, was granted by queen Mary, in the firſt year of her reign, to the bailiffs and burgeſſes of Derby. The living is a curacy;* and its clear value is 19l. 13s. 4d.

The church has been once, if not twice, rebuilt ſince the time, when it is firſt mentioned in hiſtory. The body of that, which is now ſtanding, was erected in the years 1723, 1724, and 1725. It was opened for public worſhip on the twenty-firſt of November 1725. But the tower is more ancient. It is ſaid to have been built in the reign of queen Mary. Speed aſſerts, that it was raiſed at the charge of young

* The grant of queen Mary ordains, "that in the pariſh church of All-ſaints henceforward there ſhall be two vicarages perpetual to be inſtituted and endowed, which may have ſucceſſion perpetual."

young men and maids, as is witneſſed by the inſcription upon every ſquare of the ſteeple. This opinion ſeems to be merely conjectural. I have examined the tower, and all the letters, which I can find, are on the north and ſouth ſides, *young Men, and Maidens*. However, tho' we cannot determine with abſolute certainty the time, when the tower was built, it is generally admired as a fine piece of Gothic architecture. There are very few, if any, towers of equal height and beauty in the north of England. It is about ſixty yards high, and the workmanſhip is reckoned excellent.

The body of the preſent church is large and handſome. The iron ſkreen at the eaſt end is very light. Within this and on the ſouth ſide is a vault, in which ſeveral of the Cavendiſh family have been interred. The monuments, which are moſt deſerving of notice, are erected to the memory of the earl and counteſs of Devonſhire, and to the famous counteſs of Shrewſbury. On that of the latter is a large inſcription in Latin, of which the following is a tranſlation.

"To the memory of Elizabeth, the daughter of John Hardwike of Hardwike, in the county of Derby, eſq; and at length co-heireſs to her brother John. She was married, firſt, to Robert Barley of Barley, in the ſaid county of Derby,

Derby, eſq; afterwards to William Cavendiſh of Chatſworth, knt. treaſurer of the chamber to the kings Henry VIII. and Edward VI. and queen Mary, to whom he was alſo a privy councellor. She then became the wife of Sir William St. Low, captain of the guard to queen Elizabeth. Her laſt huſband was the moſt noble George, earl of Shrewſbury. By Sir William Cavendiſh alone ſhe had iſſue. This was three ſons, namely Henry Cavendiſh of Tutbury, in the county of Stafford, eſq; who took to wife Grace, the daughter of the ſaid George, earl of Shrewſbury, but died without legitimate iſſue; William, created baron Cavendiſh of Hardwike, and earl of Devonſhire, by his late majeſty king James; and Charles Cavendiſh of Welbeck, knt. father of the moſt honourable William Cavendiſh, on account of his great merit created knight of the bath, baron Ogle by right of his mother, and viſcount Mansfield, earl, marquis, and duke of Newcaſtle upon Tine, and earl Ogle of Ogle. She had alſo an equal number of daughters, namely, Frances, married to Sir Henry Pierpoint; Elizabeth to Charles Stuart, earl of Lenox; and Mary to Gilbert, earl of Shrewſbury. This very celebrated Elizabeth, counteſs of Shrewſbury, built the houſes of Chatſworth, Hardwike, and Oldcotes, highly

diſ-

diſtinguiſhed by their magnificence, and finiſhed her tranſitory life on the thirteenth day of February, in the year 1607, and about the eighty-ſeventh year of her age, and expecting a glorious reſurrection, lies interred underneath."

By comparing various circumſtances it ſeems, that a miſtake has been committed in regard to her age. At her death ſhe muſt have been in her ninety-firſt year. Her funeral ſermon was preached by Dr. Toby Matthew, archbiſhop of York, who choſe for his text Prov. xxxi. 25, to the end of the chapter.

The counteſs of Shrewſbury was the wife of the earl, who had the cuſtody of Mary, queen of the Scotts, for ſeventeen years.

She founded an hoſpital near this church for the ſupport of eight poor men, and four women, which has been re-built at the expence of the preſent duke of Devonſhire.

It is ſaid, that the earl of Northampton, who was killed in an engagement at Hopton-heath near Stafford, with Sir John Gell, was interred in the vault with the old counteſs of Shrewſbury.*

On the north ſide of the church appears a monument to the memory of Richard Croſhaw, eſq. . He is ſaid to be the ſon of a poor nailer of

* Barlow's peerage.

of this town, and to have gone to London in a ſuit of leather, where by his great induſtry and ſucceſs he acquired a fortune of 10,000l. We learn from the inſcription upon the monument, that he was maſter of the right worſhipful company of goldſmiths, and deputy of Broadſtreet Ward; that, in the great plague in 1625, neglecting his own ſafety, he abode in the city to provide for the relief of the poor, performed many pious and charitable acts in his life time; and by his will left above 4000l. to the maintenance of lectures, relief of the poor, and other pious uſes. Since his death his executors have added out of his eſtate 900l. He dwelt and lyeth buried in the pariſh of St. Bartholomew by the Exchange, where he lived thirty-one years, and died in June 1631. Having done much good to this town, and to this his native country, his executors have erected this monument to encourage others of great eſtate to imitate his piety and charity.

When the church was re-built, an ancient tombſtone, with an inſcription, was diſcovered. It is to the memory of John Lawe, formerly canon of the collegiate church of Allſaints, and ſub-dean of the ſame. The date is the year of our Lord 1400.—The ſtone is ſtill preſerved, and is placed in the north iſle of the church.

In

In the eighth century, according to ſome accounts, there was a church in Derby, dedicated to St. Alkmund. If the circumſtances related concerning its dedication, are deſerving of credit, it muſt have been erected a long time before the Norman conqueſt, and therefore muſt have been one of the churches alluded to in Domeſday book. It is ſaid, that Alkmund, ſon of Alured, king of Northumberland, being ſlain in a battle, in which he was fighting for Ethelmund, vicercy of Worceſter, was for this action reputed a ſaint, and martyr. He was firſt buried at Littleſhull, in Shropſhire, but afterwards removed to Derby, and interred in the church, which now bears his name. He was believed to work miracles, and the northern people, before the reformation, made frequent pilgrimages to his tomb.

The living of St. Alkmund is a vicarage. Its value is 11l. 6s. 8d. and the preſentation was given by queen Mary to the corporation of Derby.

In the reign of king Stephen there was a church in Derby, dedicated to St. Peter. It was given at that time to the abbey at Derley. —Within the pariſh church of St. Peter a chapel was founded, before the twenty-firſt year of Henry VIII. by Robert Lyverſege of Derby, in which his prieſt and ſucceſſors were

to

to celebrate divine worſhip, and ſay maſs every Friday. Thirteen poor men or women were required to be preſent, and were to receive a ſilver penny every time of their attendance.—Within the ſame church, there was alſo a chantry of the bleſſed Mary. It was endowed with various meſſuages, cottages, gardens, lands, tenements, meadows, and hereditaments, which in the reign of queen Mary were in the tenure and occupation of ten different perſons, and by her were granted to the bailiffs and burgeſſes of Derby.

The living is a vicarage. Its clear value is 37l. 15s. and yearly tenths 16s. od. When Derley abbey was diſſolved, the advowſon was granted to the corporation of Derby. The preſent patron is Sir Wolſtan Dixey.

In the reign of king Stephen the church of St. Werburgh was given to the abbey at Derley. In this church there was a chantry of the bleſſed Mary. It was endowed with various meſſuages, gardens, cottages, and lands, which in the reign of queen Mary were in the tenure and occupation of ten different perſons, and by her were granted to the corporation of Derby.

The living is a vicarage. Its clear value is 39l. 11s. and yearly tenths 11s. 3½d. The king is the patron.

The

The church dedicated to St. Michael formerly belonged to Derley abbey. But when that religious houſe was diſſolved, it was given to the bailiffs and burgeſſes of the town of Derby.

The living is a vicarage; and its value is 4l. 14s. 11d.

Beſides theſe churches, there are three other places of worſhip in Derby. The preſbyterians, independents, and methodiſts have each a chapel or meeting-houſe. In the reign of king Charles II. a licence was obtained by the proteſtant diſſenters of the preſbyterian perſuaſion for celebrating divine worſhip in the old chapel, ſtanding upon St. Mary's bridge. They afterwards met together for this purpoſe in a large room, in the market-place. Here they continued to aſſemble till they built their preſent meeting-houſe or chapel in Frier-gate.—Several years ago the followers of Mr. Weſley erected a place of worſhip in St. Michael's-lane:—And lately a meeting-houſe has been opened by the Independents, near the Brookſide.

Formerly there were in the town and neighbourhood of Derby, ſeveral religious houſes, which were founded at different periods.

Re-

Religious houſe of St. HELEN.

The religious houſe, of which we have the moſt early account, was eſtabliſhed by Robert de Ferraries, the ſecond earl of Derby, in the reign of kings Stephen and Henry II. He placed an abbot and canons in it, and by various endowments provided for their accommodation and ſupport. He gave them the churches of Uttoxeter and Crich, tithe of his whole revenue ariſing from the town of Derby, a third part of a meadow, lying on each ſide of Oddebroc, betwixt Derby and Markeaton, land in Aldwerk and Oſmaſton, and as much wood as they could draw with one cart from Duffield or Chaddeſden. He confirmed alſo all the grants which had been made by the burgeſſes of the town. This religious houſe was dedicated to St. Helen or St. Mary.

It has been aſſerted, that it was of no long continuance, ſince in the ſucceeding reign the dean of Derby gave to the maſter and canons at St. Helen's all his poſſeſſions at Derby, for the erection of a church and proper habitation for themſelves. But it does not appear certain, that the houſe at Derby was entirely deſerted at this time. At leaſt there was at this place a religious houſe of ſome kind as late as the twentieth year of Edward I. For, in the Lincoln taxation then made, the maſter of the

houſe of St. Helen at Derby is mentioned as diſtinct from the abbot of Derley.

Derley abbey.

It has been obſerved, that the dean of Derby gave to the maſter and canons of St. Helen his poſſeſſions at Derley for the erection of a church and a habitation for themſelves. At the ſame time he endowed this religious houſe with his patrimonial eſtate in Derby, and the patronage of the church of St. Peter, with all its appurtenances. This grant was afterwards renewed and confirmed by the charters of the burgeſſes of Derby, and of king Henry II. But it conſtituted only a ſmall part of the wealth of this religious houſe. For it afterwards received many valuable endowments from ſeveral other perſons; in particular, the churches of St. Michael, St. Werburgh, and the ſchool in Derby, and the churches of Crich, Uttoxeter, Pentridge, Aſhover, Wingfield, Bolſover, and Scarcliff, together with the emoluments and privileges, of which they were reſpectively poſſeſſed.

Derley abbey was alſo endowed with many tracts of land of great extent in various parts of the county. Several entire manors were granted to it. Of this number were Rippley, Pentridge, Ulkerthorp, Crich, Lea, Dethic, Ibol,

Ibol, Taneſley, Wiſtanton, Oggedeſton, (Hognaſton) Succhethorn, Aldwerk, and Sewelledale. Lands in other places were likewiſe given for the ſupport of this religious houſe; in particular nineteen ox-gangs in Chilwell, and five in Aneleg, (Anneſly,) a moiety of Blackwell, a moiety of Kildulveſcot, a moiety of Newton, eight ox-gangs in Rutinton, and four in Herdiwic, one manſe in Nottingham, and two hundred acres in Burley. It was endowed too with the mill at Horſeley, two mills upon Oddebroc, near Derby, and two mills in the ſame town. This religious houſe likewiſe held, by various patents, tenements in Derby, Alvaſton, Normanton, and Weſſington;* in Crich, Haſlewood, and Duffield; in Litchurch, Weſton, Muginton, Normanton, Spondon, Chaddeſden, and Little-Cheſter;† in Thurleſton, Alvaſton, and Ambaſton;‡ in Rippley, Waring-grene, Codnor, and Derby;§ The abbot alſo enjoyed ſeveral peculiar privileges. All his lands in tillage, and indeed all his other property were exempted from paying tithe. He was appointed dean of all the churches in Derbyſhire, which were given to the abbey, but more eſpecially of thoſe ſituated in the town of Derby. He was empowered to hold a chapter of the ſecular clergy, and in

* Pat. Edw. III.—† Pat. 44 Edw. III.—‡ Pat. Rich. II.—§ Pat. 11 Hen. IV.

conjunction with them to judge of thoſe things, which appertain to the office of a dean, without the interference of any perſon whatever, excepting the biſhop. Nor ſhould I omit to mention, that the abbot, and canons of Derley were allowed as much wood as they could draw from Chaddeſden with one cart.*

The

* A ſomewhat different account of the endowments and poſſeſſions of this religious houſe has fallen into my hands. Tho' it be not equally authentic with that, which has been given, yet I think it deſerving of ſome notice. I ſhall inſert it, becauſe the nature and extent of the temporalities are more clearly and minutely ſpecified in it, than in the charters and patents, which have been alluded to, and becauſe they do not appear to be contradictory to each other.

At Derley belonged to the abbey four plough-gates of land, ſix acres of meadow, and two corn mills; at Alleſtry one meſſuage, two cottages, three ox-gangs of land, and eighteen-pence annual rent; at Mackworth and Markeaton three ſhillings rent, and a meadow; at Oſmaſton one meſſuage, ſixty acres of land and ten acres of meadow; at Lutchurch one meſſuage, and twenty-three acres of land; at Alvaſton one meſſuage, two cottages, ſix tofts thirty acres of land, and thirteen of meadow; at Alwark five ox-gangs of land, three acres of meadow, and a rent of three ſhillings; at Wigwall one meſſuage, and eighty acres of land; at Alport three meſſuages; at Yolgrave one ox-gang of land; at Wirkſworth one meſſuage, and one ox-gang of land; at Botterley one meſſuage and five parks, forty acres of wood, and two woods called Harthay and Leh; at Rippley twenty-four meſſuages, eight cottages, forty ox-gangs of land, and Waingriffe-field; at Pentrich fourteen meſſuages, ſix cottages, forty-two ox-gangs of land, ſix ſhillings and eight-pence rent, at Crich two meſſuages, four cottages and five ox-gangs of land; at Horſley one corn mill, one toft, four curtiley, one croft; at Wiſanton one capital meſſuage, and eight other meſſuages, ſeventeen ox-gangs of land, and ſix acres of meadow land, twenty-ſix acres of wood, and ten ſhillings rent; at Glapwell two meſſuages, one cottage, eight ox-gangs of land, four acres of meadow-land, and ſeven ſhillings rent; at Ogſton rent of ten ſhillings and ſeven-pence; at Scarcliffe one capital meſſuage, two cottages, and four acres of land; at Palterton one paſture, and fifteen acres of land; at Bolſover one meſſuage, one toft, and four acres of land; at Ulgarthorpe rent of twelve ſhillings and four-pence, and longcroft cloſe; at Normanton one capital meſſuage, a toft of land, a ſmall cloſe, three ox-gangs of land, ſix acres of meadow land, and three ſhillings rent; at Thulſtone, Elvaſton, and Ambaſton fifteen meſſuages, twenty-four acres of land,

The total value of theſe endowments, when the abbey was diſſolved, was 285l. 9s. 6d. or the clear value 258l. 13s. 5d. It was ſurrendered on the twenty-ſecond day of October, in the year 1539, by the abbot and thirteen monks. The ſcite of the abbey was granted in the thirty-ſecond year of Henry VIII. to Sir William Weſt.

In the year 1540 the tombs and whole church were ſold for 20l. the cloyſter for 10l. and the chapter houſe for 20s. At the ſame time 45l. 1s. 10d. were received for ſix bells, and the whole plate weighed one hundred and thirty-one ounces.

A part of the property belonging to Derley abbey was granted by queen Mary to the bailiffs and burgeſſes of Derby, particularly the advowſon of the churches of St. Peter, and St. Michael in Derby, the ſchool, and ſeveral

land, four acres of meadow land, and a rent of twenty ſhillings and ten-pence; at Spondon two meſſuages, forty-two acres of land, a meadow, and a rent of four ſhillings; at Sandiacre rent of five ſhillings; at Smalley rent of five ſhillings; at Mapperley rent of three ſhillings and one penny; at Locko one meſſuage and ten acres of land; at Stainſby rent of four ſhillings and elevenpence; at Duffield and Haſlewood ſixty acres of land, ſix acres of meadow, and a rent of three ſhillings; at Burley one meſſuage, twenty-eight acres of land, and eight acres of meadow; at Little Cheſter one meſſuage, one cottage, an hundred acres of land, and four acres of meadow; at Newland near Derby nine granges with a garden, nine crofts, ſixteen tofts, one hundred and ninety-ſix acres of land, and ſixteen acres of meadow; at Chaddeſden two meſſuages, two cottages, an hundred and four acres of land, and ſix acres of meadow; and at Keyworth, in Nottinghamſhire, two tofts, and three ox-gangs of land.

meſſuages and parcels of land in the town and its neighbourhood.——In regard to the other endowments of this religious houſe, I have not been able to diſcover, in what manner they were diſpoſed of.

Part of Derley abbey is yet ſtanding. Another building called the chapel, may be ſtill ſeen. It has been converted into a dwelling-houſe.

Priory of Benedictine Nuns.

In the reign of Henry II. an abbot of Derley founded a ſmall nunnery at Derby. The biſhop of Coventry committed it to his care, and granted him a licence of conſecrating the virgins, who were received into it. This priory, according to Speed's map of Derby, publiſhed in the year 1666, ſtood on the north-weſt ſide of the Nun's-green, and about half way between St. Mary's mill, and the foot road leading from the green to Kedleſton.

Henry III. to obtain the prayers of the prior and convent, for the ſoul of his father king John, gave five pounds to be paid yearly by the bailiffs, out of the fee farm of the town of Nottingham. Henry IV. by a charter dated the tenth day of October, in the thirteenth year of his reign, granted to this religious houſe one meſſuage, and twelve acres of land with

their

their appurtenances in Biſtallegh and Aſhop, (Alſop-in-the-dale). He likewiſe endowed it with twenty-ſeven acres of land with their appurtenances in Peak foreſt, and with the common right of paſture in Fairfield, in the ſame foreſt. This right was very extenſive. It reached in the direction of north and ſouth from Smalldale near the Mill-dam in Peak foreſt, to Alport near Youlgrave; an extent of at leaſt ten miles. It is ſaid, that this abbey alſo yearly received from divers tenants in Derby fourteen pounds and ſix marks in money, for three water mills upon Hoddebrook, a rivulet, which moſt probably was the ſame with that, which paſſes through the town of Derby. To the ſame abbey alſo belonged the manors of Normanton, Botterley, and Wytanton. Beſides theſe there was a place, upon which the abbey or nunnery was built, with a garden and curtilage valued at twenty-four ſhillings a year, and two hundred and forty acres of land. This religious houſe was alſo poſſeſſed of land in Langley and Truſley, and of ſeveral meſſuages and parcels of land in Aſton-upon-Trent.

Black Friers.

There was likewiſe in Derby a priory of preaching or Dominican friers, which was

dedicated to the bleſſed virgin. In the reign of Edward I. was granted to them a meadow containing three roods and a half of land in Derby; and in the twelfth year of Edward II. a patent was obtained for purchaſing ten acres of land, with a view of enlarging this priory. There alſo belonged to it in the pariſh of St. Werburgh nine cottages, eight acres of land, one meadow, and one croft.

The revenue of this religious houſe at the diſſolution was eſtimated at 181. 6s. 2d. or 21l. 18s. 8d. per annum. It was granted to John Hinde, in the thirty-fifth year of Henry VIII.

About ſixty years ago the ſcite of the priory was purchaſed by the grandfather of Samuel Crompton, eſq; who built the houſe, in which he now lives. At that time there was ſtanding a building, which conſiſted of three dwellings, about the middle part of the cloſe behind Mr. Crompton's houſe. I am not confident that this was the priory, though if I am not greatly miſtaken, Speed gives it this name in his map of Derby.

It is conjectured, that in the ſituation of Mr. Crompton's garden there were a place of worſhip and burial ground. It is certain, that human bones have been found in the neighbourhood of the houſe, and that when it was built,

built, the foundations were laid with ſtone, collected from the priory.

At Derby there was likewiſe an hoſpital for leprous perſons, called maiſon de Dieu, or the houſe of God. It was under the government of a maſter, and was founded as early as the time of Henry II.

In this town there was an old hoſpital of royal foundation, conſiſting of a maſter (whoſe place was in the gift of the crown) and ſeveral leprous brethren. It was dedicated to St. Leonard, but it is doubtful whether it be not the ſame inſtitution with that, which was laſt mentioned.

At Derby, before the year 1140, was a cell of Cluniac monks dedicated to St. James, but belonging to the abbey of Bermondſey, in Southwark, near London. It was protected as a poor hoſpital in the fourteenth year of Henry III. and in the next reign reckoned among the alien priories: however it continued to the general diſſolution, when the king was accounted founder, and the yearly income thought to be about 10l.

If we enquire into the ſtate of manufactures and trade in Derby, at the different periods of time, which have been mentioned, we ſhall not derive from hiſtory much information reſpecting

pecting this matter. At a very early period, and during a conſiderable time, it was a mart for wool, the ſtaple material for the manufactures of this country. But the commerce from which it derived its principal ſupport at the beginning of the laſt century, was buying corn, and ſending it into the Peak. A traffick in this article, which was carried on between the north and ſouth part of the county, was then very profitable to the inhabitants of the town.

At the period, of which I am ſpeaking, Derby was famous for its malt and ale. Cambden ſays, that the latter was derived from the Daniſh word Oel, and was made here in great perfection.

A large quantity of malt is ſtill made in the town. Forty-two offices are conſtantly employed in this buſineſs during the winter, and ſeveral during the ſummer ſeaſon. The malt, which is made in all theſe offices, is, as it will be eaſily ſuppoſed, more than ſufficient for the uſe and conſumption of the inhabitants. Accordingly a conſiderable quantity is carried into Cheſhire and Lancaſhire, but more eſpecially into the latter county, in which it is much valued.

Another branch of buſineſs carried on in Derby, which is ſtill more deſerving of notice is,

is, the manufacture of ſilk. The number of hands, to which it affords employment, is calculated at twelve hundred. The work is chiefly performed by means of machines or mills, conſtructed for the purpoſe. There are twelve of them in the town; but they are of various ſizes, and of ſomewhat different conſtruction. At leaſt there is one which is much larger, and more compleat in its formation, than any other in the town. The building which contains this machine, ſtands upon an iſland, in the river Derwent. It is large and extenſive, and makes a very handſome appearance. This will be eaſily conceived and believed, when it is known, that it has in it no leſs than four hundred and ſixty-eight windows. Some idea may be formed of the ſize of the machine from the great number of wheels and movements, of which it conſiſts. It contains 26,586 of the former, and 97,746 of the latter. All theſe movements, excepting one thouſand and ſeven hundred are in perfect and good repair. However it ſhould be obſerved, that tho' they are diſtinct, they are not different from each other. This number is formed by a multiplication of the ſame parts. When this machine is compleatly in motion, it works ſeventy-three thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty-ſix yards of organzine ſilk thread,

thread, by every revolution of the water wheel, which turns round three times every minute. —The particular reſpect, in which it differs from the other machines in Derby, is its power of organzining or preparing the ſilk for the manufactures of Spitalfields.—But the moſt remarkable circumſtance concerning it is, that it is the firſt machine of the kind, which was introduced into this kingdom. Sir Thomas Lomb, about ſixty years ago, under the diſguiſe of a common weaver procured a model of it from Piedmont, in Italy, without being diſcovered. In recompence for the execution of ſo difficult and hazardous an undertaking, a patent was granted him for the excluſive uſe of it for a certain limited term of years. At the expiration of this term, he found, that his expectations were not anſwered, and he applied for a renewal of his patent. But parliament thought it better to grant him a premium, and fourteen thouſand pounds were voted for this purpoſe.*

The erection of this machine in England was conſidered as ſo great an injury to Piedmont, that an Italian artiſt, it is ſaid, was ſent over into this country to aſſaſſinate the proprietor.

The manufacture of ſtockings is a buſineſs, which has been a long time purſued in Derby. But

* 5. George II. c. viii.

But during the laſt thirty years it has undergone a material change. Formerly plain worſted ſtockings were the chief, if not ſole, articles manufactured; and the hoſiers connected with their buſineſs that of combing and ſpinning jerſey. But now ſome of them buy the material ready for uſe, and with others the preparation of it is only a ſecondary object of attention.—The manufacture is alſo carried on to larger extent, and with greater variety than formerly. A large proportion of ſilk and cotton, and a ſmall quantity of thread ſtockings are now made by the hoſiers of Derby. Nor are the articles produced by them inferior to thoſe which are wrought in any other part of the kingdom.

I think it proper to mention in this place, that, ſince the invention of the ſtocking-frame, the buſineſs has not received ſo important an improvement as from the hands of two of the preſent manufacturers of the town. About the year 1756, Meſſrs. Jedediah Strutt and William Woollatt brought to perfection a machine for making turned ribbed ſtockings. A rude and imperfect idea of it had been furniſhed by a common workman, named Roper; but it was owing to their labour and ingenuity, that it was ever brought to full maturity, and in recompence for ſo important an improvement,

ment, was granted to them a patent for the excluſive uſe of it during the term of fourteen years.

This machine is prefixed to the ſtocking-frame, and in connexion with it produces ſtockings exactly the ſame with thoſe made upon the common knitting-pins.

It has ſuggeſted alſo many other improvements in the manufacture. From it have ariſen the art of making the open-work mitts, in imitation of French mitts, a curious ſort of lace for caps, aprons, and handkerchiefs, and a great variety of figured goods for waiſt-coats.

The number of ſtocking-frames employed by the hoſiers of Derby is one thouſand, one hundred, and fifty-ſix. However only a ſmall proportion of the hands, who work them, reſide in the town. I believe, that they do not exceed one hundred and ſeventy.

About thirty-eight hands in Derby derive their ſupport from combing jerſey, and the number of women, who are employed by them in ſpinning this article, is about two hundred and ninety-four. But theſe do not all live in the town.

About forty years ago the manufacture of Porcelain was begun by the late Mr. Dueſbury. This ingenious artiſt brought it to ſuch perfection,

fection, as in ſome reſpects to equal the beſt foreign china. The ornamental part of the buſineſs was at firſt almoſt ſolely attended to. But the foreign demand being much interrupted by the laſt war, the proprietor turned his thoughts to the manufacture of uſeful porcelain. At this work a very rich and elegant deſert-ſervice, conſiſting of one hundred and twenty pieces, was lately made for his royal highneſs the prince of Wales. The number of hands at preſent employed by Mr. Dueſbury is ſeventy-two, and the manufacture is in a flouriſhing ſtate.

The buſineſs of the lapidary, and jeweller is alſo carried on in Derby. The hands work chiefly in paſte. The articles manufactured here, are highly valued; they are ſaid to be executed with greater elegance and ingenuity than in any other part of England, excepting in the city of London. The buſineſs was introduced into the town about forty-four years ago, and has been gradually increaſing ever ſince. At preſent it affords employment to nearly an hundred hands.

The marble works and foſſils at Derby are too curious to be paſſed by unnoticed. A large quantity of Derbyſhire as well as foreign marble is manufactured in the town. Gypſum, and various ſorts of ſpar, which are collected

in

in the county, are alſo wrought into vaſes, obeliſks, and other kinds of ornament for chimney-pieces. The different branches of this buſineſs employ between eighty and ninety hands.

Beſides the various kinds of manufacture, which have now been enumerated, that of cotton has lately been introduced into Derby. Two machines taken from the model of that, invented by Sir Richard Arkwright, have been ſet up in the town; but one of them is at preſent not employed. Nearly two hundred hands are engaged in picking cotton; and Mr. William Strutt the younger is endeavouring to tranſplant the manufacture of calicoes into the town and its neighbourhood. He already employs one hundred and twelve looms, forty of which are within the town. Nor is there any reaſon to doubt, but that his attempt will be attended with ſucceſs.

About twelve years ago a machine for ſpinning wool was erected near Derby by Meſſrs. Barber. The object of it is to prepare this material for the manufacture of Yorkſhire carpets. It affords employment to about twenty hands.

There are alſo in the town, near the river Derwent, ſome works which afford employment to ſeveral hands. Theſe are, a mill for ſlittting and rolling iron for a great variety of uſes.

uſes.—A large furnace for ſmelting copper ore, which is brought hither from Wales.—And a machine for battering and rolling this metal into ſheets, which are much uſed for ſheathing the royal navy.

At the wharf, near the ſame place, boats are frequently built for the navigation of goods between Derby and Gainſborough.

In a place, where manufactures and trade are in ſo flouriſhing a ſtate, it will naturally be expected, that population is increaſing. Accordingly we find, that during the laſt twenty years ſeveral new houſes have been built, and that on the weſt ſide of the town an almoſt entire and handſome ſtreet has been formed.

From an actual enumeration the town and borough of Derby are found to contain one thouſand ſix hundred and thirty-ſeven houſes, and eight thouſand five hundred and ſixty-three inhabitants.

	Houſes.	Inhabitants.
The pariſh of All-ſaints,	532	2675
St. Peter, -	335	1926
St. Werburgh,	398	1935
St. Alkmund,	244	1373
St. Michael,	128	654
Total,	1637	8563

Theſe pariſhes being a little intermixed in ſome parts, I do not aſſert, that the number of houſes and inhabitants, which is aſſigned to each reſpectively is, exact. But I apprehend, that the ſum total of both throughout the town is aſcertained with a conſiderable degree of accuracy. This remark will more eſpecially hold good, when applied to the number of the inhabitants.

In Derby are ſeveral public buildings, a county and a town hall, a county and a town goal, two aſſembly-rooms, and a theatre.

The county hall, which is ſituated in St. Mary's-gate, was built in the reign of king Charles II. It was finiſhed in the year 1660. In it are held the aſſizes and ſeſſions, and all the meetings for tranſacting the public buſineſs of the county.

The old town hall was taken down in the year 1730. There was an intention of erecting the new one, in the ſame line with the houſes, which ſtand behind it. But the deſigns of the corporation were defeated by the exorbitant demands of the perſon, to whom the buildings behind the hall at that time belonged.

The county goal was built about the year 1756. His grace the duke of Devonſhire gave 400l. towards the expence of erecting it. The other

other part of the charge was borne by the county.

The foundation of the new aſſembly-room was laid in the ſpring of the year 1763. It was built by a ſubſcription of the nobility and gentry of the county. But the rooms were not finiſhed before the year 1774.

The theatre was built in the year 1773, at the expence of Mr. James Whitley, and ſtands in the Bold-lane. It is not large, but is neat and well contrived.

The beſt private buildings in Derby are the houſe of the Rev. Thomas Giſborne, in the pariſh of St. Alkmund, and now in the occupation of John Crompton, eſq; the houſes of Samuel Crompton, eſq; and Dr. Crompton, in the pariſh of St. Werburgh; the houſe of Thomas Borrow, eſq; in the pariſh of St. Peter; and the houſe of Thomas Evans, eſq; in the pariſh of All-ſaints.

Samuel and John Crompton, eſquires, are general receivers for the county, and bankers of eminent and eſtabliſhed reputation. About ſixty years ago Samuel Crompton, eſq; laid the firſt foundations of the buſineſs, and the wealth of the family. He died in the year 1757, and left three ſons, Samuel, John, and Joſhua, and one daughter. Samuel, the eldeſt ſon, married in the year 1744, the only daughter of Samuel

Fox of Derby, eſq. He ſerved the office of ſheriff in the year 1768, and was receiver general for the county of Derby. He died in the year 1782, and left four ſons, Samuel, John, Joſhua, and Gilbert, and one daughter, Elizabeth. Samuel, the eldeſt ſon, married in the year 1783 Sarah, the daughter of Samuel Fox of Derby, eſq; and by her has one ſon, Samuel, who was born in July 1784.—John, the ſecond ſon, in the year 1784 married Elizabeth, the only daughter of Archibald Bell of Mancheſter, eſq; by whom he has two ſons, John Bell, and Gilbert.—Joſhua, and Gilbert, the third and fourth ſons, reſide at York, where they have eſtabliſhed a bank.—And Elizabeth, the daughter, lives in Derby.

Joſhua, the third ſon of Samuel Crompton, eſq; the founder of the family, married, in the year 1758, Miſs Colthurſt of Cheſter. By her he left two ſons, Thomas and Peter. The elder died in the twenty-ſecond year of his age, and was ſucceeded in his eſtate by his brother, who is a phyſician in Derby. Dr. Crompton in the year 1787 married Mary, the daughter of John Crompton of Chorley, in Lancaſhire, eſq; by whom he has one ſon, Edward, born in January 1788.

During the laſt two years ſeveral great improvements have been made in the ſtreets of

Derby.

Derby. In ſome parts of the town new paths have been laid with broad, flat ſtones for foot paſſengers. But no alteration has added ſo much to the beauty of the ſtreets, or the convenience of the inhabitants, as the erection of three new bridges, in Sadler-gate, in the pariſh of St. Peter, and at the bottom of St. Mary's-gate. Theſe have been re-built by general ſubſcription. But an undertaking of ſtill greater magnitude and utility is now carrying on in another quarter of the town. About a year ago an act of parliament was obtained for building a new bridge over the river Derwent, and improving the avenues and approaches to it. And for the accompliſhment of this deſign about 4000l. have been ſubſcribed by the corporation, and inhabitants of the town, and by the nobility and gentlemen of the county.

I ſhall ſubjoin a ſhort ſketch of the moſt remarkable events, which at different periods of time have taken place in the town of Derby.

We have already ſeen, that about the year 918 the Danes took poſſeſſion of Derby, but that it was very ſoon recovered by the daughter of Alfred the great, a Mercian princeſs. It has alſo been obſerved, that, about twenty-four years afterwards, it fell a ſecond time into

the hands of the Danes, but was delivered from their power by king Edmund.

Another event, of which no notice has been taken, happened in the fifteenth year of Edward II. Robert de Holand, deſcended from Joan, daughter of Edmund of Woodſtock, joined in an inſurrection raiſed by Thomas, earl of Lancaſter againſt the king; but, when he heard, that the earl was taken at Burrow-bridge, he ſurrendered himſelf at Derby, and was carried priſoner to Dover.*

"In the year 1514 Sir William Milnes, the ſheriff was obliged to keep his aſſize, and county court at the market croſs."†

"In the year 1534 two gallows were erected for hanging priſoners. The next year the diſſolution of the abbies commenced."

"In the year 1539 the earl of Shrewſbury was a ward to the town, and there was much confuſion reſpecting the juſtices of the peace ſitting in the town hall."

"In the year 1545 Mr. Griffin was at St. Peter's church and would have taken Mr. George Curſon away, being a ward. The town bell was rung and reſiſtance was made."

"In the year 1555 Joan Waſte was burnt as

* Dugdale Baron. vol. I. p. 73.

† The articles, diſtinguiſhed by inverted commas, are extracted from a parchment roll, in which remarkable events for a long ſeries of years are recorded by different attornies of the town of Derby.

as a heretic in Windmill-pit near the road leading to Burton." She was a poor, blind woman, who, during the reign of Edward VI. had attended the ſervice of the church, and acquired ſuch a knowledge of the proteſtant religion as to induce her to continue in a public profeſſion of it, when queen Mary came to the throne. Her conduct ſoon rendered her obnoxious to the miniſters of this furious bigot, and ſhe was accuſed, before the biſhop of the dioceſe, of maintaining, that the ſacrament was only a memorial or repreſentation of the body of Chriſt, and the elements were mere bread and wine. This opinion ſhe was required to renounce. But perſiſting in it, ſhe received ſentence of condemnation. She was then committed to the cuſtody of the bailiffs, and kept till the writ for burning heretics was ſent, when ſhe ſuffered death as a martyr to the proteſtant faith.

" In the year 1576 a great number of perſons was aſſembled by Sir John Zouch, and Sir Thomas Stanhope, and ſhould have fought in the town, but were reſtrained by the burgeſſes and ringing of the town bell."

" In the year 1586 the plague was in St. Peter's pariſh.

" The following year St. Mary's bridge was broken down, and the mills, which ſtood at

the further end, were carried away with the water."

"In the year 1588 there was a great affray between Mr. Vernon's, and Mr. Langford's men, who were parted by the burgeſſes, and the ringing of the town's bell."

"In the year 1603 the burgeſſes began to break open commons. The year enſuing they continued the practice, and juſtices of peace were ſent for to decide the matter. At the next aſſizes they were indicted, and three or four of them committed to the common goal."

"In the year 1608 the witches of Bakewell were hanged."

"In the year 1610 there was a great affray between Sir Philip Stanhope and Sir George Greſley, and much controverſy about it with the town; the aſſizes were removed and held at Aſhbourn for ringing the town's bell, and parting them with the burgeſſes."

"In the year 1633 king Charles I. was expected at Derby, but was prevented by the lord Gray from coming. However he viſited the town two years afterwards." When the king returned from Ripton in Yorkſhire, where he had been negociating a treaty with the Scots, he paſſed thro' the town. On this occaſion the corporation gave to the earl of New-

caſtle,

caſtle, by whom he was attended, a fat ox, a veal, ſix fat ſheep, and a purſe of money, that he might keep hoſpitality in the town. They alſo preſented the prince Elector with twenty broad pieces.

" In the year 1636 the ſpring was forward, and the plague began, it was thought, in the Bag-lane."

" In Auguſt 1643 the royal ſtandard was erected at Nottingham and the king marched thro' Derby." I am informed, that on this occaſion he borrowed 300l. of the corporation, and all the ſmall arms they could furniſh, both of which he promiſed to return at the end of the war. " In November following Sir John Gell came to the town, garriſoned it, and kept the court of guard in the town hall."

" About the end of the ſummer 1645 the town was diſgarriſoned and the ſoldiers diſbanded. The aſſizes were held in the Friers cloſe."

" In the year 1652 the ceremony of marriage was performed by juſtices of the peace."

" In the year 1659 an inſurrection was made againſt the uſurped powers."

" In the year 1660 the new mace was made. Before this time the mayor had the two old ones, which belonged to the bailiffs."

" In

" In the year 1661 the river Derwent was ſo wonderfully dried up, that in many places the water ran not, and people might go over dry-ſhod."

" In the year 1672 maltſters, who were not burgeſſes, by an order of ſeſſions upon the ſtatutes of the twenty-ninth of Elizabeth, ch. 16, were ſuppreſſed, upon which twelve agreed with the corporation for their freedoms.— Barley was then about two ſhillings and threepence a ſtrike."

" February 18th, 1674-5, the funeral of Chriſtiana, counteſs of Devonſhire was ſolemnized in great ſtate. The earl of Ayleſbury with his ſon, and many other honorable perſons and gentlemen, and four heralds at arms attended at the ſolemnity. Dr. Frampton preached a funeral ſermon from Prov. xiv. 1. In the afternoon a funeral oration was made by Mr. Nealer from II. Samuel, ch. iii. 38, in commemoration and commendation of colonel Charles Cavendiſh, who was ſlain in the inteſtine war about Newark in the year 1643, whoſe bones were brought with them and likewiſe laid up in the vault at All-hallows church. One hundred pounds were given as a dole to the poor of Derby."

" In December 1678 was the great alarm in Derby, occaſioned by a letter found at Thul-

Thulſton, hinting, that five hundred of the papiſts would rendezvous at the Nun's-green the night following. The alarm took on the ſunday night."

The above notes were made by Mr. Edward Brooke, an attorney of the borough court.

" In the year 1680 the aſſociation was burnt, the town charter ſurrendered up, and the preſent charter obtained at the charge of nearly 400l."

On the twenty-firſt of November 1688 the earl of Devonſhire came to Derby with a ſmall retinue, which, ſome accounts aſſert, was compoſed of five hundred men. He invited many gentlemen to dinner, and openly declared his ſentiments in favour of the prince of Orange, who was then landed in England. He read to the mayor of the town, and the commonalty the declaration of the prince, and delivered another made by himſelf and the nobility and gentry in concert with him, " that they would, to their utmoſt, defend the proteſtant religion, the laws of the kingdom, and the rights and liberties of the ſubject."

" On November 5, 1698, a great flood occaſioned a great part of St. Werburgh's church to fall."

Since the year 942 no event of equal importance has taken place in the town of Derby with

with one, which happened in the year 1745. It will, I doubt not, be underſtood, that I now refer to the arrival of Charles James Stuart, commonly known by the name of the pretender, with his army on the fourth day of December, in that year.

Previouſly to their appearance in the town ſteps had been taken to provide for the ſafety of the inhabitants, and to oppoſe their progreſs towards London. Nearly ſix hundred men had been raiſed by a ſubſcription of the gentlemen of the town and county, beſides an hundred and fifty levied and maintained at the ſole expence of the duke of Devonſhire. On Tueſday the third of the month theſe forces were reviewed by his grace, and the marquis of Hartington, and went thro' their exerciſe to the general ſatisfaction of the ſpectators.

The inhabitants of the town were now in high ſpirits, which were much encreaſed by the news, that the army of the duke of Cumberland would come to an engagement with the rebels the next day. But they were ſoon thrown into the greateſt terror and confuſion by hearing of the approach of their vanguard towards Aſhbourn. The diſorder was not diminiſhed by the immediate orders which were given for the ſoldiers to march out of the town. Nothing but diſtraction appeared in every

every countenance; and ſeveral of the principal gentlemen and tradeſmen having conveyed away or ſecreted their moſt valuable effects, now departed themſelves with their wives and children, with all poſſible haſte.

About ten o'Clock at night, the drums beat to arms, and the ſoldiers by torch light marched for Nottingham with the duke of Devonſhire at their head.

About eleven o'clock the day following two of the van-guard of the enemy entered the town, and immediately ſeized a fine horſe belonging to the late Mr. Stamford. When they reached the market-place, they continued between two and three hours on horſeback; and to prevent any unfavourable impreſſion being made on their minds, the bells were rung, and ſeveral bonfires were kindled. About three o'clock in the afternoon lord Belmarino with the life guards and many of their chiefs arrived on horſeback, and being the flower of their army made a fine appearance. Soon after them their main body marched into the town, in tolerable order, ſix or eight a-breaſt, with about eight ſtandards, having white flags, and a red croſs. However old men and boys formed a part of their army; and their muſic was chiefly the bag-pipe. In obedience to their commands, their prince was publickly proclaimed

claimed by the common cryer, before his arrival. He marched into the town on foot, and was attended by a large body of men, who conducted him to lord Exeter's, now Mr. Bingham's houſe, in the Full-ſtreet. The dukes of Athol, and Perth, lord Belmarino, lord George Murray, lord Pitſligo, old Gordon of Glenbucket, lord Nairn, and ſome other perſons of diſtinction, with their chiefs and general officers, took poſſeſſion of the beſt houſes in the town. Many common ordinary houſes, both public and private, had each forty or fifty men quartered upon them, and ſome gentlemen's houſes nearly an hundred.

Great pains were taken to ſupply theſe unwelcome viſitors with every neceſſary article of food, and every expedient was employed to prevent inſult and depredation. But all efforts for this purpoſe proved ineffectual. For on the ſecond day they ſeized every ſort of property, and behaved with ſo much violence, that ſeveral gentlemen thought it prudent to conceal themſelves. They beat up for volunteers, but with very little ſucceſs. They were joined by only three idle and unprincipled fellows of the loweſt claſs of people.

It is not eaſy to aſcertain the exact number of their forces. One account ſtated them at rather more than 6600, including women and chil-

children. But from another calculation, which was made by collecting the number in each houſe throughout the town, there appeared to have been 7148, the ſecond night, excluſive of women and children.

The evening, on which the rebels arrived in Derby, their chiefs held a council of war. The only reſolution, which they formed, was that of levying money from the town. Having obtained a liſt of the gentlemen, who had ſubſcribed for the defence of his majeſty king George, they demanded, that the money ſhould be advanced to them; and it was found neceſſary to comply with their requiſition. The total ſum, which was raiſed in various ways during their ſtay, was between two and three thouſand pounds.

In the evening of the ſecond day was held another great council, at which their debates grew ſo very warm, that they were overheard by Mr. Alderman Eaton, who conſtantly attended the duke of Perth, and was waiting for him near the prince's lodgings. The final reſult of their deliberations was, to return to the north. The principal cauſes of this reſolution were ſuppoſed to be the very ſmall encouragement they had met with on the road, and the great ſtrength and quick approaches of the army under the command of the duke of Cumber-

berland. Another circumſtance is mentioned in Derby as having had ſome influence on their determination. It is ſaid, that when the ſtandard of their prince was taken into his lodgings, it was broken at the entrance into the door. This incident was conſidered as ominous of their future fate, and the minds of ſome of their chiefs were a good deal affected by it.

Early on Friday morning their drums beat to arms, and their bag-pipes played about the town. As their advance-guard had ſecured the paſs at Swarkeſton bridge, it was expected that they would march towards London. But about ſeven o'clock they made a precipitate retreat towards Aſhbourn. Their huſſars rode into the neighbouring villages, and plundered the inhabitants of horſes, and of every other kind of valuable property, of which they had the leaſt want. Two of the rebels went to Clifton near Aſhbourn, and demanded a horſe, which being refuſed, they ſhot the perſon, to whom it belonged. They likewiſe in the ſame violent manner took away the life of the inn-keeper at Hanging-bridge, betwixt Aſhbourn and Leek.

The fate of a gentleman, ſon to Mr. Birch of Mancheſter, is particularly deſerving of notice. Arriving at Derby in the evening of the

the ſecond day from the duke of Cumberland, he was ſtopped by the guard attending the artillery on Nuns-green, and, being ſuſpected as a ſpy, was cloſely confined at the houſe of lord Exeter. The next morning, before it was light, when the main body was leaving the town, he leaped from a window, ſix yards high, into the garden. Attempting to paſs a ſpiked part of the wall at the end of it, he fell into the river Derwent, but ſwam to ſome ſteps in an adjoining garden. Thinking himſelf not ſafe in this ſituation, he took off all his clothes, and left them with a gold watch and ſome money, which ſoon fell into the hands of the rebels. He then plunged again into the river, and followed its courſe, four miles, to Alvaſton; in his way thither frequently ſwimming acroſs it. When he came to the village, he took refuge in a farm houſe, where, after the ſurprize of the family had ſubſided, he met with the utmoſt care and attention. After having procured ſome clothes at another houſe, he eſcaped to Nottingham, and the day following paſſed thro' Derby on his way to his friends in Mancheſter.

On the fourth and fifth days of November 1788, the hundredth anniverſary of the revolution was celebrated in a diſtinguiſhed manner at Derby. On the evening of the former day

there was a ball, and the following morning a public breakfaſt was given by Samuel Crompton, eſq; at the new aſſembly room, from whence a reſpectable number of gentlemen walked in proceſſion to attend divine ſervice in All-ſaints church. Public dinners were provided at the principal inns; an ox and ten ſheep were roaſted in the market-place, and other parts of the town, which with ſeveral hogſheads of ale were given to the populace.

The town of Derby has had the honour of giving the title of earl to ſeveral great and noble families. Some writers report, that it was enjoyed by the Peverels, lords of Nottingham. But it was certainly conferred upon Robert de Ferrariis in the third year of king Stephen, in reward for his eminent ſervices at the famous battle of North-Allerton in Yorkſhire, when a glorious victory was obtained againſt David, king of the Scots. Robert, his ſon and ſucceſſor, was ſtiled Comes junior de Ferrariis. He founded the religious houſe of St. Helen in Derby, and was a large benefactor to the priory at Tutbury. He was ſucceeded by William de Ferrariis, in the twelfth year of Henry II. Dugdale mentions Robert de Ferrariis, who lived in the nineteenth year of this reign. But it does not certainly appear, that he

he was earl of Derby. This title was next enjoyed by William de Ferrariis, who attended king Richard I. into the Holy Land, and was ſlain at the ſiege of Acon. William, his ſon, was created earl of Derby by a ſpecial charter, in the firſt year of king John, who girded on his ſword with his own hand. He died in the thirty-firſt of Henry III. and was ſucceeded by his nephew William, who ſurvived him only ſeven years. Robert, his ſon, was the laſt of the family, who enjoyed this title. When he came to years of maturity, he joined with the barons in a rebellion againſt Henry III. and by his revolt loſt his title, and a large part of his eſtates. His poſſeſſions and power in Derbyſhire were conferred upon the king's ſon, Edmund. It is aſſerted by ſome writers, that the earldom of Derby was alſo given him: but others have maintained, that the title was not diſpoſed of till the reign of Edward III. who by act of parliament granted the earldom of Derby to Henry of Lancaſter, ſon of Henry, earl of Lancaſter. The title continued in this family till Henry VII. beſtowed it upon Thomas Stanley, who had not only married his mother, but crowned and proclaimed him king in Boſworth-field. It is ſcarcely neceſſary to add, that this honour has been ever ſince, and is now enjoyed by the family of Stanley.

The town of Derby has not produced many great and diſtinguiſhed characters. The only perſon of eminence, of whom I have met with any account, was Dr. Thomas Linacer. He was born in Derby, educated at Oxford, reſided at Rome and Florence, and was a learned and great phyſician. He founded two public lectures in Oxford, and one in Cambridge, for the ſtudy of phyſic; and the college of phyſicians in London. A ſhort time before his death he became a prieſt. He was chief phyſician to kings Henry VII. and VIII. Dying on the twelfth of October 1524, he was buried under a ſtately monument in St. Paul's cathedral, London.

The obſervations which have hitherto been made, have a relation entirely to the town and liberty of Derby. But there are alſo ſeveral hamlets, belonging to the different pariſhes in the town, of which it will be proper to take ſome notice.

In the pariſh of St. Alkmund are the chapelry of Quarndon, and the hamlets of Little-Eaton, Derley, and Little-Cheſter.

The chapelry of QUARNDON contains fifty-three houſes. The village is eſteemed very healthy, and is much frequented in the ſummer ſeaſon on account of its chalybeate ſpring.

The

The hamlet of LITTLE EATON contains about thirty-nine houſes. Eleven hands are employed by the buſineſs of frame-work knitting.

DERLEY contains forty-ſeven houſes.—An account of the religious houſe at this place has already been given. There has lately been a very great increaſe in population here. This is entirely owing to the erection of a cotton mill by Meſſrs. Evans, according to the model of that invented by Sir Richard Arkwright. A few months ago it was unfortunately deſtroyed by fire. The proprietors are now employed in raiſing their works afreſh with all poſſible diſpatch; and when the machine is renewed and compleated, it is expected, that it will afford employment to about four hundred hands.

At Derley is the ſeat of Robert Holden, eſq. It is ſituated in a very beautiful dale, upon the banks of the river Derwent, and at the diſtance of a mile from the town of Derby.

The village of LITTLE CHESTER contains thirty-three houſes. Here may ſtill be ſeen the traces of a Roman ſtation. In the year 1721, Dr. Stukely endeavoured to aſcertain it's form and extent. He ſays, that "he

traced the tract of the wall all round, and in ſome places ſaw under ground the foundation of it in the paſtures, and ſome vaults along the ſide of it. He diſcovered, that Mr. Lord's cellar (now Mr. Soar's,) is built on a ſide of the wall, which is three yards thick. He obſerves that the ſtation is of a ſquare form, and the caſtrum five hundred feet by ſix hundred: It is ſituated between the Roman way called the Ricning ſtreet and the river Derwent. Within the walls are foundations of houſes; and in the fields round the caſtle (as they call it) may be ſeen tracts of ſtreets laid with gravel. He thinks it probable, that there was a temple near Mr. Hodgkin's houſe (now Mr. Waterall's,) a ſtag's head having been dug up in his cellar. He mentions beſides the Roman way called Ricning ſtreet, another, which he was informed went up the hill directly from the ſtreet of the city by Chaddeſden. Part of it, he ſays, had been dug up near the town by the crown alehouſe, and its ridge was viſible in 1725."

From frequent examination and repeated enquiries I think, that there is reaſon to conſider the obſervations of Dr. Stukely as juſt and accurate. Doubtleſs alterations have been made in the ſtate of the place, ſince he viſited it. I believe, that whatever there might have been

been formerly, no tracts of ſtreets are now to be diſcerned in the paſtures. The only ways laid with gravel, which I have been able to diſcover are one, which runs eaſt and weſt, and interſects the ſtation into two nearly equal parts, and another, which extends from the north-eaſt corner in a direct line acroſs the paſtures towards Bredſall.

There are a few circumſtances, reſpecting this antient place, not mentioned by Dr. Stukely, of which it may be proper to take ſome notice. I am credibly informed, that human bones have been dug up in ſeveral parts of Mr. Waterall's orchard, which comprehends nearly a quarter of the ſtation. A few years ſince the bones of a body were diſcovered, and all the teeth in the head were as firmly fixed and undecayed, as if they had been laid only a few days in the ground. In general the bodies are found without any ſtones or other covering to protect them from the earth. I have ſeen the ground opened to a conſiderable depth, and about a yard from the ſurface bones lying in an horizontal poſition with ſo much order and regularity, as to render it probable, that they have never been diſturbed from their original ſituation.

A great variety of coins has alſo been found at Little Cheſter, ſometimes ſingly, and ſome-

times in large collections. I have lately seen a considerable number of silver and copper, but chiefly of the latter, which had not been long discovered. The copper ones were so much corroded and defaced, that the legends were mostly destroyed. I was however able to read them upon the following silver coins, and perhaps might have been able to do it upon others if I had had leisure to examine them. Tetricus Senior et Junior. Galianus. Victorinus. Posthumus. Julia—. Vespatianus. Antoninus Pius. Hadrianus. Faustina Junior. Marcus. Strellius Antoninus. Aurelius Antoninus. Crispina. Gordianus. Antoninus Augustus. Co. Trajanus. Carausius.

We have no authority to say, at what time the Romans fixed their station at Little Chester, or left this part of the kingdom. The date of one of the coins is as early as the year 14, and another as late as the year 318. But we cannot infer from hence, that they were stationed here for the space of three hundred years. However we may safely conclude, that they were at Little Chester as late as the beginning of the fourth century, about which time they began gradually to withdraw from every part of Britain.

In

In the pariſh of St. Peter is the chapelry of NORMANTON. It contains about thirty-one houſes.

The chapelry of BOLTON alſo belongs to the ſame pariſh. Robert de Saucheverel in the year 1271 granted the chapel of Bolton to the abbot of Derley, reſerving to himſelf the choice of a proper chaplain, allowing for the ſupport of the abbot three ox-gangs of land, nine ſellions, and twelve ſhillings of yearly rent with the appurtenances in Bolton, and granting the ſmall tythes to the chaplain for his ſervice on condition, that the abbot gave him twenty marks.

The hamlet of Bolton is but of ſmall extent; it contains twenty houſes.

LITCHURCH is alſo a ſmall hamlet belonging to the pariſh of St. Peter. It contains only eight houſes.

The chapelry of ALVASTON belongs to the pariſh of St. Michael, in Derby, and was formerly a part of the endowments of Derley abbey. In the reign of king Henry VII. there was a ſtrong contention between the abbot, the vicar of St. Michael, and the inhabitants of Alvaſton concerning their reſpective rights and privileges. At length growing weary of diſputes,

diſputes, they came to a general agreement, that the abbot and convent of the monaſtery of Derley ſhould have tithe of hay and corn in the liberty, that the inhabitants ſhould preſent a chaplain, and allow him for his ſupport the leſſer tithes and oblations, and that they ſhould pay him three pounds a year by two equal portions. They alſo agreed to attend at the pariſh church of St. Michael once a year, and to be preſent at morning and evening prayers.

There is a Diſſenting place of worſhip at Alvaſton, but divine ſervice has not been performed in it for ſeveral years.

The whole hamlet contains about fifty-four houſes.

OSMASTON is a ſmall chapelry belonging to the pariſh of St. Werburgh in Derby. The chapel is dedicated to All-ſaints; and Sir Robert Wilmot is the patron.

This hamlet contains ſixteen houſes.—— One of theſe is the ſeat of Sir Robert Wilmot, bart. The houſe is not modern, but, when ſeen from the turnpike road, makes a handſome appearance.

The family of Wilmot is very ancient.— Speed mentions a nobleman of this name, who lived in Eſſex in the reign of king Ethelred. In the eleventh century a family of the name of

Wyl-

Wyllimot reſided at Sutton upon Soar, in the county of Nottingham. One branch removed into Derbyſhire in the reign of Henry VIII. Robert Wyllimot ſettled at Derby in the year 1539. His ſon Robert lived at Spondon; and married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Simby of Spondon, by whom he had two ſons and three daughters. His eldeſt ſon, Robert, reſided at Chaddeſden, and married Dorothy, daughter and heireſs of Edward Shrigby of Shrigby, Cheſhire. His iſſue by her was five ſons and two daughters. Nicholas, his fourth ſon, was a ſerjeant at law, and knighted by king Charles II. in the year 1661. He reſided at Oſmaſton, and married Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Harpur of Calke, bart. By her he had two ſons, and three daughters. Robert, his elder ſon, was choſen a repreſentative in parliament for the town of Derby in the year 1690, and was deputy lieutenant for the county. He died at Oſmaſton in the year 1738. He had married Elizabeth, daughter and ſole heireſs of Edward Eardley, by whom he had ſeven ſons. Robert, the eldeſt, in the year 1737, attended the duke of Devonſhire, then lord lieutenant, to Ireland. In May 1739 he was knighted, and in the year 1740 was appointed reſident ſecretary for Ireland in Great-Britain, in which poſt he was continued

nued by eleven other lord lieutenants. In the year 1757 he was appointed a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Derby, and in the year 1759 was created a baronet. He married twice: by his ſecond wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Foot of Brentford, Middleſex, he has left three ſons and a daughter. The eldeſt ſon, the preſent Sir Robert Wilmot,* married in the year 1783, the daughter of admiral Byron, and relict of the honourable —— Byron, only ſon and heir of lord Byron, by whom, now deceaſed, he has one ſon.

SPONDON, *SPONDUNE.*

The pariſh of Spondon includes the chapelries of Stanley, Chaddeſden, and Locko.

In examining Domeſday-book we find a church and prieſt at Spondon. The living is a vicarage, and the church is dedicated to St. Mary. It formerly belonged to the hoſpital de Lazars at Burton, in the county of Leiceſter. The clear value is 43l. os. and yearly tenths 13s. 5½d. Miſs Lowe is the patron.

The

* Sir John Eardley Wilmot, uncle of the preſent Sir Robert Wilmot, in the year 1755, was appointed juſtice of the King's-bench, and received the honour of knighthood. In the year 1757, he was made one of the commiſſioners of the great ſeal, and in the year 1766 chief juſtice of the common pleas, and a privy counſellor. He married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Rivett of Derby, eſq; by whom he has had ſeveral children. John, his ſecond ſon, is a maſter in chancery, and a repreſentative in parliament for the city of Coventry. His daughter, Mary Marrow, is married to Sir Sampſon Gideon, bart. who is the other repreſentative for the ſame city.

The number of houſes in Spondon is about one hundred and fifty-eight. The village ſtands in a very high and pleaſant ſituation, and is inhabited by ſeveral genteel families.

CHADDESDEN is a ſmall chapelry. The church is dedicated to St. Mary; and the clear value is 22l. os. It was built before the time of Edward III. For, in the twenty-ninth of his reign, a grant was made of one meſſuage and thirteen acres of land to three chaplains in the church of Chaddeſden; and in the fourth year of Richard II. were given by different perſons for the ſingers at the altar of the bleſſed Mary in the chapel at Chaddeſden two meſſuages, one toft, and ſixty acres of land, held of the duke of Lancaſter.

The number of houſes in Chaddeſden is about one hundred and twenty-one. In the year 1783 fifty-nine hands were employed in the manufacture of ſtockings in this village.

Chaddeſden is the ſeat of Sir Robert Mead Wilmot, bart. He is deſcended from Edward, the third ſon of Robert Wyllimot, eſq; whom we have already mentioned as ſeated at Chaddeſden.* He was a doctor of divinity, and married Dorothy, daughter of Sir George Greſley of Drakelow. Robert, his eldeſt ſon, was ſheriff for Derbyſhire in the year 1671, and

* Page 203, line 9.

and died unmarried. Edward, the ſecond ſon, married Suſan, daughter of Richard Coke of Truſley, eſq; by whom he had three ſons. Robert, the eldeſt, married one of the daughters and at length co-heireſſes of William Sacheverel of Morley, eſq. His iſſue by her were four ſons and two daughters. Robert, the eldeſt ſon, died unmarried. Edward, the ſecond, who was born in the year 1693, was phyſician in ordinary to king George II. and by him was created a baronet in the thirty-ſecond year of his reign. He married Sarah Marſh, daughter of Dr. Richard Mead, by whom he had one ſon and two daughters. He died in the year 1786, and was ſucceeded in his title and eſtate, by his ſon, the preſent Sir Robert Mead Wilmot, who married Mary, heireſs of William Wollet, eſq. By his lady he has had three ſons and five daughters. The eldeſt ſon, Edward, died an infant. The ſecond, Robert, was born in the year 1765; and the third, Edward Sacheverel, in the year 1767.

In the chapelry of LOCKO there are but few houſes. One of them was the ſeat of the late Richard Lowe, eſq; who ſerved the office of ſheriff for the county of Derby, in the year 1782.

At

At Lockhay was a preceptory or hoſpital, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, ſaid to be of the order of St. Lazarus of Jeruſalem, and ſubject to a foreign houſe in France, to which was annually paid from hence a rent of 20l. But upon a war with France it was ſeized by the crown of England, and given by Edward III. to king's hall in the univerſity of Cambridge.

Whether this religious houſe was ſituated at Locko, I pretend not with certainty to determine. But if this be not the place alluded to, I cannot ſay in what part of the county it ſtands.

The church at STANLEY is dedicated to St. Andrew, and the clear value is 10l.

The whole liberty contains about forty-one houſes.

The hamlet of DALE, I believe, once formed a part of Stanley park; but, I apprehend, is now diſtinct from it, and extraparochial. This change ſeems to have been occaſioned by the eſtabliſhment of a religious houſe in this ſituation.

The whole liberty contains about fifty-two houſes.

Dale

Dale-abbey.

This abbey was a religious houſe of the Premonſtratenſian order, and dedicated to the virgin Mary. We are furniſhed with a more full and particular account of it than of any other in Derbyſhire. A monk, who belonged to it, has left in manuſcript a hiſtory of its foundation as related by Maud de Salicoſamara, who built the church belonging to the abbey.

The following are the principal facts, and circumſtances recorded in this hiſtory.—We are told, that there once lived in the ſtreet of St. Mary in Derby a baker, who was particularly diſtinguiſhed by his great charity and devotion. After having ſpent many years in acts of benevolence and piety, he was in a dream called to give a very trying proof of his good principles; he was required by the virgin Mary to relinquiſh all his worldly ſubſtance, to go to Depedale, and to lead a ſolitary life in the ſervice of her ſon and herſelf. He accordingly left all his poſſeſſions and departed, entirely ignorant of the place, to which he ſhould go. However directing his courſe towards the eaſt, and paſſing thro' the village of Stanley, he heard a woman ſaying to a girl, take with thee our calves, and drive them to Depedale, and return immediately. Regarding this event as a par-

particular interpoſition of Divine Providence, he was overwhelmed with aſtoniſhment, and drawing nearer, he ſaid, tell me, good woman, where is Depedale; when he received this anſwer, go with the girl, and ſhe, if you pleaſe, will ſhew you the place. Upon his arrival he found it a very marſhy land, and very diſtant from all human habitations. Proceeding from hence to the eaſt, he came to a riſing ground, and under the ſide of the hill cut in the rock a ſmall dwelling, and built an altar towards the ſouth; and there ſpent day and night in the divine ſervice with hunger, thirſt, cold, and want.

It happened one day, that a perſon of great conſequence, by name Ralph, the ſon of Geremund, came, in purſuit of the diverſion of hunting, into his woods at Ockbrook; and when he approached the place, where this hermit lived, and ſaw the ſmoak riſing from his cave, he was filled with indignation and aſtoniſhment, that any one ſhould have the raſhneſs and effrontery to build for himſelf a dwelling in his woods, without his permiſſion. Going then to the place, he found a man cloathed with old rags and ſkins, and enquiring into the cauſe and circumſtances of his caſe, his anger gave way to the emotions of pity, and to expreſs his compaſſion he granted

him the ground where his hermitage was ſituated, and tythe of his mill at Burgh (Borrowaſh) for his ſupport.

It is related, that the old enemy of the human race then endeavoured to render him diſſatisfied with his condition, but that he reſolutely endured all the calamities of his ſituation. One of the greateſt evils, which he ſuffered, was a want of water. However from this he was relieved by diſcovering a ſpring in the weſtern part of the valley. Near this he built a cottage and an oratory in honour of the bleſſed virgin, and ended his days in the ſervice of God.

Serlo de Grendon, lord of Badely, a knight of eminent valour, great wealth, and diſtinguiſhed birth, who married firſt Margery, the daughter of the above Ralph, and afterwards Maud, lady of Celſton, gave to his Godmother during her life the place of Depedale with its appurtenances, and ſome other land in the neighbourhood. She had a ſon, whom ſhe educated for holy orders, that he might perform divine ſervice in her chapel at Depedale, and herſelf reſided at a ſmall diſtance ſouthward of this ſituation.

But in a ſhort time afterwards, with the conſent and approbation of this venerable matron, the above Serlo de Grendon invited ca-

nons

nons from Kalke, and gave them the place of Depedale.

When theſe canons were ſettled here, they with immenſe labour and expence built a church and other offices: their prior alſo went to the court of Rome and obtained ſeveral important privileges for them, and the place was much frequented by perſons of all ranks, ſome of whom were large benefactors to this religious eſtabliſhment.

However in proceſs of time, when the canons, already mentioned, had been long ſeparated from the ſocial converſation of men, and became corrupted by the proſperity of their ſituation, they began to grow negligent of the divine ſervice. They frequented the foreſt more than the church, and were more intent upon hunting than prayer and meditation. But the king, hearing of their inſolent conduct, commanded them to reſign every thing into the hands of their patron, and to return to the place, from which they came.

Depedale was not long left deſolate. For there ſoon came hither from Tupholme ſix white canons of the Praemonſtratenſian order. To them was given the park of Stanley, but how or by whom, the writer of this hiſtory acknowledges, that he cannot with certainty affirm. But I hope I ſhall be able to throw

ſome light upon this doubtful point by means of the obliging information of the Rev. Robert Wilmot of Morley.

One of the windows of the church at Morley conſiſts of painted glaſs with inſcriptions, which are plainly deſigned to record ſome remarkable event. The glaſs was brought from Dale abbey, when it was diſſolved, and was intended to convey an idea of the following circumſtances.

According to tradition, the keepers of the park or foreſt, being diſturbed by the encroachments of the monks, carried their complaints to the king. And with a view of repreſenting this fact they are painted upon the glaſs in green habits, ſtanding before him, with this inſcription, "whereof we complain unto the king;" when they received this anſwer, "go and tell him come to me." In another part of the window, the perſon, againſt whom the complaint is lodged, appears kneeling before the king. With a view of adjuſting the matter in diſpute, and giving ſatisfaction to both parties, the king, it is ſaid, granted to the canons at Depedale, as much land as betwixt two ſuns could be encircled with a plough, drawn by deers, which were to be caught from the foreſt. This is expreſſed by two other inſcriptions. "Go, take them, and tame them."

them." "Go home, take ground with the plough." We find that this determination of the king was afterwards carried into execution. For upon the glaſs is painted a man with a plough drawn by deer, with theſe words underneath. "Here St. Robert plougheth with them." What extent of land was encompaſſed in this way cannot now be aſcertained. But it is probable, that it comprehended the precincts of the abbey, or the whole liberty of Dale.

The canons, in whoſe favour this grant was made, experienced many difficulties and diſtreſſes in their new ſituation. Having ſpent ſix years in exceſſive poverty, they cut the tops of the oaks in the park, ſold them and returned to Tupholme.

Now the church at Depedale was for a ſeaſon deprived of its worſhippers. To ſupply this loſs William de Grendon, whoſe name has been already mentioned, ſent for, and procured five canons of the Praemonſtratenſian order from Welbeck. But they experienced no leſs grievous ſufferings than their predeceſſors, and were ſoon recalled by their abbot.

We ſee, that every attempt, which had yet been made to eſtabliſh a religious houſe at Depedale, proved unſucceſsful. But now by the concurrence and pious zeal of ſeveral different

perſons ſuch ſteps were taken, as were effectual for the execution of their purpoſe.

Geffrey de Salicoſa-mara or Saucemere, who had married Maud the grandaughter of William Geremund, had a promiſe of the village of Stanley as part of his wife's dower. But having no children, they earneſtly entreated their father to offer it to God, and to build a religious houſe in the park of the ſame village for an abbot of the Praemonſtratenſian order. This requeſt was readily granted, and to carry their deſign more effectually into execution, the father ſent for William de Grendon his ſiſter's ſon, who was lord of Ockbrook, and requeſted him to contribute towards the accompliſhment of their pious intentions. He told his nephew, that as he was patron of the ancient place of Depedale, where ſeveral different congregations of religious men had ſucceſſively reſided, but had been driven away by extreme poverty, he wiſhed him to reſign it for the plantation of a new ſociety, and to join with him in providing for its ſupport out of the lands, poſſeſſions, and goods, which God had granted them.—This propoſal was immediately complied with. The nephew was ready to reſign the houſe with all its appurtenances, on condition, that divine ſervice ſhould be celebrated every day by a prieſt in the chapel of Depedale for his own

ſoul,

ſoul, and the ſouls of his anceſtors and poſterity, and for the ſouls of all thoſe, who reſted in Chriſt there: and that in an inn there ſhould be placed upon a large table a daily ſupply from the convent of bread and beer, and diſtributed amongſt the poor of the neighbouring foreſt. This grant was gratefully accepted by his uncle; and the execution of the whole buſineſs was committed to Geffrey and Maud Saucemere. Nor did they delay a ſingle moment the accompliſhment of a deſign, which they had themſelves originally ſuggeſted. Having received charters and other inſtruments neceſſary for the foundation of a religious houſe, they departed by the order of their father to Newhouſe in Lincolnſhire, and brought from thence nine canons, who were admitted into the order already eſtabliſhed at Depedale.*

Beſides the endowments, which have been noticed, the abbey at Dale received ſeveral other valuable benefactions, of which the following are the principal:—Four ox-gangs of land in Sandiacre; three ox-gangs with their appurtenances in the ſame liberty; two ox-gangs of lands with their appurtenances in Alwaldeſton (Alvaſton) and Baletone; all the poſſeſſions, excepting three acres of land, of Jordan de Tuke in Hyltone; an ox-gang of land with its appurtenances in the ſame village; the ho-

* Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 620.

mage and ſervice of the men of Robert de Lexintone in Eſſoure (Aſhover); eight acres, and the moor below Payſtanhirſt; four ox-gangs of land with their appurtenances in Knyveton; two ox-gangs, and a meſſuage with their appurtenances in the ſame place; forty acres of land with their appurtenances in Braſſington; land in Hallam; one ox-gang of land with its appurtenances in Seleſtone and Wandeſleye, the ſame extent of land with twenty-four ſhillings and eight-pence rent in the ſame liberties; ten ox-gangs with their appurtenances in Windeſley, (Windley); land in Broydeſtone; lands in Muſhampe, Holme, and Baley; two ſelions in the laſt of theſe liberties; a moiety of the mill of Backer, and three ſelions near it; a moiety of a fiſhery in Trent, and an iſland in the ſame river; land in Michelbergh; thirty-eight acres of land in Croxton; a meſſuage and an oxgang of land in Steyntone (Stanton); two ox-gangs of land in the ſame place; five meſſuages, and nine acres and a half of land in Derby; and all the land of Geffrey de Salicoſa-mara, and Maud his wife in Nottingham. Theſe grants are recited and confirmed in a charter of king Henry III.

Dale abbey was alſo endowed with the advowſon of the churches of Heanor, Ilkeſton, and Kirk-Hallam; with land in Egginton, and

Et-

Etwall; with Thoroton wood in Coſſale; and with tenements in Stanton, Alvaſton, Thurleſtone, Bolton, Stanley, Kirk-Hallam, and Spondon.

At the diſſolution the whole yearly revenue of this religious houſe was 144l. 12s. od.; and Gervas Kingſtone, eſq; was the reputed patron. It was founded in the year 1204; and ſurrendered the eighth of October 1539, by John Staunton the laſt abbot, and ſixteen monks. The ſcite of it was granted in the thirty-fifth year of Henry VIII. to Francis Poole, eſq.

In the year 1550 the abbey clock ſold for ſix ſhillings; the iron, glaſs, paving ſtones, and grave ſtones were ſold for 18l. and there were ſix bells 47 cwt.

The whole number of the abbots of Dale was eighteen, and the period of their government was three hundred and twelve years, ſix weeks, and one day.*

According to tradition the church at Dale was a very grand and magnificent building. It contained ſeveral large windows on the north and ſouth ſides, and one at the eaſt end in the chancel, which was very ſpacious and lofty. The arch is yet ſtanding. It is nearly perfect and looks very beautiful.

Divine

* Mon. Angl. vol. III. page 72.

Divine ſervice is ſtill performed in the chapel, which was built by the godmother of Serlo de Grendon; and the cave which was cut in the rock by the poor hermit is now inhabited.

Some of the offices belonging to the abbey are yet ſtanding, and have been converted into dwelling houſes. In ſome of the windows of theſe houſes there is painted glaſs with inſcriptions.

It is ſaid, that the abbey was incloſed by a handſome ſtone wall, and that there was a grand entrance to the weſt, commonly called the porter's gate.

There is alſo a tradition, that all travellers and ſtrangers, who paſſed that way, were entertained and lodged at an inn one night, and in the morning furniſhed with ſuch ſupplies as were neceſſary to aſſiſt them on their journey.

OCKBRUKE; OCKBROOK.

The pariſh of Ockbrook includes the hamlet of Burrowaſh. The living is a curacy, and the church is dedicated to All-ſaints. It formerly belonged to Derley abbey; and Tho. Pares, eſq; is the patron.—William de Grendon gave the village to Dale abbey.

At Ockbrook the Moravians have eſtabliſhed a ſociety, and erected a place of worſhip. They are in ſome meaſure diſtinguiſhed by their

their religious opinions, but more eſpecially by the ſingularity of their mode of worſhip, and manner of life. On ſome occaſions they are ſaid to make uſe of proſtration in their devotions, and the men and women always ſit ſeparate at their place of worſhip. They have each diſtinct habitations, and all mutual intercourſe is deemed unlawful. The brothers are chiefly employed in the manufacture of ſtockings, and the ſiſters in tambour and needlework, and embroidery.

They have a miniſter, to whoſe ſupport they all contribute, and are under the care and direction of a governor, and governeſs.

The liberty of Ockbrook contains eighty-one houſes; and Burrowaſh thirty-three.

SALLE, SAWLEY.

The pariſh of Sawley is extenſive. It contains the chapelries of Wilne, Long Eaton, Breaſon, and Riſley, and the hamlets of Draycot, and Hopwell.

At the time of the Norman ſurvey there were in Salle and Draicot and Openſalle a prieſt and two churches.

The living at Sawley is a curacy, and the church is dedicated to All-ſaints. Its clear value is 3l. 6s. 8d.

The

The church at WILNE is dedicated to St. Chad; and that at LONG EATON to St. Lawrence.

The church at BREASON is dedicated to St. Michael; and its clear value is 40l.

The clear value of the church at RISLEY is 6l. 13s. 4d. The treaſurer of the cathedral at Lichfield is the patron and proprietor.

Henry de Laci, earl of Lincoln,* at his death was ſeized of a certain wapentake at Riſley, in the county of Derby, held every three week of the manor of Kneſale and Wapentake of Allerton, in the county of Nottingham. Roger Mortimer, earl of March, procured for his ſon Geffrey a grant of Riſley from Edward III. being part of the eſtate of the late earl of Kent attained.

A large ſilver plate of antique baſſo relievo, and of Roman workmanſhip was found in Riſley park in the year 1729. Dr. Stukely, by whom an account of it was read before the Antiquarian ſociety of London, ſays, that it was twenty inches long and fifteen broad, and weighed ſeven pounds. Upon the face were a variety of figures in relief, repreſenting rural ſports, employments, and religious rites. It ſtood

* Ef. 4. Ed. II.

ſtood upon a ſquare baſis, or foot, and round the bottom and on the outſide of it this inſcription was cut rudely with a ſharp ſtyle or pointed inſtrument, in Roman characters of the fourth century; EXSUPERIUS EPISCOPUS ECCLESIÆ BOGIENSI DEDIT.

This biſhop lived in the year 405, and probably gave the plate to the church of Bouge in Tourain, in France. It is conjectured, that it was brought from thence during the wars with that country.

The plate was found near the ſcite of an ancient ſeat, in the park, of the lords Sheffield, anceſtors of the duke of Buckingham, called Wood-hall. Dr. Stukely ſays, that the mote remained, where it ſtood, in a valley between the lodge and the hill where the plate was found. This eſtate was purchaſed of them by the Willoughbys of Riſley in the year 1587.

Sir Hugh Willoughby in the laſt year of Edward VI. was employed by the king and merchants of London for the purpoſe of making diſcoveries of regions unknown, and particularly of a north-eaſt paſſage. But unfortunately both himſelf and his company were ſtarved to death in the frozen ocean near Wardhous, in Scandia.

The family of which I am ſpeaking, is now extinct. Anchitel Grey, ſecond ſon of Henry

lord

lord Grey of Groby, married Mary, daughter and a co-heireſs of Sir Henry Willoughby of Riſley, bart. and relict of Sir Thomas Aſton of Aſton, in Cheſhire. The ſon died before his father, and the daughter in March 1720 or 1721 unmarried. She was a charitable woman, and founded the free-ſchools in Riſley.

In the pariſh of Sawley a conſiderable number of hands are employed in different branches of manufacture. There are twenty-two ſtocking frames in the liberty of Sawley; twenty-one at Breaſon; thirty-ſix at Wilne and Draycot; and eight at Long Eaton. In theſe villages a ſmall quantity of jerſey and cotton is likewiſe ſpun. But the principal means of employment and ſupport to the inhabitants is a cotton mill, erected at Sawley upon the ſame conſtruction with that invented by Sir Richard Arkwright.

The ſtate of population in the pariſh of Sawley,

In the liberty of Sawley,	-	78 houſes.
Wilne,	-	11
Draycot,	-	109
Hopwell,	-	4
Long Eaton,		105
Breaſon,	-	61
Riſley,	- -	38
Total in the pariſh,		406 houſes.

At

At Hopwell, in an elevated ſituation, is the ſeat of Tho. Pares, eſq.

SANDIACRE.

At the time, when Domeſday book was compiled, there were a church and prieſt at Sandiacre.

The living is a curacy. Its clear value is 23l. The prebendary of Lichfield cathedral is patron and proprietor.

The number of houſes in the pariſh is about ſixty-eight.

Formerly there was a Diſſenting place of worſhip here; but it has been taken down a few years, and its endowment transferred to the Preſbyterian meeting at Ilkeſton.

WEST HALLAM.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Wilfred. Its clear value is 34l. os.

The pariſh contains about ſixty-ſix houſes.

STANTON near DALE.*

The living is a curacy; and the church is dedicated to St. Michael. It formerly belonged to Dale abbey; and Mr. Thornhill is the patron.

The

* This pariſh ſhould have been inſerted in the deanery of Repington.

The whole parish of Stanton contains about fifty-eight houses.

KIRK HALLAM.

Kirk Hallam contains the hamlet of Mapperley.

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to All-saints. Its clear value is 111. 6s. 2d.; and yearly tenths 8s. 11½d. Sir Harry Hunloke is the patron. The church was formerly impropriated to Dale abbey.

Kirk Hallam contains about eight houses; in Mapperley the number is forty-two.

ILKESTON.

Ilkeston contains the hamlets of Cotmenhay and Little Hallam. Towards the end of the fourteenth century there was a church at Ilkeston. For William de la Zouch was possessed of the manor and advowson of the church in the fifth year of Richard II.

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Mary. It formerly belonged to Dale abbey. Its clear value is 121. 10s.; and yearly tenths 10s. 9½d. The duke of Rutland is the patron.

Besides the church there are two other places of worship, one belonging to the Presbyterians, and the other to the Independents.

At

At Ilkeſton the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of ſtockings. A few hands alſo derive their ſubſiſtence from working at the colleries in the neighbourhood.

Ilkeſton is a large village. The whole liberty contains two hundred and ſeventy-two houſes. The number in Cotmenhay is ſixty-one; and in Little Hallam ſixteen.

HAINOURE, HEANOR.

The pariſh of Heanor contains the hamlets of Codnor, Loſcoe, Langley, Milnhay, and Shipley. There was a church here at the time,. when Domeſday book was compiled. From the hiſtory of the foundation of Dale abbey it ſeems, that there was a chapel as well as church at Heanor in the reign of Henry II. and that they belonged to the pariſh of St. Mary in the town of Derby. The church was in the thirteenth year of Edward IV. appropriated to the abbey at Dale.

The living is a vicarage. The clear yearly value is 16l. 12s. 6d. and yearly tenths 19s. 0d. The king is patron.

At CODNOR, *(Coutenore,)* there was a caſtle early in the thirteenth century. Richard de Grey, ſon of Henry, who lived in the reign of Henry III. had his chief ſeat here. Edward

de Grey died in the ſecond year of Edward II. at Codnor. He held the caſtle and one hundred and twenty acres of land in capite as of the honor of Peverel. In the twenty-ſixth year of Edward III. the lord Grey of Codnor was joined in commiſſion with William D'Eincourt to command all the knights, &c. in Nottinghamſhire and Derbyſhire, in caſe of an invaſion. King Henry V. in the third year of his reign, ſent the lord Grey of Codnoure to bring Henry, the ſon of Henry Hotſpur, from Scotland into England.

Henry the laſt of this family, it is ſaid, was much devoted to chymiſtry, and obtained a licence for the tranſmutation of metals.* Dying in the eighteenth year of Henry VII. without iſſue, he left part of his lands to his two natural ſons, Richard and Henry. The remainder of his eſtates went to his aunt Elizabeth, who was married to Sir John Zouch, younger ſon to William, lord Zouch of Harringworth. Sir George Zouch, who died in the third or fourth year of Philip and Mary, was poſſeſſed of one thouſand acres of arable land, one hundred of meadow, two thouſand of paſture, and one hundred of wood, which he held under the king and queen in capite as of

* He confirmed his father's appointment of John Clarke in the year 1458 to be keeper of the parks of Codnor and Aldercar, with the ſalary of two-pence per day.

of the honour of Peverel. He was ſucceeded by Sir John, whoſe heir was likewiſe Sir John Zouch. The laſt of the family who reſided at Codnor, was John Zouch, eſq; his ſon. From the year 1612 to 1622 he ſold his land and coal in the neighbourhood. It is ſaid, that after he had diſpoſed of all his property, the family left the kingdom and ſettled in Ireland.

Codnor caſtle is ſituated on a high ground and commands an extenſive proſpect to the eaſt. It is not poſſible now to aſcertain the ſize and extent of this ancient fortreſs. But from the ruined walls, which are yet ſtanding, and the foundations of others which may be traced near them, it appears to have been a very large building. At what time it was laſt inhabited, I have not been able to diſcover. But Sir Streynſham Maſter, anceſtor to the preſent owner of it, reſided here in 1712; and about thirty years ago all the outer walls were ſtanding. It is ſaid, that ſix farm houſes with other convenient buildings were afterwards raiſed with the materials collected from the ruins of the old caſtle; and that the park belonging to it was divided into farms. The wall on the eaſt ſide is yet ſtanding to a conſiderable height. In the inſide are ſeveral receſſes, formed in a ſingular manner.

To the ſouth was formerly a large ſquare court, from which were two entrances or gates into the caſtle. The wall on the weſt ſide of the court is yet entire. In it are two large receſſes, which I ſuppoſe, were made uſe of as watch houſes.

On the eaſt ſide of the caſtle was a broad, deep ditch, or moat, and on the bank grew a double row of trees, which were cut down about fifty years ago.

The park belonging to the caſtle was very extenſive. It comprehended about three thouſand and two hundred acres of land. I have been informed that the lodge ſtood at the place, where Mr. Hunter's houſe is ſituated.

The town and liberty of Heanor contains twenty-two houſes; Heanor-Wood thirty-nine; Loſco, and Codnor fifty-ſix; Milnhay twelve; and Langley twenty-four.

At SHIPLEY is the ſeat of Edward Miller Mundy, eſq; one of the preſent repreſentatives of the county of Derby.

Beſides the hands, which are employed in agriculture, a conſiderable number in this pariſh is engaged in the manufacture of ſtockings, and working the colleries.

MORLEGE, MORLEY.

The pariſh of Morley includes the chapelry of Smalley. The

The church at Morley was built by Richard Statham about the year 1303. One of his deſcendants, who died in the year 1444, gave three bells to it. At the eaſt end are ſeveral monumental inſcriptions to the memory of the Sthathams and Sacheverels, antient lords of the manor. In an arch of the ſouth wall within the communion rail was, ſome years ago, the following inſcription on a braſs label.

Thou art my brother or my ſiſter,
Pray for us a pater noſter.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Mary. The value in the king's books is 13l. 6s. 8d. and yearly tenths 1l. 6s. 8d. Sacheverel Pole, eſq; and Hugh Bateman, eſq; preſent by turns.

In the liberty of Morley the number of houſes is fifty, and of inhabitants two hundred and ſixty.

The chapel at SMALLEY is dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt.

The number of houſes in the liberty is ninety-eight, and of inhabitants five hundred and ſeven.

Stainſby houſe, in the liberty of Smalley, is the ſeat of Edward Sacheverel Sitwell, eſq. He is the ſecond ſon of Dr. Richard Wilmot, rector of Morley, canon of Windſor, and bro-

ther to the late Sir Edward Wilmot of Chaddeſden. Upon the death of his elder brother Richard Staunton Sitwell, he changed his name to Sitwell. He was ſheriff for the county of Derby in the year 1779. He married Lucy, the daughter of Sir William Wheeler, by whom he has three ſons Edward Degge, Simon Mead, and William; and three daughters Dorothy Wilmot, Lucy, and Jane.

At Morley during the laſt ſeven years previous to the time, when this account was taken, the number of marriages was thirty-ſix; of births ſixty-one; and of burials thirty-five.

At Smalley during the ſame period, the number of marriages was ten; of births one hundred and twenty-eight; and of burials eighty.

The large diſproportion of weddings, births, and burials in the two townſhips is owing to the frequent marriages of the inhabitants of Smalley at Morley. It ſhould likewiſe be obſerved, that there are various religious ſects at Smalley whoſe children are not baptized at the church; and that the Methodiſts have a burying ground at Weſt Hallam.—Of the baptiſms at Morley nine were of children belonging to other pariſhes, and of burials fourteen were of perſons, who did not belong to the pariſh.

HORSLEI, HORSLEY.

Horſley contains the hamlets of Horſley-Woodhouſe, and Kilburne.

The church was given by Hugh de Burun, (whoſe anceſtor Raphe was lord of the manor at the Norman ſurvey) to the monks of Lenton, in Nottinghamſhire. So that there was a church here before the time of king John. For the barony of Burun was given by him to William Briwer.

The living at Horſley is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Clement. Its clear value is 24l.; and yearly tenths 14s. 6½d. The earl of Cheſterfield is the patron.

In the liberty of Horſley the number of houſes is one hundred and two; in Horſley-Woodhouſe ſixty-four; and in Kilburne fifty.

In this pariſh many hands are employed in the manufacture of ſtockings.

At Horſley formerly ſtood a caſtle, called ſometimes Horeſtan, and ſometimes Hareſtan caſtle. It was built as early as the beginning of the thirteenth century. For in the ſixteenth year of king John, William Ferrers, earl of Derby, was conſtituted governor of it. In the thirty-fifth year of the following reign, Peter de Montfort, and five years afterwards Hugh Deſpencer, enjoyed this honour. In the thirtieth year of Edward I. John Pipard had a

grant of it for life. In the eighth year of Edward II. Sir Ralph Shirley was governor of Horſton caſtle; and in the twenty-firſt year of the ſucceeding reign (Edward III.) Henry, nephew to Thomas, earl of Lancaſter, created earl of Derby, obtained a grant to himſelf and the heirs male of his body of this fortreſs with the annual rent of 40l. iſſuing out of the town of Derby.* John de Holland, third ſon of Thomas, earl of Kent, in the fifteenth year of Richard II. had a grant of Horeſton caſtle for life. In the thirty-fifth year of Henry VI. Edmund Hadham, earl of Richmond, died poſſeſſed of the caſtle and lordſhip of Horeſton. In the year 1514, the caſtle of Horeſton and manor of Horſley were granted, in ſpecial tail, to be held by the ſervice of one knight's fee, by Henry VIII. to the duke of Norfolk. They were part of the reward, which was beſtowed upon him for the very important ſervice, which he had rendered the king during his expedition into France, having prevented the incurſion of the Scots, and defeated them at Flodden, near the Cheviot hills. On this remarkable occaſion one archbiſhop, two biſhops, four abbots, James IV. king of Scotland, and about ten thouſand men were ſlain, and their whole artillery taken. Upon the attainder of the ſon of

* Bar. Angl. vol. I. page 786.

of the duke of Norfolk, theſe poſſeſſions moſt probably eſcheated to the crown, and were granted to ſome of the Stanhope family. At leaſt Thomas Stanhope was poſſeſſed of the caſtle in the tenth year of queen Elizabeth. At what time it was deſtroyed, I have not been able to diſcover. At preſent a very ſmall part of the ruins is viſible. The ſcite of it belongs to the earl of Cheſterfield.

BRAIDESHALE, BREADSALL.

Breadſall is a ſmall pariſh, conſiſting of a ſingle hamlet.

At the time of the Norman conqueſt there were a church and a prieſt here.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to All-ſaints. Its clear value in the king's books is 28l. 2s. 8d. and yearly tenths 2l. 16s. 3½d. Sir Henry Harpur is the patron.

The number of houſes in Breadſall is fifty-eight. Though the principal employment of the inhabitants is agriculture, we meet with a few ſtocking-frames in the village; and ſeveral children go to work at the cotton-mill at Derley.

At this place was a houſe of Friers Heremites, founded in the reign of king Henry III. It afterwards became a ſmall priory of the order of St. Auſtin, and was dedicated to the

the holy Trinity. It was endowed with one meſſuage and twenty acres of land in Horſley and Horeſton;* with tenements in Derby, Chaddeſden, Spondon, Duffield, Windley, Breadſall, Morley, and Hazzlewood;† with tenements in Mugginton, and a moiety of the church.§

The priory of Breadſall was alſo endowed with three meſſuages, two cottages and eleven acres of land in Derby; with one cottage and eight acres of land in Chaddeſden; with one toft and two acres of meadow-land, and ten acres of paſture in Windley; with one toft and two acres of land in Breadſall; and with one acre, and a rood of land in Hazlewood.

Yet at the diſſolution the yearly revenue of all theſe poſſeſſions amounted to only 13l. os. 8d. total, or 10l. 17s. 9d. clear. The priory at Breadſall was granted in the ſixth year of Edward VI. to Henry, duke of Suffolk.

ALLESTREE, ALLESTRY.

The living is a donative curacy; and the church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The clear value is 5l. os. It formerly belonged to Derley abbey. And Mr. Thomas Evans is the patron.

For-

* Pat. 2d Edward III.——† Pat. 15th Rich. II.——§ Pat. 2d Henry IV.

Formerly there was at Alleſtry a ſeat belonging to a branch of the Mundy family; but now ſcarcely a veſtige of it is to be ſeen.

Alleſtry contains about twenty-one houſes.

DUUELLE, DUFFIELD.

The pariſh of Duffield is very extenſive. It comprehends the chapelries of Heage, Belper, Holebrook, and Turnditch; and the hamlets of Makeney, Hazzlewood, Windley, Shottle, and Poſtern.

From Domeſday book it appears, that at the time of the Norman conqueſt there were a church and a prieſt here. The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Alkmund. It formerly belonged to the college of Newark, in Leiceſterſhire. Its clear value is 27l. and yearly tenths 16s. 5d. The biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry is patron.

The Preſbyterians and Methodiſts have alſo each of them a place of worſhip here.

Henry de Ferrers, who lived in the time of William the conqueror gave the tithe of Duffield, excepting a third part of the church, to the priory at Tutbury.

At the north-weſt end of the town once ſtood, on a riſing ground, a caſtle, which belonged to the family of Ferrers, earls of Derby. But it was deſtroyed early in the fourteenth cen-

century. For Robert de Ferrers, the ſecond earl, in the nineteenth year of the reign of Henry II. hearing, that the territories of the king in France were invaded by the adherents of young Henry, whom his father cauſed to be crowned during his own life, joined in rebellion againſt his ſovereign, and manned his caſtle at Duffield. However ſome time afterward to obtain the pardon and favour of the king, he ſurrendered his fortreſs to him, and he commanded it to be immediately demoliſhed. This order was carried into execution in Auguſt 1325.

Formerly there was a very large foreſt at Duffield. This likewiſe belonged to the earls of Derby. For in the twenty-ſixth year of Henry III. William de Ferrers gave to the monks of Tutbury, for the health of the ſoul of Agnes his wife, and thoſe of his anceſtors, tythe of all his pannage, veniſon, honey, and rent ariſing out of the foreſt of Duffield. William lord Haſtings, who was beheaded by king Richard III. was conſtable of Tutbury, chief foreſter of Duffield, and ſurveyor of that honor with the fee of 12l. a year for life.

Duffield once belonged alſo to the earls of Lancaſter. The daughter of Edmund, earl of Lancaſter, ſecond ſon of king Henry III. had for her dower beſides other lands in Derbyſhire,

ſhire, the manor, the advowſon of the church, and the whole foreſt of Duffield.

The village of Duffield is ſituated near the banks of the river Derwent. It contains ſeveral good houſes, and is generally admired by thoſe, who paſs through it.

The number of houſes in the whole liberty is two hundred and eight; and of inhabitants ſeven hundred and eighty-eight.

MAKENEY, a ſmall hamlet adjoining, contains twenty-three houſes, and ninety-eight inhabitants. Mr. Strutt has lately erected here a very large cotton mill upon the ſame conſtruction with that, invented by Sir Richard Arkwright. This machine affords employment to many hands in the neighbourhood.

The chapel at BELPER *(Beaupoire)* is dedicated to St. John; and its value in the king's books is 3l. os. 6d.; and yearly tenths 6s. od.—Here are alſo two Diſſenting meetings.

The houſes in the whole liberty amount to four hundred and thirty-three, and this number is daily increaſing. Every year, almoſt every month, new houſes are riſing up. This rapid increaſe in the ſtate of population is chiefly owing to the erection of two large cot-

ton

ton mills in the village by Mr. Strutt. Theſe machines alone afford employment to about ſix hundred hands, principally women, and children.

Another branch of buſineſs carried on in Belper is the manufacture of nails. It is ſuppoſed to employ about two hundred hands, but is in a declining ſtate.

In this village there are alſo a few ſtocking-frames, which are chiefly employed by the hoſiers in Derby.

Upon the bridge, which is built over the river Derwent at this place, are fixed the arms of John of Gaunt, by whom it is ſuppoſed to have been built.

The clear value of the eſtabliſhed chapel at HEAGE is 10l. There is alſo a diſſenting meeting at this place.

The whole liberty contains one hundred and ſixty-two houſes. A conſiderable number of hands is employed in the manufacture of ſtockings.

Some years ago a ſmall chapel was built at HOLBROOK, and endowed by the late Mr. Bradſhaw.

The number of houſes in the liberty is eighty-four; and of inhabitants four hundred and

and five.——Holbrook is the ſeat of Joſeph Bagaley Bradſhaw, eſq.

The number of houſes in SHOTTLE and POSTERN is one hundred and ſeven. And in HAZLEWOOD and WINDLEY about twenty.

At TURNDITCH there is a chapel. The clear value is 4l.

The number of houſes in the hamlet is about thirty.

CRICE, CRICH.

The firſt notice, which I have met with, of a church at Crich is in the reign of king Stephen, when Robert Ferrers, earl of Derby, gave it to the abbey at Derley.—The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Mary. Its value is 10l. 11s. and yearly tenths 13s. 1d. Sir Woolſton Dixey is impropriator. ——In the forty-ſecond year of Edward III. a chauntry was founded in the church.

The town and liberty of Crich contains about eighty-ſeven houſes; Codington nineteen; Fritchley thirty-ſix; Wheatcroft nineteen; Edge Moor fourteen; Weſſington twenty-nine; and Tanſley twenty-nine.

At the laſt of theſe places a cotton mill was

a few years ago erected according to the model of that, invented by Sir Richard Arkwright.

The inhabitants are chiefly ſupported by the working of lead mines, burning of lime-ſtone, and the manufacture of ſtockings. In the laſt branch of buſineſs about eighteen hands are employed.

A few years ago a collection of ancient coins was found near Crich. I have ſeen three, the legends of which ſhew, that they were ſtamped in the reigns of Domitian, Adrian, and Diocleſian.

PENCRIZ, PENTRIDGE.

Pentridge contains the hamlet of Rippley.

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Matthew. It formerly belonged to Derley abbey. Its clear value is 12l. 5s. 0d. and yearly tenths 12s. 0d. The duke of Devonſhire is the patron.

Waingriff in this pariſh was given by Ralph Fitz-Stephen to the knights hoſpitallers of St. John of Jeruſalem, for the erection of a houſe of that order at this place.

Pentridge and Rippley formed part of the endowments of Derley abbey. In the former the number of houſes is about ninety; and in the latter one hundred and forty.

The

The inhabitants derive their ſupport chiefly from the working of the collieries, and the manufacture of ſtockings.

Both at Pentridge and at Rippley the diſſenters have a meeting-houſe.

BLACKWELL.

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Werburgh. It formerly belonged to the priory of Thurgarton, in Nottinghamſhire. The clear value is 12l. os. and yearly tenths 10s. 5d. The duke of Devonſhire is patron.

The whole pariſh, which is a ſingle hamlet, contains about ſeventy-three houſes. The number of the inhabitants has been aſcertained with greater accuracy, and is found to be three hundred and ſeventy-eight. There are in it about twenty ſtocking frames. A conſiderable number of hands are alſo employed in working a large colliery at this place.

BRAMPTON.

The living is a curacy; and the church is dedicated to St. Peter. King Henry II. gave it with all its appurtenances to the cathedral at Lincoln; and the dean is now the patron.—The church contains ſeveral antient monuments and inſcriptions, which chiefly relate to

the family of Clarke of Somerſal. There is one alſo for the family of Milward of Eaton-dovedale, in the pariſh of Doveridge.

The pariſh of Brampton is very extenſive. It contains three hundred and twenty-five houſes. In that part of it, which lies near to the town of Cheſterfield, there has lately been a conſiderable increaſe in population. This is chiefly owing to the iron works, which have been erected in this ſituation.

This part of Derbyſhire is ſaid to be remarkably healthful. I am informed, that from the grave-ſtones in the church-yard it appears, that the inhabitants are particularly diſtinguiſhed by their great longevity.

SECT.

SECT. III.

DEANERY of CASTILLAR.

CHELARDESTON, CHELLASTON.

THE living is a donative curacy; and the church is dedicated to St. Peter. It formerly belonged to the priory of Dale. In the church is a raiſed tomb with this inſcription upon it, Barredon quondam Cappelanus, A.D. M,D,XXIIIJ. cujus aio propitietur Deus.—Amen.

Chellaſton is a ſmall farming village, and contains about forty-two houſes.

EGHINTUNE, EGGINTON.

There were a church and prieſt here at the time of the Norman conqueſt.—The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Wilfrid. Its value in the king's books is 8l. 2s. 8½d. and yearly tenths 16s. 3½d. It is in the gifts of Sir Henry Every, and Sacheverel Pole, eſq.

The parish contains about fifty-one houses, and the inhabitants are chiefly supported by agriculture.

Walcheline de Ferraries, son of William Ferrers, earl of Derby, and of Margaret Peverel his wife, lived at Egginton. It is at present the seat of Sir Henry Every.

In the year 1736 a fire consumed the greatest part of the house, in which the Rev. Sir Simon Every then resided. The late Sir Edward made considerable additions to the house which was re-built, when this accident happened.

The family of Every is said to have originally come from Somersetshire. Sir Simon, who was created a baronet by Charles I. in the seventeenth year of his reign, was born at Chard. He married the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Harry Leigh of Egginton, knt. He had by her two sons. One of them, who was an officer in the army, was seated at Burton, and died without legitimate issue. The other son, Sir Henry Every, married Vere, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Herbert, knight, master of the Revels to king Charles II. By her he had six sons, and four daughters. Henry and John, the eldest sons, each married twice, but died without issue. Simon, the third son, who lived at Naumby, Lincolnshire, upon the decease of his brothers, removed,

moved to Egginton. He married Mary, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Joſhua Clarke of Somerby, and prebend of Lincoln, by whom he had five ſons, and ſeven daughters. He died in the year 1753, aged ninety-five. Henry, his eldeſt ſon, was ſheriff for Derbyſhire in the year 1748. He married the daughter of Henry Ibbetſon of Leeds, eſq; but died in the year 1755, without iſſue. He was ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his brother, the Rev. John Every, who alſo died without iſſue. Upon his deceaſe, the title and eſtate were claimed by Mr. Edward Every, an attorney in Derby. He was ſaid to be deſcended from a natural ſon of captain Every, who was ſeated at Burton in the time of Charles II. Sir Edward Every ſerved the office of ſheriff for Derbyſhire in the year 1780, and died in the year 1785. He has left ſeveral children; the eldeſt of whom is the preſent Sir Henry Every, a minor.

MERSTUNE, MARSTON.

There were a prieſt and a church here at the time, when Domeſday book was compiled. The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Mary. Its clear value is 7l. 15s. 2½d. and yearly tenths 15s. 6¾d. It formerly belonged to the priory of Tutbury; and the duke of Devonſhire is the patron.

The whole pariſh, which includes the hamlets of Marſton, Hilton, Hatton, and Horn, contains one hundred and twenty-nine houſes.

SUDBERIE, SUDBURY.

At the time of the Norman ſurvey there were a church and a prieſt at Sudbury. The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to All-ſaints. It formerly belonged to the priory at Tutbury; and its value in the king's books is 14l. 13s. 1½d. and yearly tenths 1l. 9s. 3½d. Lord Vernon is the patron.

In the time of Edward II. Sudbury belonged to the Montgomery family. For, in the ſeventeenth year of his reign, William de Montgomery died, poſſeſſed of the manor of Sudbury and the advowſon of the church. But in the time of Henry VIII. they became the property of the Vernon family. Sir John Montgomery, who died in the fifth year of Henry VIII. had a ſon, Ralph, and three daughters, Dorothy, Ann, and Helen. But the ſon dying without iſſue, his eſtates was divided amongſt his ſiſters. To Elene, the youngeſt, were allotted the manor of Sudbury, and divers other lordſhips and lands; and by her marriage to Sir John Vernon, ſon of Sir Henry Vernon of Haddon, Sudbury deſcended to its preſent poſſeſſor.

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The houſe, which is now the ſeat of lord Vernon, was built by Mary, the widow of John Vernon, eſq; who was the grandſon of the above Sir John Vernon. She died in the year 1622, and in the ſixty-ſecond year of her age; but it does not appear at what particular time ſhe built the hall.

Tho' the ſeat of lord Vernon be an ancient manſion, yet ſeveral of the apartments are fitted up in a neat and elegant manner. In the dining-room are ſome good paintings; particularly the Grecian daughter, the rape of the Sabines, Sloth and induſtry, &c.—In the parlour are ſeveral family pictures.—In the with-drawing-room, lord and lady Effingham Howard, Cleopatra, and Mary Magdalen.—In the library is an excellent painting of the Miſer; it is ſaid to be a copy of the picture at Windſor-caſtle. —Common parlour, family pictures.—Stair-caſe, the battle of Alexander.—Gallery, three of king Charles's favourites, lord Cromwell, Sir George Vernon, and lord Strafford.

The family of Vernon is of great antiquity. They are deſcended from the lords of Vernon, in the duchy of Normandy. Richard de Vernon, lord of Vernon accompanied William the conqueror in his expedition for the reduction of England; and was one of the ſeven barons created by Hugh Lupus, to whom that prince,

his uncle, in the twentieth year of his reign granted the county Palatine of Cheſter. Sir Ralph de Vernon in the reign of Edward II. lived to the great age of one hundred and fifty years, and on that account was ſtiled the long liver.

Sir William de Vernon, another branch of the family of Vernon, was chief juſtice of Cheſter in the reign of Edward III. From him was deſcended Sir Henry Vernon of Haddon, who lived in the time of Henry VII. It was Sir John Vernon, his fourth ſon, who married Helen, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of Sir John Montgomery of Cubley. His ſon, Henry, was the father of John Vernon of Sudbury, eſq; who married Mary, the daughter of Sir Edward Littleton of Pillaton-hall, Staffordſhire. They died without iſſue, and each bequeathed legacies for the uſe of the poor of the pariſh.

Henry, another grandſon of Sir John Vernon, by his wife Dorothy, the daughter of Sir Anthony Heveningham, knt. had iſſue Sir George Vernon, who marrying Mary, daughter of Henry Vernon of Hilton, eſq; had by her four ſons, and ſeven daughters. Henry, his eldeſt ſon, married Muriel, daughter and heireſs of Sir George Vernon of Haſlington, a judge of the common pleas. At his death, in the

the year 1658, he left iſſue four ſons. George, his eldeſt ſon and heir, was born in the year 1635, and married three wives. By the laſt, daughter of Sir George Vernon, merchant in London, he had iſſue a ſon and two daughters.

Henry Vernon, eſq; the ſon, repreſented the county of Stafford in the fourth parliament of Great-Britain, and married Ann, only daughter of Thomas Pigot, eſq; by Mary his wife, ſiſter of Peter Venables, the laſt baron Kinderton.

George Venables Vernon, their only ſon, repreſented the city of Lichfield in the ſeventh, eighth, and ninth parliaments of Great-Britain, and the borough of Derby in the tenth and eleventh. In May 1762, his preſent majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to raiſe him to the dignity of a peer of Great-Britain by the ſtile and title of lord Vernon, baron of Kinderton, in the county of Stafford. His lordſhip married three times. By his firſt wife, Mary, daughter and co-heireſs of Thomas, lord Howard of Effingham, he had three ſons, and two daughters; by the ſecond, daughter of Sir Thomas Lee of Harpwell, in Buckinghamſhire, bart. he had no iſſue; but by the third, ſiſter of Simon, earl of Harcourt, he had iſſue three ſons, and four daughters. He died in the year 1780.

George

George Venables, the eldeſt ſon, is the preſent lord Vernon. He was born in 1735, and in the year 1773 repreſented in parliament the county of Glamorgan. He has been married twice. His firſt wife was Louiſa, daughter and ſole heireſs of Buſſy, lord Manſel. By her now deceaſed, he had one child, a daughter, named Louiſa, who in the year 1786 died in the ſouth of France. His lordſhip married, in the ſame year, for his ſecond wife Miſs Fauquair of London, by whom he has two daughters.

In the liberty of Sudbury the number of houſes is about fifty-three.——Hill Somerſal, which belongs to the ſame pariſh, contains about thirteen houſes.

DUBRIGE, DOVEBRIDGE, DOVERIDGE.

At the time of the Norman ſurvey there were a church and a prieſt here.—The living is a vicarage. The church is dedicated to St. Cuthbert; and was given by Henry, earl Ferrers, to the priory of Tutbury. Its value in the king's books is 12l. 2s. 1d.; and yearly tenths 1l. 4s. 2½d. The duke of Devonſhire is the patron.

Doveridge was held by Edwine, the ninth and laſt earl of Mercia, at the time of the Norman conqueſt. But this prince being betrayed

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and ſlain, it was given to Henry de Ferrers. Berta, his wife founded a priory at Tutbury in Staffordſhire, and endowed it with lands of conſiderable value in Doveridge. When this religious houſe was diſſolved in the time of Edward VI. theſe lands were granted to Sir William Cavendiſh.

In Auguſt 21, 1783, the pariſh of Doveridge contained one hundred and forty-five ſeparate dwellings, and ſeven hundred and fifty inhabitants. Of this number were three hundred and ſeven heads of families, fifty-two men ſervants, and forty-five women ſervants; one hundred and fifty-ſix male, and one hundred and ſixty-nine female children, and eleven boarders.

In the year 1695, it appears from a poll tax book, the number of inhabitants was five hundred and ſix. So that population has increaſed two hundred and forty-four perſons in the ſpace of eighty-eight years.

At Doveridge is the ſeat of Sir Henry Cavendiſh. The ſituation is excellent: It ſtands upon a riſing ground, and commands a view of the town of Uttoxeter, of the river Dove, the rich paſtures which extend along its bank, and of a range of diſtant hills on the oppoſite ſide of the valley. The houſe is modern and hand-

handſome. The foundations of it were laid on the ſixth of July 1769.

There is ſome difficulty in aſcertaining the origin of this family. The firſt perſon of the name of Cavendiſh, whom I have been able to diſcover, as ſeated at Doveridge, is William Cavendiſh, eſq; who was ſheriff for Derbyſhire in the year 1591. He was, I apprehend, the nephew* of Sir William Cavendiſh, anceſtor of the duke of Devonſhire. But this branch of the family ſoon became extinct; for his ſons are ſaid to have died without iſſue. It therefore becomes neceſſary either to ſuppoſe, that one of them had a natural ſon, and that from thence is deſcended the preſent Sir Henry Cavendiſh, or to derive his origin from the illegitimate iſſue of ſome other perſon of the family of Cavendiſh. If we purſue the latter method, it ſeems more probable, that we ſhall arrive at the truth.

Henry Cavendiſh, eſq; the eldeſt ſon of Sir William Cavendiſh, who has been already mentioned, was ſeated at Tutbury. He married Grace, the daughter of the earl of Shrewſbury, but died, in the year 1616, without *legitimate* iſſue. This ſeems to imply that he had iſſue of ſome other kind; and it appears not improbable, that Henry Cavendiſh, eſq; who was ſheriff

* Biographia Britannica, vol. III. p. 321.—Note [A.]

ſheriff for Derbyſhire in the year 1608, was his natural ſon. He was ſucceeded by Francis Cavendiſh, whom I ſuppoſe to have been his ſon. He was twice married. By his firſt wife, Dorothy the daughter of John Bullock of Darley, eſq; in this county, he had only one child, a daughter. He afterwards married Dorothy, the daughter of Thomas Broughton of Broughton, in Staffordſhire, eſq; by whom he had iſſue two ſons, Henry and Charles. He died and was interred in the church at Dovebridge, in the year 1650. Henry, the elder ſon, married Mary, the ſecond daughter of Sir Timothy Tyrrell of Shotover, in the county of Oxford, knt. and by her he had four ſons and eleven daughters. He died in the year 1698. Two of his ſons, Henry and Charles died young, and John, another ſon, in the thirty-third year of his age. What was the name of his ſurviving ſon and heir, I am not able to determine with certainty. But, I believe, it was William. His heir, and ſucceſſor was Henry Cavendiſh, eſq. He was ſheriff for Derbyſhire in the year 1741. He was, two years afterwards, appointed collector for Cork, in Ireland, and one of the commiſſioners of the revenue in that kingdom. In Auguſt 1747 he was conſtituted one of the commiſſioners of exciſe, and in leſs than two years one of the com-

commiſſioners and governors of all other revenues in Ireland. He was alſo raiſed to the dignity of a baronet in the year 1755. At his deceaſe he was ſucceeded in his title and eſtate by his ſon, the preſent Sir Henry Cavendiſh, who in 1757 married Miſs Bradſhaw of Cork. By her he has four ſons, Richard, George, Auguſtus, and Frederick, and ſeveral daughters.

At Eaton-Hall in the liberty of EATON-DOVEDALE, and pariſh of Doveridge, lived Sir Thomas Milward, chief juſtice of Cheſter, who entertained king Charles I. The houſe is now in ruins. Over the door is placed the following inſcription; V. T. placet Deo ſic omnia fiunt, anno Domini 1576, Junii 12.

SUMERSALE, SOMERSALL.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Peter. Its clear value is 30l. 5s. and yearly tenths 9s. 10d. The earl of Cheſterfield is the patron.

The pariſh conſiſts of the hamlets of Church Somerſall, and Herbert Somerſall. It contains only ſeventeen houſes.

The houſe of Richard Fitzherbert, eſq; which ſtands in the latter liberty, is ſaid to have been built with materials, which were collected from the ruins of an ancient manſion, be-

belonging the Montgomery family and ſituated near the church at Cubley.

COBLEI, CUBLEY.

There were a prieſt and a church here at the time when Domeſday book was compiled.—The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Andrew. Its value in the king's books is 13l. 16s. 3d. and yearly tenths 1l. 7s. 7½d. The earl of Cheſterfield is the patron.

In the liberty of Cubley the number of houſes is ſixty. From a comparative view of the baptiſms and burials, population in this pariſh appears to be in a very flouriſhing ſtate.

MARSTON MONTGOMERY is a chapelry belonging to Cubley, and contains about ſeventy-one houſes. The chapel is dedicated to St. Giles.

At Marſton the ſcite of the houſe, in which the family of Montgomery lived, is ſhewn. It is ſaid, that dame Margaret Stanhope was the laſt, who inhabited it. From its ruins was built the houſe of Mr. Wilſon in the year 1659.

In this part of Derbyſhire no manufacture is carried on, and the inhabitants conſequently rely upon agriculture for employment and ſupport.

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BOILESTUNE, BOYLSTON.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt. Its clear value is 49l. os. and yearly tenths 12s. o½d.

The pariſh of Boylſton contains about fifty houſes.

SUBTUNE, SUTTON ON THE HILL.

There were a prieſt and a church here at the time of the Norman conqueſt.—The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Michael. Its clear yearly value is 4l. 16s. 8d. and yearly tenths 9s. 8d. Rowland Cotton, eſq; is the patron.

The whole pariſh contains about ſeventy-eight houſes.—The number in the liberty of Sutton is twenty-four; in Aſh five; in Cropotop twelve; in Oſleſton twenty-five; and in Thurvaſton eleven.

The inhabitants depend entirely upon agriculture for employment and ſupport; there being no manufacture in this part of the county.

ETEWELLE, ETWALL.

At the time when Domeſday book was compiled there were a prieſt and a church at Etwall. John of Gaunt granted licence to Sir William Finchenden, knt. and Richard de Ra-

Ravenſer, archdeacon of Lincoln, to give the manor of Etwall to Beauvale priory, to pray for the ſoul of the ſaid Sir William whilſt he lived, and the ſouls of him and his wife after their deaths.—The church at Etwall was once part of the endowments of the priory at Welbeck. It was given in the reign of king Stephen, by Thomas Cukeney, who was the founder of this religious houſe.

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Helen. Its value in the king's books is 8l. os. and yearly tenths 16s. The impropriator is Rowland Cotton, eſq.

In the reign of queen Mary an hoſpital was founded at Etwall by Sir John Port. In the year 1557 he left lands for the erection and endowment of this hoſpital, and the free-ſchool at Repton. It was at firſt built for the reception and ſupport of only ſix perſons; but in conſequence of the increaſed value of the lands, it has been conſiderably enlarged. It was taken down and re-built in the year 1680 upon ſuch a plan, that it will now accommodate ſixteen perſons.—The government of this hoſpital is veſted in the heirs of Sir John Port. Theſe are the earl of Huntingdon, the earl of Cheſterfield, and Sir William Gerrard.

At Etwall is the ſeat of Rowland Cotton, eſq. He is deſcended from an ancient and reſ-

pectable family. His father Rowland Cotton, esq; represented the town of Newcastle in parliament, and died in the year 1753.

The number of houses in the whole liberty is about fifty-four, besides the hospital, which consists of sixteen distinct dwellings. In this parish there are two other hamlets; Burnaston, *(Burnaleston)*, containing about thirty-two houses; and Barrowcoat *(Berwadescote)* four houses.

BROCTON, CHURCH BROUGHTON.

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Michael. The clear value is 17l. 10s. and yearly tenths ——. According to Ecton, it formerly belonged to the priory of Tutbury. Robert de Ferrers, the second earl of Derby, gave the village of Brocton to this religious house.*

This parish contains forty-eight houses.

DALEBIRY, DALBURY.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to All-saints. It formerly belonged to the priory at Trentham. Rowland Cotton, esq; is the patron.

The parish of Dalbury contains about thirty-seven houses.

TRUS-

* Mon. Angl. vol. I. p. 354.

TRUSLEY.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to All-ſaints. Its value is 40l. 0s. and yearly tenths 10s. 8d. Mrs. Wilmot is the patroneſs.

It is a ſmall pariſh, containing only ten houſes.

At Truſley once reſided for a conſiderable period a reſpectable family of the name of Coke. Sir Francis, who lived here in the time of king Charles I. had a brother, John, who was ſecretary of ſtate in this king's reign. He ſpent many years at the univerſity of Cambridge, and acquired ſuch high reputation by his learning, that he was choſen public profeſſor of Rhetoric. He afterwards travelled beyond ſeas in company with a perſon of quality. Upon his return he retired into the country as a private gentleman. After he was arrived at the age of fifty years he was appointed ſecretary of the navy, then maſter of requeſts, and in the year 1620 ſecretary of ſtate. He alſo received the honour of knighthood, and repreſented the univerſity of Cambridge in two parliaments.

Sir John Coke made a conſiderable figure in the third parliament of king Charles I. In the important buſineſs, tranſacted at this time, he appears to have conducted himſelf with ſuch moderation, that he did not incur the diſplea-

ſure of the houſe of Commons. Though he was often obliged to deliver, in his official capacity, meſſages, which were far from being agreeable to the members, he took care to do it with a diſcretion and lenity which ſecured him from perſonal reſentment. After having continued ſecretary of State about twenty years, he was removed to make room for Sir Henry Vane, and died on the eighth of September, 1644.

Sir Francis Coke had another brother, named George. He was ſucceſſively biſhop of Briſtol and Hereford. He was involved in the ſame condemnation with the reſt of his brethren the biſhops for ſubſcribing the proteſt in parliament in preſervation of their privileges. He died in low circumſtances on the tenth of December 1646.

BARCTUNE, BARTON.

There were a prieſt and a church here at the time of the Norman conqueſt.—The living is a rectory. Its clear yearly value is 20l. and yearly tenths 9s. 11d. Samuel Crompton, eſq; is the patron.

The pariſh of Barton contains only five houſes.

It once belonged to the family of Le Blunt. In the ninth year of king Richard II. Walter

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le Blunt obtained a charter for free Warren in all his demeſne lands at Alkemonton, Sapperton, and Hollington. William le Blount, lord Mountjoy, by his will bearing date the thirteenth of October 1534, directed that in caſe he ſhould die within the counties of Derby or Stafford, his body ſhould be conveyed to the pariſh church of Barton, (in which pariſh he was born) there to be buried in an arch on the ſouth ſide near the high altar.

During the civil wars, Feb. 15, 1646, an engagement happened between the forces of parliament from Barton-Blount-houſe, and a detachment of the royal party from Tutbury caſtle.

LAGANFORD, LONGFORD.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Chad. Its value in the king's books is 14l. 19s. 7d. and yearly tenths 1l. 9s. 11½d. It was given by Nicholas de Grieſly alias de Longford, and Margaret his wife, to the monaſtery of Kenilworth, in Warwickſhire. Edward Coke, eſq; is the patron.

The pariſh conſiſts of the hamlets of Longford, Hollington, Rodſley, Alkmonton, and Bentley. In the liberty of Longford the number of houſes is ſixty; in Hollington twenty-

eight; in Rodſley twenty-one; in Alkmonton eleven; and in Hungry Bentley nine.

At Alkmonton there was formerly a chapel; but the font is the only preſent remains of it. ——There was once alſo a Diſſenting meeting houſe at Hollington.

Walter le Blount, who in the fifth year of Edward IV. was advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm by the title of lord Mountjoy, by his will dated the eighth of July 1474, directed, that his executors ſhould purchaſe lands to the yearly value of ten pounds, and appropriate them to the hoſpital of St. Leonard ſituated betwixt Alkmonton and Bentley, to pray for the ſouls of his anceſtors, for his own ſoul, and for the ſouls of his wife and children, for the ſouls of Humphrey, duke of Buckingham, Richard, earl Rivers, Sir John Wodoyle, knt. and for the ſouls of the ancient lords of that hoſpital.

Moreover he appointed, that the maſter of the above hoſpital ſhould continually find ſeven poor men, who were either to be choſen from his own domeſtics or dependants, or were old ſervants of the lord and patron of the lord of the manor of Barton and of the ſame hoſpital of St. Leonard. But in caſe they could not be met with in this way, they were to be collected from the old tenants of all the lordſhips of the

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ſaid lord, and patrons within the counties of Derby and Stafford. And he was required to pay weekly to theſe ſeven poor men two ſhillings and four-pence. But no perſons were to be conſidered as proper objects of this charity, till they had attained to the age of fifty-five years. When theſe ſeven men were choſen, they were to have ſeven kine (cows) going within his park at Barton, and ſeven load of wood yearly for their fewel, which were to be taken within his lordſhips of Barton, Alkmonton, and Bentley, or other lordſhips in Appletree hundred, in the county of Derby.

The maſter of the hoſpital was alſo obliged, every third year, to give to each of theſe ſeven poor men a gown and an hood of white or ruſſet of one ſuit, and of theſe two colours alternately; the gown was to be marked with a Tayewe croſs of red, and none of theſe poor men were allowed to aſk alms upon pain of removal from the hoſpital.—Moreover every one of them was obliged to repeat our Ladies pſalter, twice every day, within the chapel of the hoſpital.—It was alſo appointed, that there ſhould be a manſion with a ſquare court adjoining to the ſame chapel without any back door, that the roof of the chapel ſhould be raiſed, the wall heightened, the windows made with ſtrong iron work, with a quire and percloſe, and al-

tars without the quire.—Moreover the maſter was forbidden to wear either red or green, but upon his gown of other colour, a Tayewe croſs was to be placed upon his left ſide, and he was allowed to enjoy no benefice but the Parſonage of Barton.

Laſtly he directed, that a chapel of St. Nicholas ſhould be built at Alkmonton, that the maſter of the above hoſpital ſhould ſay maſs there yearly on the feaſt of St. Nicholas, and at other times, when he thought proper.*

Longford was formerly the ſeat of a family, who ſeem to have derived their name from the place. Nicholas de Langeford repreſented the county of Derby in the ſeventeenth parliament of Edward II.; Nicholas de Longford in the fifth of Henry IV. and the twelfth of Edward IV.; and Sir Ralph Longford was ſheriff for Derbyſhire in the year 1501. It is very probable, that all theſe perſons reſided at Longford; but it is certain, that Sir Nicholas Longford lived here in the reign of James I. It appears from a monumental inſcription in the church, that he died in the year 1610, and that Margaret, his widow, ſurvived him about ten years.

Longford then became the ſeat of one of the deſcendants of Sir Edward Coke, lord chief juſtice

* Dugdale's Bar. vol. I. p. 520.

juſtice of England, in the reign of James I. This was either Clement Coke, eſq; his youngeſt ſurviving ſon, or Edward Coke, eſquire, his ſon and heir, who was created a baronet in the year 1641. The latter of theſe gentlemen ſerved the office of ſheriff for the county of Derby in the year 1646, and married Catherine, the grandaughter of the lord chief juſtice Dyer. Their children were five ſons, and three daughters, all of whom died without iſſue. Sir Edward, their fourth ſon, ſucceeded his father in his title and eſtate, and died in the year 1727, aged ſeventy-nine.

At his deceaſe Longford became the property of Edward Coke, eſq; the ſecond ſon of Edward Coke, of Holkam, Norfolk, eſq; and lineal deſcendant of the Lord chief juſtice. Dying unmarried in the year 1733, he left his eſtate to his younger brother, Robt. Coke, eſq; who was vice-chamberlain to queen Caroline. He married lady Jane, eldeſt ſiſter and co-heireſs of Philip, duke of Wharton, and relict of John Holt, of Redgrave, in Suffolk, eſq. He died in the year 1750, and Wenman Roberts, the ſon of his youngeſt ſiſter, Anne, who had been married to col. Philip Roberts, was his heir. Upon ſucceeding his uncle in his eſtates in the counties of Derby and Lancaſter, he took the name of Coke, and in the

year

year 1772, was choſen one of the repreſentatives in parliament for the town of Derby. He married the daughter of —— Chamber, (now Denton) of Hillſden, in Buckinghamſhire, eſq, His iſſue by her was two ſons, Thomas William, and Edward, and two daughters, Margaret, and Elizabeth. Thomas William, the elder ſon, not only ſucceeded his father in the poſſeſſion of his eſtates in the counties of Derby and Lancaſter, but afterwards became heir to the vaſt property of viſcount Coke, earl of Leiceſter. He married Jane, the daughter of —— Dutton of Sherborne-abbey, in Glouceſterſhire, by whom he has two daughters.——Margaret, the elder daughter of Wenman Coke, eſq; was in the year 1769 married to Sir Henry Hunloke of Wingerworth, in the county of Derby, bart. Elizabeth, the other daughter, is married to lord Sherborne of Sherborne abbey.

Edward Coke, eſq; the ſecond ſon, having granted to his brother a power of diſpoſing of his eſtates in Lancaſhire for the advantage of his daughters, has received in return the valuable manor of Longford. In the years 1780, and 1784, he was choſen one of the repreſentatives in parliament for the town of Derby. He is not married, and reſides at Longford.

Long-

Longford Hall is large and ancient. The wings ſeem to have been built at a much later time, than the body of the houſe.

BRAILESFORD, BRAILSFORD.

It appears from Domeſday book, that at the time of the Norman conqueſt there were a prieſt and half a church at Brailsford.—The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to All-ſaints. Its value in the king's books is 9l. 19s. 2d. and yearly tenths 19s. 11d. The Rev. Mr. Gardiner is the patron.

The number of houſes in the whole liberty is about one hundred and fourteen.—Tho' the inhabitants are chiefly employed and ſupported by agriculture, they derive conſiderable advantage from the ſituation of the village, which ſtands at nearly an equal diſtance from the towns of Derby and Aſhbourn, and upon the ſide of the turnpike road, lying betwixt theſe two places.

In the twenty-fifth year of Edward I. the manor was held by H. de Brailsford. But in the eighth year of Edward IV. Ralph Shirley died poſſeſſed of it. He held it under duke Clarence of Tutbury. It continued to be the property of that family, till it was diſpoſed of by the late earl Ferrers to Mr. Webſter, late of Derby.

SIRE-

SIRELEI, SYRLE, SHIRLEY.

There were a prieſt and a church here at ſo early a period as the Norman conqueſt.—The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Michael. It formerly belonged to the monaſtery at Derley. Its clear value is 35l. and yearly tenths 13s. 4d. The Rev. Mr. Gardiner is the patron.

At Shirley ſtood a few years ago the ancient ſeat of the family of Shirley; but now it is entirely taken down, and ſcarcely a veſtige of it is to be ſeen.

The ancient name of the family was Etendon; but in the reign of Henry III. it aſſumed that of Shirley. At this time James Shirley had free warren granted him in all his demeſne land at Shirley, in Derbyſhire. In the eighth year of Edward IV. the manor was held by Ralph Shirley under Duke Clarence of Tutbury. It continued in the poſſeſſion of the ſame family, till the time of the late lord Ferrers, when the farms, of which it conſiſted, were diſpoſed of ſeparately.

YEAVELY is a chapelry to Shirley. The number of houſes in the liberty is about forty-three.

At this place there was once a hermitage. In the reign of Richard I. Ralph le Fun gave

it

it with all its appurtenances and revenues to the Knights hoſpitallers of St. John at Jeruſalem, and in conſequence of this it became a preceptory to that order. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and St. John the baptiſt. In the year 1268, Sir William Meynil, lord of the town, was a conſiderable benefactor to this religious houſe. At the diſſolution the revenues, belonging to it and Barow, in Cheſhire, were eſtimated at 93l. 3s. 4d. and their total value was 107l. 3s. 8d.—The preceptory at Yeavely in the thirty-fifth year of Henry VIII. was granted to Charles, lord Mountjoy.

OSMASTON *(Oſmundeſton,)* is a ſmall hamlet belonging to the pariſh of Brailsford. The chapel is dedicated to St. Martin, and is valued at 15l.

The liberty contains about thirty-four houſes.

DENEBI, DENBY.

The living is a curacy; and the church is dedicated to St. Mary. Its clear value is 9l. Miſs Lowe is the patron.

Denby ſeems to have been a place of ſome importance early in the fourteenth century. For in the eighth year of Edward III. Richard lord Grey of Codnor obtained a charter for a market

market at Denby, with a fair on the eve and nativity of the bleſſed Virgin.

The working of the collieries and the manufacture of ſtockings afford employment to a conſiderable number of hands.

The pariſh of Denby conſiſts of one ſingle hamlet, and contains about one hundred and thirty-eight houſes.

Denby has the honour of having given birth to Mr. Flamſtead, one of the moſt eminent aſtronomers, whom England or any other country has produced. He was born here in the year 1646 He received the firſt part of his education a the free-ſchool in Derby, but was interrupt d by a bad ſtate of health in his preparation for the univerſity. During his ſickneſs, having met with an aſtronomical work, he received much entertaiment from the peruſal of it, and formed a taſte for thoſe ſtudies, from the ſucceſsful proſecution of which he afterwards acquired the moſt diſtinguiſhed reputation. His firſt attempts in aſtronomy were calculations of the places of the planets, and of an eclipſe of the ſun by the Caroline tables. By means of the latter of theſe obſervations he became acquainted with Mr. Emmanuel Halton, a mathematician of ſome eminence, who reſided at Wingfield manor, and ſupplied him with the beſt aſtronomical works,

which

which were then extant. From this time Mr. Flamſtead proſecuted his favourite ſtudies with great vigour and ſucceſs. In the year 1669 he calculated ſome remarkable eclipſes of the fixed ſtars, which actually took place in the year following. This diſplay of his aſtronomical knowledge procured him the thanks of the Royal ſociety, and the correſpondence of ſome of its moſt learned members. With a view of cultivating a more intimate acquaintance with them he took a journey to London and Cambridge, and at the latter place entered himſelf a ſtudent. In the year 1674, paſſing through London in his way to the Univerſity, he was informed by Sir Jonas Moore, that a true account of the tides would be highly acceptable to his majeſty, and embraced this opportunity of recommending himſelf to the favour of the king by gratifying his wiſhes. During his ſtay in London he conſtructed two barometers at the requeſt of Sir Jonas Moore, who ſhewed them as great curioſities to the king and the duke of York, and accompanied them with Mr. Flamſtead's directions for judging of the weather by theſe inſtruments.

His great patron and friend, Sir Jonas, the year following, brought Mr. Flamſtead a warrant to be aſtronomer to the king, with a ſalary of one hundred pounds a year payable out of

of the ordnance. This appointment did not leſſen his inclinations to go into the church, and a few months afterwards he was ordained by the biſhop of Ely.—He reſided at Greenwich, in the year 1675, whilſt the royal obſervatory was built, and began his obſervations in the character of aſtronomer to his majeſty. In the year 1684 he was preſented to the living of Burſtow, in Surrey; but his attention was principally directed towards the advancement of that ſcience, which had been the means of raiſing him to the honourable ſituation, in which he was now placed. With what ſucceſs he purſued his ſtudies will be eaſily ſeen from peruſing the Philoſophical tranſactions, which were publiſhed at this period. After having made many important diſcoveries and improvements in aſtronomy he died on the laſt day of December 1719. He was married, but left no iſſue by his wife.—About ſix years after his deceaſe his great work, Hiſtoria cæleſtis Britannica, was publiſhed, and dedicated to the king. It had been prepared and in part printed before his death, and will be a laſting and noble monument to his memory.

Mr. Flamſtead was intimately acquainted with Sir Iſaac Newton, and the moſt learned men of the age, in which he lived. Many of them

them have ſpoken of him in terms of the higheſt admiration. Dr. Keil, who was a very learned mathematician, has obſerved, "that with indefatigable pains for more than forty years Mr. Flamſtead has watched the motions of the ſtars, and has given us inſtruments exactly divided by exquiſite art and fitted with teleſcopical ſights. Whence we are to rely, he ſays, more on the obſervations he has made, than on thoſe, who went before him, and made their obſervations with the naked eye. He has compoſed the Britiſh catalogue of the fixed ſtars, containing about three thouſand, which is twice the number of thoſe, which are in the catalogue of Hevelius. To each of theſe ſtars he has annexed its longitude, latitude, right aſcenſion, and diſtance from the pole ſtar; together with the variation of right aſcenſion and declination, while the longitude increaſes a degree."

Mr. Flamſtead is certainly deſerving of admiration on account of the great accuracy and extent of his obſervations; nor has any age or country produced ſo eminent an aſtronomer, if we except the celebrated Dr. Herſchel, whoſe late diſcoveries have juſtly raiſed the aſtoniſhment of all Europe.

SECT. IV.

DEANERY of ASHBOURN.

NORTBERIE, NORBURY.

IT appears from Domeſday book, that at the time of the Norman conqueſt there were a prieſt and a church here.—The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Mary. Its value in the king's books is 15l. 16s. 0½d. and yearly tenths 1l. 11s. 7¾d. The patron is C. B. Scrymſhire.

The liberty of Norbury is itſelf very ſmall; but including the hamlet of Roſton, the pariſh contains about forty-three houſes.

Norbury is an ancient ſeat of the Fitzherbert family. It was originally granted to Sir William Fitzherbert by William de Ferrers of Tutbury. Sir Anthony, who reſided here in the reign of Henry VIII. was particularly diſtinguiſhed by his knowledge of the laws of England, of which he compoſed an abridgment. He was one of the juſtices of the Com-

Common pleas; and is ſaid to have oppoſed cardinal Wolſey in the height of his power. It is related concerning him, that foreſeeing the revolutions, which were likely to take place in the church as well as ſtate, upon his death-bed he preſſed his children in very ſtrong terms neither to accept grants, or purchaſe abbey lands. He died in 1538, and was buried in his own pariſh church at Norbury.

SNELSON is a chapelry belonging to the pariſh of Norbury: It contains about ſixty-ſeven houſes. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter.

EDOLVESTON, EDLASTON.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. James. Its clear value is 46l. and yearly tenths 7s. 10d. The dean of Lincoln is the patron.

The pariſh of Edlaſton contains about thirty-four houſes.

ESSEBURNE, ASHBOURN.

There were a prieſt and a church here at ſo early a period as the Norman conqueſt.—The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Oſwald. The dean of Lincoln is the patron.

The preſent church was built in the thirteenth century. This appears from the following tranſlation of a latin inſcription in ancient abbreviated characters, which was a few years ago diſcovered on one of the walls of the church.

" In the year from the incarnation of our Lord 1241, on the twenty-fourth of April this church was dedicated and this altar conſecrated in honour of St. Oſwald, king and martyr, by the venerable father Hugh de Patiſhul, lord biſhop of Coventry."

The church, together with the chapels, lands, tythes, and other appurtenances, which belonged to it in the time of Edward the confeſſor, was given by William Rufus to the cathedral church at Lincoln.

There was formerly a chapel near Aſhbourn, dedicated to St. Mary. This appears from the will of Sir John Cokayne, knt. dated in the thirteenth year of Henry IV.——It had been uſed as a malt-houſe, and was lately taken down by Sir Brooke Broothby, bart.

At the time of the Norman conqueſt the town of Aſhbourn belonged to the king. But William Ferrers by a charter dated the ele· enth of July, in the firſt year of the reign of king John, obtained from the crown to himſelf and his heirs, a grant in fee farm of the manors of

Wirkſ-

Wirkſworth and Aſhbourn, together with the whole wapentake on condition, that he paid to the exchequer ſeventy pounds ſtirling at Michaelmas and Eaſter, by even portions. In the fifth year of the ſame reign he obtained a grant of the inheritance of theſe manors with the wapentake, for which he paid five hundred marks. In the twenty-fifth year of Edward I. Edmund, brother of the king, and earl of Lincoln died poſſeſſed of the town of Aſhbourn. Roger Mortimer, earl of March procured from Edward III. for his ſon, a grant of the wapentake of Riſley and Aſhbourn in the peak, being parcels of the lands of the late Edmund, earl of Kent attainted.

The manor of Aſhbourn afterwards paſſed into the family of Cokayne, whoſe principal ſeat was at this place for many generations.—John Cokeyn was one of the repreſentatives of the county of Derby in ſeveral parliaments and councils, during the reign of Edward III. He lies buried in Aſhbourn church. The inſcription upon his tombſtone is almoſt effaced, but the arms are ſtill viſible. Sir John Cokayne, his younger ſon, was recorder of London, and repreſented the county of Derby in parliament in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. He was appointed chief baron of the Exchequer, and one of the juſtices of the court of

Common pleas. He was a ſteady adherent to king Henry IV. With him he was preſent at the battle of Shrewſbury, when a complete victory was obtained over Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland; Thomas Percy, earl of Worceſter; Henry Percy, ſurnamed Hotſpur; and others: But Sir John Cokayne, with many other valiant knights, was ſlain. He lies buried in the church at Aſhbourn, under an alabaſter tombſtone, on which are carved the effigies of himſelf and his wife. The following inſcription is ſaid to be engraved on his tomb; but no traces of it are at preſent diſcernible:

Tumuli alabaſtrini Johannis Cokain primo capitalis Baronis de Scaccario, deinde unius Juſticiarum de Communi Banco ſub rege Henrico IIII. accurata effigies.

Sir John Cokayne, his nephew, repreſented the county of Derby in ſeveral parliaments, and was a juſtice of the court of Common pleas.—Thomas Cokayne reſided at Poley, in Warwickſhire. Having a quarrel with Thomas Burdett of Bramcote, eſq; he ſo irritated him, that Mr. Burdett killed him in Poleſworth church yard.—Sir Thomas Cokayne, his ſon, was preſent with king Henry VIII. at the ſieges of Therovenne and Tournay, and for his gallant behaviour was made a banneret in the

open

open field. He lies buried in the church at Aſhbourn under a marble tombſtone, on which is the following inſcription:

Here lyeth Sir Thomas Cockaine
Made knight at Turney and Turwyne
Who builded here fayre houſes twayne
With many profettes that remayne
And three fayre parkes impaled he
For his ſucceſſors here to be
And did his houſe and name reſtore
Which others had decayed before
And was a knight ſo worſhipfull
So vertuous wyſe and pitifull
His dedes deſerve that his good name
Lyve here in everlaſting fame.

Who had iſſue III. ſonnes, and III. daughters.

Sir Aſton Cokayne, who married Anne, the daughter of Sir Gilbert Kniveton, knt. died at Derby in the year 1683, and left one ſon, Thomas Cokayne, eſq; who died without iſſue.

The manor of Aſhbourn was then purchaſed for Brooke Boothby, eſq; ſon of Sir William by Hill, the daughter of Sir William Brooke.

Aſhbourn-hall is the ſeat of Sir Brooke Boothby, bart. He has made and is ſtill making conſiderable improvements in the houſe and the ground about it. It ſtands in a beautiful val-

ley, and the ſituation, independent of the ornaments of art, is admirable, and delightful.

The name and family of Boothby are of great antiquity, in this nation. Mention is made of them in the reign of king Egbert, who lived nearly a thouſand years ago. It has been conjectured, that Sir Brooke Boothby is deſcended from this family. But there is no doubt, that Richard Boothby, who was living in the third year of queen Elizabeth, was his anceſtor. He had iſſue two ſons, William and Thomas, who were woollen merchants in the city of London. William, the elder ſon, married Judith, the daughter of Thomas Oſten of Oxley, in Staffordſhire, eſq; by whom he had five ſons, and one daughter. Henry Boothby, the third ſon, was created a baronet by king Charles I. by letters patent, dated November the fifth, 1644, ſigned by his majeſty's ſign manual; but the civil wars prevented its paſſing the great ſeal. By Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Hayes, lord mayor of London in 1615 he had iſſue, one ſon, William, and lies buried at Boddington, in Northamptonſhire. Sir William, his only ſon, was knighted by Charles II. in the field; and at the reſtoration the king was pleaſed to renew his patent gratis, by the name of Sir William Boothby of Broadlow-Aſh, the former patent being of Clator-Clote.

He

He married twice: His firſt wife was Frances, daughter of colonel Milward of Snitterton, in Derbyſhire. By her he had one ſon, Francis, His ſecond lady was Hill, eldeſt daughter and co-heireſs of Sir William Brooke, knight of the order of the bath. By her he had ten children. Francis, his ſon by the firſt wife, married Anne, daughter and co-heireſs of Thomas Child of Dogſthorpe, in Northamptonſhire, gent. He had by her one ſon Henry, who died during the life of his father. Sir Henry Boothby ſucceeded his grandfather in his title, but died unmarried. Upon his deceaſe the title went to his half brother, William Boothby, eſq; who married Frances, daughter of Sir Trevor Williams of Langibby, in Monmouthſhire, baronet. By her he had one ſon, Gore Boothby, eſq; who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Bury of Nottingham, eſq. His iſſue by her was one ſon, William, who ſucceeded his grandfather in his title. Sir William Boothby was a general in the army, and colonel of the ſixth regiment of foot. He lately died at Mansfield Woodhouſe, Nottinghamſhire, but left no iſſue to ſucceed him in his title.

Brooke Boothby, the ſecond ſon of Sir William by his ſecond wife, the daughter of Sir William Brooke, married firſt, Anne, daughter

of

of Henry Cavendiſh of Dovebridge, eſq; and by her had only one ſon, who died young. His ſecond wife was Elizabeth, daughter of John Fitzherbert of Somerſall-Herbert, eſq. By her he had one ſon, Brooke Boothby, eſq; who lately, upon the deceaſe of his couſin, ſucceeded to the title of baronet. He married twice: By his firſt wife, Sarah, the daughter of Mr. Byard of Derby he had one daughter. He married for his ſecond wife, Phœbe, daughter of Copwood Hollins of Moſslee, Staffordſhire, eſq. By her he had two ſons, Brooke, and William; and died in the year 1789, aged 78. The younger ſon, William, is a major in the army; and the elder is the preſent Sir Brooke Boothby of Aſhbourn, bart. He married the daughter of —— Briſtow of London, eſq; by whom he has one daughter.

The following article is extracted from the regiſter of the church; "1645 Auguſt, king Charles came to the church, and many more, and talked with Mr. Peacock."

The liberty of the town of Aſhbourn, including COMPTON, contains about four hundred and eighty houſes.

In the pariſh there are ſeveral hamlets.

At CLIFTON the chapel is dedicated to St. Mary; and the liberty contains twenty-four houſes.

In

In OFFCOTE, and UNDERWOOD the number of houſes is about thirty-four; in YELDERSLEY ſix; and in HULLAND thirty-nine.

Aſhbourn being ſituated on the great road which leads from Derby to Buxton, Macclesfield and Mancheſter, derives conſiderable advantage from the company, who travel this way. Nor is it leſs ſupported by the fairs for the ſale of cattle, which are frequently held here, but more eſpecially in the ſeaſons of ſpring and autumn.

The market at Aſhbourn is held every Saturday.

MAPPLETON.

Mappleton is a rectory, and is ſaid to be within the pariſh of Aſhbourn. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

The number of houſes in the liberty is thirty-two; and of inhabitants one hundred and ſixty-one.

ALSOP.

Alſop is a chapelry, and ſaid to belong to the pariſh of Aſhbourn. The church is dedicated to St. Michael; and Mr. Cook Burk is the patron.

The liberty contains eleven houſes.

PEN-

PEURWIC, PARWICH.

Parwich is a chapelry, and is alſo ſaid to belong to the pariſh of Aſhbourn. The church is dedicated to St. Peter; and its clear yearly value is 14l. Sir Michael Leving is patron by grant from the dean and chapter of Lincoln.

The liberty contains about ninety-one houſes; and the inhabitants almoſt entirely depend upon the farming buſineſs for their ſupport.

About half a mile north of the village may ſtill be ſeen ſome faint veſtiges of a Roman encampment or ſtation, at a place called Lombard's green. It is of an oblong form, and occupies a ſpace of about half an acre. It conſiſts of ſeveral diviſions, made by walls, the foundations of which are in many parts ſtill viſible. The ſize and ſhape of theſe diviſions are various. They are oblong, ſemi-circular, and ſquare. The number is about twelve. Perhaps there might formerly have been more. For theſe do not all lie together. This ſuppoſition is rendered very probable by conſidering, that the ground has been diſturbed at different times by the miners in purſuing veins of lead ore. It was a circumſtance of this kind, from which it was diſcovered, that this was a Roman encampment.

About twenty years ago, as a labouring man was ſeeking for the above mineral he found, at

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the depth of two feet and a half, a military weapon, a conſiderable number of coins, and an urn of very great thickneſs, in which the coins had moſt probably been depoſited. This collection of coins principally conſiſts of Roman Denarii, and is in good condition and preſervation. The number is about eighty, of which ſeventy-four are in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Rawlins of Aſhbourn. They were ſtamped in the Upper empire; and are ſome of them as high as the trium-virate of Octavius, Lepidus, and Mark Antony; and others as low as the emperor Aurelian. The reverſes in general are different.

The following coins with ſome of their reverſes are very legible: I ſhall mention the number, which were caſt in the reign of each Emperor.——Lucilla one; Nero two; Veſpatian five; Aurelian two; Vitellius one; Antonius five; Domitian five; Div. Fauſtina four; Hadrian fifteen; Trajan fifteen; Nerva eight; Sabinus one; and ten are unknown.

The above ſtation is ſituated on a level piece of ground near the ſummit of a very high eminence, and bears ſome reſemblance to the Roman camp, which is deſcribed by Polybius in his ſixth book. The diviſions are not ſo regular, or the tents ſo large.

Near

Near this place, and at the ſummit of the hill is a bank of conſiderable length. It is about two feet high, and three broad, and extends in a ſtrait line two miles to the weſt, and half a mile to the eaſt. Weſtward it may be traced as far as the road leading from Aſhbourn to Buxton, and in the other direction to a large meer of water.

About four hundred yards below, another bank runs along the ſide of the hill nearly parallel with that, which I have mentioned. It extends about half a mile towards the weſt.

I have not been able to meet with any circumſtance, from which the original deſign and uſe of theſe banks can be determined. Whether they were formed at the time with the encampment, or were intended as ſome ſort of boundary is very uncertain.

Under the head of Pewriwic is the following note in Domeſday book, that theſe 5 manours of Derelei, Metesford, Wercheſworde, Eſſeburne, and Pewerwic with their balliwics paid in the time of king Edward the confeſſor 32 pounds and 6 ſectar. and half of honey, but then 40 pounds of pure ſilver.

Edmund, brother of the king, and earl of Lincoln, died in the twenty-fifth year of Edward I. poſſeſſed of one capital meſſuage in Parwich. Ad quod damnum 12 Edward II.

Thomas

Thomas, earl of Lancaſter excamb. one hundred and twenty acres of land to the abbey of Merivale.

BENEDLEGE, FENNY BENTLEY.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. Its value in the king's books is 44l. os. and yearly tenths 13s. 3½d. The dean of Lincoln preſents.

This pariſh contains twenty-ſix houſes; and one hundred and thirty inhabitants.

The family of Beresford was ſeated at Fenny Bentley towards the end of the fifteenth century. It originally came from Beresford, in Staffordſhire, and ſettled here about the reign of Henry VI. Thomas, the ſecond ſon of John Beresford, eſq; by Elizabeth, daughter of William Baſſet of Blore, in Staffordſhire, eſq; was ſeated at Fenny Bentley at this time. He ſerved Henry VI. in his wars in France, and is reported to have muſtered a troop of horſe of his ſons with his own and their ſervants, at Cheſterfield. He lies buried in the chancel of the church, with one inſcription in Latin and another in Engliſh upon his tomb. From theſe it appears, that he died in the year 1473, and had iſſue ſixteen ſons, and five daughters. —There are ſeveral other monuments in the church, particularly to the memory of Francis

Beres-

Beresford, eſq; who died in the year 1666, and of John Beresford, eſq; who died in the year 1724. By his wife, Elizabeth, the daughter of Richard Shallcroſs of Shallcroſs, in the county of Derby, he had iſſue five ſons, and four daughters. John, his eldeſt ſon and heir married Frances, the daughter of John Fitzherbert of Somerſall Herbert, in Derbyſhire, and had by her ſeven ſons, and four daughters. Four of them, Richard, Edward, Francis, and William, were living in the year 1770. The eldeſt ſon, Richard Beresford, eſq; reſides at Aſhbourn, and having married has ſeveral children.—The ſeat of the family at Fenny Bentley is not at preſent inhabited by him.

THORP.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Leonard. The clear value is 40l. 0s. and yearly tenths 12s. The dean of Lincoln is the patron.

The pariſh of Thorp contains twenty-eight houſes. The inhabitants are ſupported by the farming buſineſs.

HORTEDON, HARTINGTON.

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Giles. It formerly belonged to Domus. Minoreſs in London. The clear value

value is 29l. 3s. 10d. and yearly tenths 1l. 0s. The duke of Devonſhire is the patron.

The pariſh of Hartington extends, along the weſtern boundary of Derbyſhire, about twelve miles, and comprehends all the tract of land, which lies betwixt the two manors of Buxton and Thorpe. It is divided into the Hartington town quarter, the Lower quarter, the Middle quarter, and Upper quarter.

The Town quarter contains about ſixty-three houſes; and three hundred and ſixty-three inhabitants.

In the village of Hartington and its neighbourhood about ſixty hands are employed in the manufacture of cotton, thread, linen, and cheque.

There are ſeveral traditions reſpecting battles, which have been fought near this place. It is ſaid, that the Roman general Agricola engaged the ancient Britons upon the common, and that the conflict was ſo ſharp and obſtinate, that when it was finiſhed, the blood ran down the hill into the town.—When we conſider the great diſtance of time, at which, it is related, that this event happened, this tradition does not ſeem deſerving of much credit or attention.

There is, however, another of an engagement near the town of Hartington, which reſts upon a better foundation. About twenty years

ago, there was found, at ſeveral different times a great number of leaden bullets of conſiderable ſize, and adapted to a muſket of a large bore. They were an ounce in weight, and marked P. They have been diſcovered and gathered up after the fall of heavy rains, by which they had been waſhed down with a quantity of ſoil from the hills, where tradition ſays, they were lodged in a ſharp conflict betwixt the Royaliſts and Republicans in the time of the civil wars.

About a mile and a half ſouth-eaſt of Hartington is a high eminence, called Wolfs-cote-hill, on the ſummit of which is a barrow or low. This ancient remain is a large heap of ſtones of various ſizes. The ſmalleſt are the moſt outward, and over them is a thin covering of moſs and graſs. It riſes about three yards above the common ſurface of the ground about it, and is exactly circular. The circumference at the baſe is nearly ſeventy yards. At the top, the diameter is about ten yards; and in the middle is a cavity one yard deep, and three wide.—This low has been opened a ſmall way towards the center, and in its inward conſtruction appears greatly to reſemble that, which I ſhall have occaſion to take notice of at Chelmorton, near Buxton.

Hart-

Hartington Lower quarter contains fifty-ſix dwellings; and two hundred and eighty-one inhabitants.

In this diviſion of the pariſh are ſome ancient remains deſerving of notice. They are ſituated at Pilſbury, in a field called Caſtle-hills, in the occupation of Mr. William Gould. On the eaſt ſide of the field is a ſharp ridge of rocks, which in one part riſes up to the height of ſix or eight yards. It is very much pointed, and bears ſome reſemblance to a ſugar loaf. Whether this be natural or artificial, I am not able to determine. However in another part of the field there is an appearance of much art and labour. Adjoining to the point or tor is a flat piece of ground, on which is a low, and almoſt circular bank. The area within meaſures from north to ſouth ſixty yards, and from eaſt to weſt forty. Very near to the weſt ſide of this bank is a low or barrow compoſed entirely of earth. It is exactly circular, and the diameter is about forty yards. Directly ſouthward of the low is another low bank forming a ſquare. The area, which it encloſes, is about thirty yards acroſs in each direction.

This place is ſituated on the bank of the river Dove. Tho' it has the name of Caſtle-hills, it lies in a deep valley, and muſt be ill ſuited to any military purpoſe.

At Crowdicote there are three ſtrong ſprings iſſuing out of an eminence near the river Dove. In one of theſe were found a few years ago ſome ſmall articles of ſilver, particularly pins and rings; but how they came there, no one can give any account. Near this ſpot are the foundations of a building, erroneouſly ſuppoſed to be an abbey. The ground about it has been ſearched for treaſure, but none could be found. It is now made good paſture land.

In the Middle quarter there is a chapel at EAST STERNDALE; and the clear value is 3l.

The number of houſes in this diviſion is ſeventy; and of inhabitants three hundred and thirty-eight.

In the Upper quarter are one hundred and thirty houſes. Of this number ſixteen adjoin to the village of Buxton, and ten are dwellings formed in the ſmall hillocks which have been raiſed by the refuſe of the lime kilns near Pole's hole.

In the north part of this diviſion a large quantity of lime is burnt every ſummer. There are about eight kilns, each of which employs five hands, and burns about one hundred and twenty horſe loads every day.

Upon

Upon Hartington common, which extends at leaſt ten miles in the direction of north and ſouth are many lows. They are in general ſituated on the higheſt points of ground, and may be ſeen on each, but more eſpecially the weſt ſide of the road leading from Buxton to Aſhbourn.

BRADBURNE, BRADBOURN.

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to All-ſaints. It formerly belonged to the priory of Dunſtable, in Bedfordſhire. The clear value is 32l. 3s. and yearly tenths 16s. 4d. The duke of Devonſhire is the patron.

The village of Bradbourn is pleaſantly ſituated on a hill, and contains about thirty-two houſes.

ATLOW is ſituated in the pariſh of Bradbourn.

The clear value of the church is 18l. os.—And the hamlet contains about twenty-four houſes.

BALLINGTON, *(Ballidon,)* is another chapelry within the pariſh of Bradbourn.

The clear value of the living is 10l.—The hamlet contains about fourteen houſes.

In ALDWARK, a neighbouring townſhip, there are about eighteen houſes.

The inhabitants both in Ballington, and Aldwark are ſupported chiefly by the mining buſineſs.

BRAZINCTUNE, BRASSINGTON.

Braſſington is a chapelry, and is alſo ſaid to belong to the pariſh of Bradbourn.—The clear value of the living is 10l.

The whole townſhip contains about one hundred and thirty houſes; and four hundred and eighty-two inhabitants.

Near the road leading from Braſſington to Pike-hall is an ancient monument deſerving of notice. It is called Mininglow; and is ſituated on a hill, which is now covered with a fine plantation. At the center of this plantation is a low or barrow of a different kind from any, which I have met with in other parts of the county. The preſent does not appear to have been its original ſtate. I think it is highly probable, that it is an ancient burial-place. The higher part of the mount ſeems to have been removed, ſeveral of the vaults being fully expoſed to ſight. The diameter is about forty yards, and the vaults appear to be carried round the whole circumference. The ſtones, with which they are formed, are very large.

large. One of the vaults, which I meaſured, is between ſix and ſeven feet long, three wide, and ſix deep. It conſiſts of only five ſtones; one on each ſide and end, and the other for a cover. Some of them are a foot, and others half a yard thick.

What number of vaults there are, I am not able to aſcertain; but I imagine, if they are continued throughout the whole circumference, they muſt amount to forty.

If theſe vaults were receptacles for the dead, it is evident from their ſize, that many muſt have been buried here. But I cannot poſitively affirm, that they were uſed for this purpoſe, having never heard, that bones have been found in them.

OGNESTON, HOGNASTON.

The living is a rectory, but not in charge. Its clear value is 7l. 3s. 4d. and the king is patron.

Hognaſton contains about fifty-two houſes. —The inhabitants are chiefly ſupported by agriculture.

BRAIDELEI, BRADLEY.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to All-ſaints. Its value in the king's books is 5l. 19s. 9½d.; and yearly tenths

11s. 11¾d. The dean of Lincoln is the patron.

The number of houſes in the pariſh of Bradley is about forty-ſix.—The inhabitants rely entirely upon agriculture for employment, and ſupport.

At Bradley is one of the ſeats of Hugo Meynell, eſq. In the year 1625 Sir Gilbert Kniveton reſided here; but in the year 1655 the manor was purchaſed by Francis Meynell, eſq; alderman of London. He had three ſons, Godfrey, Francis, and Richard. The eldeſt ſon, Godfrey, married twice. His firſt wife was Margaret, daughter of George Vernon, eſq; by whom he had no iſſue. But by his ſecond wife, Elizabeth, the daughter and heireſs of Edward Littleton, eſq; he had one ſon, and one daughter. The ſon, Littleton Pointz Meynell, eſq; married Judith, the daughter of —— Alleyne, eſq; by whom he had three ſons, and two daughters. To his eldeſt ſon, Godfrey, he left an annuity of 100l. but better proviſion was afterwards made for him by act of parliament. To Hugo Meynell, eſq; his ſecond ſon, he deviſed all his eſtates. He has married twice. His firſt wife was Ann, the daughter of John Gell, eſq; by whom he had one ſon, Godfrey Meynell, eſq; who is now married. His ſecond wife is Ann, daughter of

—— Scrimſher of Tooley-park, Leiceſterſhire. By her he has two ſons, Hugo and Charles.

The ancient ſeat of the family at Bradley has been taken down, and the ſtables converted into a dwelling houſe. It is ſeldom uſed by Mr. Meynell, excepting for the convenience of hunting in the neighbourhood.

TIZINCTON, TISSINGTON.

The living is a curacy; and the church is dedicated to St. Mary. It formerly belonged to the priory of Tutbury; and Sir William Fitzherbert is the patron.

The liberty contains forty-four houſes; and one hundred and ninety-two inhabitants.

At Tiſſington is the ſeat of Sir William Fitzherbert. His anceſtors have reſided here ever ſince the reign of king Henry V. The family came originally from Norbury. John, a younger ſon of Sir Nicholas Fitzherbert of this place, married Cicely, the daughter and heireſs of Francis Clinton of Tiſſington. Sir John Fitzherbert was ſheriff for Derbyſhire in the year 1602. Sir John, his ſon, ſerved the ſame office in the year 1624. He had two ſons, William and Anthony. William, the elder ſon, had four daughters, all of whom, excepting Ann, who married John Fitzherbert of Somerſall, eſq; died without iſſue.—

Anthony,

Anthony, the younger ſon, had one ſon, William, who was a barriſter at law and recorder of Derby. He married Rachael, daughter and heireſs of Thomas Bagſhaw of Ridge hall, in Derbyſhire, eſq; by whom he had three ſons, and two daughters. He died in the year 1739. William, his eldeſt ſon, was alſo recorder of Derby, and was choſen in the years 1762, and 1768 to repreſent the ſame borough in parliament. He married Mary, daughter of Littleton Pointz Meynell, eſq; by whom he left two ſons, William, and Alleyne. William, the elder ſon, is recorder of Derby; and in the year 1783 was raiſed by his preſent majeſty to the dignity of a baronet. He is married, and by his lady has ſeveral children.

Alleyne, the ſecond ſon, has been diſtinguiſhed by ſeveral honourable appointments and commiſſions. In the year 1780 he was Britiſh reſident at Bruſſels, and ſent the firſt intelligence of the capture of the Spaniſh fleet under the command of Don Langara, by admiral Rodney. He was then appointed plenipotentiary at the court of Paris, and negociated the peace in the year 1783. Very ſoon after he went to Ruſſia in the character of ambaſſador to the court at Peterſburgh; and he has ſince been ſecretary to the marquis of Buckingham, the preſent lord lieutenant of Ireland.

is now Baron St. Helens in the Isle of Wight KIRK
d County of Southampton — July 23. 1801.

KIRK IRETON.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Its value in the king's books is 7l. 10s. 10d. and yearly tenths 15s. 1d. The dean of Lincoln is the patron.

The whole pariſh contains one hundred and twenty houſes; and there is reaſon to believe, that population here is in an improving ſtate. It appears from the regiſter of the pariſh, that the chriſtenings from the year 1761 to 1781 incluſive, amount to five hundred and twenty-ſeven; and the burials during the ſame period to only three hundred and ſixteen.

CARSINGTON.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Margaret. Its clear value is 48l. and yearly tenths 10s. 2½d. The dean of Lincoln is the patron.

The whole pariſh contains about forty-ſix houſes; and the inhabitants are ſupported by agriculture, and the mines.

WERCHESVORDE, WIRKSWORTH.

Wirkſworth is a town of very great antiquity.—There were a prieſt and a church here at the time, when Domeſday book was compiled.

The

The preſent church is dedicated to St. Mary. The value of the living is 42l. 7s. 8½d. and yearly tenths 4l. 4s. 9½d. The dean and chapter of Lincoln are proprietors.

At the Norman conqueſt Wirkſworth belonged to the king. But in the reign of king John it became the property of the Ferrers family. Thomas, earl of Lancaſter, grandſon of king Henry III. in the year 1307 obtained a market for the town every Tueſday.

The number of houſes in Wirkſworth is four hundred and eighty-ſix; and in the whole townſhip ſix hundred and forty-eight.

The ſame circumſtance to which the town owes its origin, may ſtill be conſidered as its chief ſupport. At the time of the Norman ſurvey there were three lead mines here; and there is reaſon to believe, that to the preſent day they have furniſhed conſiderable employment and ſubſiſtence to the inhabitants. However, tho' working of the lead mines is ſtill their chief dependance, ſeveral hands are employed in the ſpinning of jerſey, and cotton. For carrying on the latter branch of manufacture a mill has been erected by Sir Richard Arkwright, from which nearly two hundred perſons derive their ſupport.

There are ſeveral other public buildings in Wirkſworth beſides the church, particularly a Diſ-

Diſſenting meeting houſe, a town hall, and a free ſchool.

ALDERSWASHLEY is a chapelry belonging to the pariſh of Wirkſworth. It contains about fifty-ſeven houſes; and the inhabitants are chiefly ſupported by agriculture.

At a ſmall diſtance from the church is an ancient houſe, the ſeat of Francis Hurt, eſq. In the reign of Charles I. it belonged to the family of Pole, who were friends and ſupporters of the royal cauſe. However it appears, that the gentleman, who reſided here at that time, was a conſiderable ſufferer on account of his attachment to his ſovereign. According to tradition, a party of ſoldiers from Hopton paid him three different viſits, and ſtripped his houſe of every thing, which was valuable.

The hamlet of CROMFORD (*Crumbeford*) contains about one hundred and twenty houſes. At this place there has lately been a very rapid increaſe in the ſtate of population. This has been entirely owing to the introduction and eſtabliſhment of a new branch of buſineſs.

About twelve years ago a large cotton machine was erected here by Sir Richard Arkwright, which, with one conſtructed at a later period, affords employment to about eight hundred hands. As

As this was the firſt, which was introduced into Derbyſhire, and as the inventor and proprietor of it reſides at Cromford, it may be proper to give a more particular hiſtory and deſcription of this machine, than I have yet done.

To form a clear and complete idea of this ingenious contrivance, a minute inſpection of all its parts, both in a ſtate of reſt and in motion, is abſolutely neceſſary. I ſhall give as conciſe a deſcription of the various operations of which it conſiſts, as I am able, and, as I proceed, point out thoſe, the invention of which may be juſtly attributed to the owner of the works at Cromford.

When the cotton is ſufficiently picked and cleaned, it is carried to the carding engine. This conſiſts of two cyllinders; one of theſe is placed within a concave frame, and both of them being covered with a fine wire, act upon each other, in the ſame manner with a pair of common cards. From the larger cyllinder the cotton is taken off by a ſmaller one, and again from it by a crank; and then the carding is compleated. I believe that not the whole, but the moſt valuable parts of this engine were contrived by Sir Richard Arkwright. For it was he, who invented the two movements, by which the cotton is laid on, and taken off from them

them without any impediment to their motion. Now without the addition of theſe, this part of the buſineſs would have been ſtill in a very imperfect ſtate. There would have been defects, which were obſervable, in the old carding engines, the ſhortneſs of the lengths, and the tedioufneſs of the operation.

The next operation is ſizing. This conſiſts in drawing the cotton thro' rollers, when it is diſcharged from the carding engine. It is neceſſary to ſtretch the ſtaple ſtill more, in order that the fibres may become thinner and cloſer to each other. For this purpoſe the cotton is drawn three different times thro' the rollers. In the firſt inſtance two, then three, and in the laſt place four lengths are introduced. When the cotton has paſſed thus frequently thro' the rollers, it is ready for roving.

The operation of roving is performed by drawing the cotton again thro' rollers, in ſingle continued lengths. When it comes from the rollers, it drops into an iron box, which by turning round gives it a ſlight twiſting.

The laſt part of the proceſs is ſpinning. But the movements are ſo numerous, and complex in this operation, that it is impoſſible to convey a clear idea of it without exhibiting a model, or viewing the machine itſelf in motion.

It is only an act of juſtice to aſcribe the invention of the three laſt movements to the ingenuity of Sir Richard Arkwright. Some attempts have been made to deprive him of the honour ariſing from it; but from the information, which I have been able to collect, they appear to have had their origin in envy and ſelf intereſt.

The machine, of which I have thus attempted a brief deſcription is conſtructed on principles entirely new, and may be juſtly regarded as a very extraordinary production of uncultivated genius. Every diſtinct part is ſufficient to excite admiration, and nothing leſs than an unbounded invention could have combined together in one machine ſo great a variety of original movements.

When Sir Richard had conſtructed his machine he found, that he had many difficulties to encounter and ſurmount, before he could derive any benefit from his invention. Being in very low circumſtances, it was neceſſary in the firſt place to look out for ſome perſons of property, who were able and willing to encourage his project. With theſe he was ſo fortunate as to meet; and a patent was obtained for the excluſive uſe of the three firſt movements, for the term of fourteen years. Another patent was afterwards granted for the laſt operation during

during the ſame period of time. The ſpecification was enrolled in April 1776.

But now a freſh difficulty preſented itſelf. A market was wanted for the cotton, which was prepared upon his machine. A general apprehenſion being entertained, that it would deprive thoſe of employment, who procured a livelihood by the uſe of the hand machines, the manufacturers of cotton, more eſpecially in Lancaſhire, determined to oppoſe its eſtabliſhment as much as poſſible. However, Meſſrs. Need and Strutt, joint patentees with Sir Richard Arkwright, found out a way of ſurmounting this obſtacle to their ſucceſs.— They formed a deſign of working up themſelves the cotton prepared upon their machine, by beginning a manufacture of calicoes. With this view they obtained an act of parliament for aboliſhing the tax of three-pence a yard, to which all goods of this kind were at that time ſubject. Nor was it long before they had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing their new branch of manufacture in ſo flouriſhing a ſtate, as to afford conſiderable employment to their machine.— At the ſame time it was diſcovered by the manufacturers, that the cotton prepared at Cromford was of a ſuperior quality, and might be bought at a lower price than that, which they had been accuſtomed to uſe. A knowledge of

theſe facts had the effect, which was deſired and might be expected. Not only a market was procured, but application for the purchaſe of grants to work under the patent was made to the company at Cromford. From this time the buſineſs became very extenſive, and the profits immenſe. But in Auguſt 1782 the patentees were diſturbed in the poſſeſſion of the important advantages ariſing from their machine. The validity of the patent was tried before lord Mansfield, and the machine in uſe being found not to agree with the model delivered in at the tower, a verdict was given againſt Sir Richard Arkwright. However he was not ſatisfied with the deciſion, and carried the cauſe to Weſtminſter hall a ſecond time, when his claim to the excluſive uſe of his machine was declared to be juſt and well founded. In conſequence of this determination an entire ſtop was put to the working of thoſe machines, which had been conſtructed without grants from the company. This ſtep produced a very ſtrong combination of cotton manufacturers againſt Sir Richard Arkwright. They were not willing to abide by the laſt deciſion at Weſtminſter, and another attempt was made to ſet aſide the patent. The iſſue of this trial proved agreeable to their wiſhes. Nor has Sir Richard Arkwright ſince that time taken any

ſteps

ſteps to eſtabliſh the validity of his patent. Indeed could he have ſucceeded, he had not now the ſame inducements as formerly to make the attempt. The term for the excluſive uſe of one part of his machine was expired; and his claim to the other, if legally eſtabliſhed, would have become extinct in a very ſhort time.

The importance of the machine under conſideration is now fully perceived by every one, who is concerned in the manufacture. The goods made with the cotton prepared upon it are not only of a ſuperior quality, but manufactured at a much leſs expence than formerly; the conſequence of which is, that the more ancient branches of the buſineſs are greatly improved, and new ones have been introduced into the kingdom, and carried to a degree of perfection, which they could not have attained without the invention of the cotton mills at Cromford.

The ſlight and temporary inconveniences, which were at firſt ſuſtained by ſome individuals, have been abundantly compenſated by the public and extenſive benefits, which have reſulted from the eſtabliſhment of the machine invented by Sir Richard Arkwright. No fair and impartial perſon can doubt of its excellence and importance, who conſiders that the cotton is prepared upon it with greater expedition, and

with much leſs trouble and expence than formerly was the caſe; and that the goods, manufactured from it, are greatly ſuperior to thoſe, which were made before it came into uſe. It may be with reaſon queſtioned, whether there ever was an invention or improvement of equal conſequence to the manufactures of this kingdom.

MIDDLETON is another hamlet belonging to the pariſh of Wirkſworth. It contains about ſixty-four houſes; and the inhabitants are principally ſupported by working the lead mines in its neighbourhood, and by the cotton mills at Cromford, and Matlock.

IBOL, and GRANGE are ſupported in the ſame way; and contain about twenty-three houſes.

HOPTON is another hamlet within the pariſh of Wirkſworth. The number of houſes in it is ſmall. One of theſe is the ſeat of Philip Gell, eſq.

The family of Gell reſided at Hopton, as early as the time of queen Elizabeth. In the ſeventh year of her reign died R. Gell, eſq; who was ſucceeded by his ſon Anthony. About thirty years after this time died Thomas Gell

of

of Hopton, eſq; either the father or grandfather of John Gell, eſq; who was ſheriff for Derbyſhire in the year 1634, and ſeven years afterwards was created a baronet by king Charles I. In the great conteſt betwixt the king and the parliament he took a very active part. About three months after the royal ſtandard was erected at Nottingham, he marched into the town of Derby and placed a garriſon in it. The year following he took Wingfield manor by aſſault, and was attended with ſuch ſucceſs, that at length no part of the county of Derby had the courage to declare in favour of the king. He alſo carried his arms into the neighbouring counties. When he withdrew his forces from Derby, in the year 1645, he went againſt the city of Lichfield, and took it by aſſault. He was one of the repreſentatives in parliament for the county of Derby, and receiver of the money ariſing from the ſequeſtration of the effects of thoſe, who were ſuſpected of being friends to the intereſt of the king.—However in this buſineſs he appears not to have acquitted himſelf to the ſatisfaction of parliament. There was an order firſt made to get the ſum of ſix thouſand pounds in his hands, which was unaccounted for. In the year 1650 he was tried by the high court of juſtice for miſpriſion of high treaſon, and ſen-

tenced to forfeit his eſtate and to be impriſoned for life. But two years afterwards he was pardoned.

The ſons of Sir John Gell were alſo concerned in the public tranſactions and diſturbances, which happened at this period. John, the eldeſt, ſucceeded his father in his title and eſtate. He had iſſue one ſon Philip, and two daughters. Dying in the year 1688, he was ſucceeded in his title and eſtate, and in the repreſentation of the county of Derby by his ſon, Sir Philip Gell. His ſiſter, Catherine, being married to William Eyre of Holme, eſq; and himſelf dying without iſſue, he bequeathed his eſtate to his nephew, John Eyre, eſq; obliging him at the ſame time to take the name of Gell. This gentleman married Iſabella, ſecond daughter of judge Jeffop, to whoſe eſtate ſhe became one of the four co-heireſſes by the death of their brother, lord Darcy. By his wife he had ſeven children. He died in the year 1738, and left two ſons, and four daughters, all in their minority. The elder ſon is the preſent Philip Gell of Hopton, eſq. He is married, and by his wife, the daughter of William Milnes of Cromford, eſq; he has ſeveral children.

John Gell, eſq; the ſecond ſon, is a captain in his majeſty's navy; and during the laſt war gained conſiderable reputation in the Eaſt-Indies.

The

The number of houſes in the hamlet of Caulow is twelve; in Biggin twenty-three; Alton four; Hitheridge-Hay twenty; and Aſhley-Hay about the ſame number.—Theſe places are all within the pariſh of Wirkſworth.

BONTESHALL, BONSALL.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. James. Its value in the king's books is 9l. 16s. o½d.; and yearly tenths 19s. 7½d. The living is in the gift of the dean of Lincoln.

The pariſh contains about two hundred and forty houſes. Formerly the inhabitants wholly relied upon the working of the mines for their ſupport; but, ſince the erection of the cotton mills at Cromford, many hands have met with conſtant employment at this place.

MATLOCK.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Giles. Its value in the king's books is 11l. 2s. 6d. and yearly tenths are 1l. 2s. 3d. It is in the gift of the dean of Lincoln.

The pariſh contains about three hundred and ſeventy-three houſes. The inhabitants have always received conſiderable employment and ſupport from working the lead mines.

There are alſo ſeveral hands engaged in the manufacture of ſtockings, and of cotton. In the former branch of buſineſs there are twenty frames in the pariſh; and for carrying on the latter two mills have been erected. One of theſe ſtands in Matlock dale, and belongs to Sir Richard Arkwright. It is a very large and handſome building.—The erection of this work and other improvements of art have conſiderably injured the natural beauty of the dale. Thoſe, who are pleaſed with viewing picturesque ſcenes, will wiſh, that they could have been conveniently placed in any other ſituation.

I have already had occaſion to obſerve, that on account of its mineral waters Matlock has been a place of conſiderable reſort for more than fifty years, during the ſummer ſeaſon.

On a hill called Riber is what has been deemed by ſome a druidical altar. I have been told, that it is a very large ſtone with a baſon upon it.

SECT.

SECT. V.

DEANERY of CHESTERFIELD.

WINNEFELT, SOUTH WINGFIELD.

THE living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to All-saints. It formerly belonged to Derley abbey. Its clear value is 49l. and yearly tenths 13s. 4d. The duke of Devonshire is the patron.

The number of houses in the parish is one hundred and twenty-seven. The principal employment and support of the inhabitants is the manufacture of stockings. Upon enquiry I found, that the number of frames amounted to fifty-five.

Southwingfield appears to have been the seat of several distinguished persons at different periods of time. At the Norman survey Roger of Poictou resided here. But in a very short time South Wingfield came into the possession of William Peverel, the natural son of William

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the conqueror, who is ſaid to have had a manſion houſe at this place. The preſent manor-houſe is of a much later date. It was built about the year 1440, by Ralph, lord Cromwell, lord treaſurer in the reign of Henry VI. It afterwards came into the poſſeſſion of the earls of Shrewſbury: For on the twenty-ſixth of July, in the thirty-third year of the reign of Henry VIII. George, earl of Shrewſbury died here. Another perſon of the ſame family and name likewiſe departed this life in the thirty-third year of queen Elizabeth. This was moſt probably the earl of Shrewſbury, who had the cuſtody of Mary, queen of Scotland. It is ſaid, that this unfortunate woman was confined ſeveral years at Wingfield manor; and you are ſhewn apartments, which were appropriated to her uſe.

This tradition appears to be founded upon good authority. Camden* ſays, "that in the year 1569 Leonard Dacres contrived a way how to convey the captive queen out of the cuſtody, wherein ſhe was kept at Whinfield, in the county of Derby, under the earl of Shrewſbury. Northumberland being a partner in the plot, diſcovered the ſame to the duke (Norfolk). But the duke forbad it to be put in execution, fearing, leſt they ſhould deliver

* Hiſtory of the reign of queen Elizabeth, book I. p. 129.

deliver her to the Spaniard for wife, and hoping ere long to procure queen Elizabeth's consent."

The event, here alluded to, happened the year after the queen of Scots was removed from Bolton castle in Yorkshire, to Tutbury castle in Staffordshire, and placed under the custody of the earl of Shrewsbury. It is reported, that she was confined nine years at Wingfield manor: But it is scarcely credible, that so large a proportion of the time she was under the care of the earl and countess of Shrewsbury should be spent at Wingfield. However it is probable, that she might frequently be here during the period of her confinement in Derbyshire.

In the year 1666 Mr. Emanuel Halton resided at Wingfield manor. He was a good mathematician, and published some pieces, which may be seen in the appendix to Foster's Mathematical miscellanies. In the year 1676 Mr. Inman Halton observed an eclipse of the sun at Wingfield. His account of this phænomenon was published in the Philosophical transactions for that year.

Wingfield manor is now in the possession of Wingfield Halton, esq; but is not inhabited. He resides in a new house at a small distance from

from it, which was built by his father about ten years ago.

The manor houſe at Wingfield was once a ſtately and magnificent pile of building. Even in its preſent ruinous condition it naturally ſuggeſts this idea. Certainly it may be regarded as exhibiting a very good ſpecimen of the architecture, which prevailed at the time, when it was built.

This noble manſion was built round a large quadrangular court. It was caſtellated and embattled. At each corner ſtands a tower; but that at the ſouth weſt riſes higher than any of the reſt, and commands a very extenſive proſpect.

The walls of the apartments are ſo much broken down, that it is ſcarcely poſſible to aſcertain their exact form and dimenſions. Some of them were very ſpacious. The great hall was twenty-four yards, two inches, by twelve yards, one inch, There is a large cellar under it of the ſame dimenſions. It is curiouſly arched with ſtone, and has a double row of pillars running up the middle. It is now divided into two parts.

The walls of Wingfield manor in ſome places are not only thrown down and the roof taken off, but the whole of them has been removed. I was informed, that a chapel once adjoined the houſe

house on the north side; but now scarcely a vestige is to be seen.

Tho' some parts of the manor house have been taken down, and employed by Mr. Halton for building his house, yet it was considerably injured before this time. During the civil wars, in the reign of Charles I. being possessed by the royal party, it was besieged and taken by lord Grey of Groby, and Sir John Gell of Hopton, officers in the service of parliament, who ordered a letter of thanks to them for this and other services.* The assault was begun on the east side with cannon planted on Pentridge common,† and a half-moon battery raised for its defence in this quarter was soon carried. But a breach being found impracticable, the cannon were removed to a wood on the opposite side. From hence they had a more powerful effect. They made such an impression on the wall, that a considerable breach was soon opened, and the besieged were obliged immediately to surrender.—I saw the breach by which the assailants entered, and several cannon balls which were employed on this memorable occasion. One, which was lately found in the hill, weighs thirty-two pounds.

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* Whitelock's memorials of English affairs, &c. p. 96.

† On this common is a Roman encampment. It is nearly square, and consists of a double vallum.

The beſieged at one time ſuffered conſiderable inconvenience from a want of water. Being ſupplied with this neceſſary article from a neighbouring hill by means of pipes laid under ground, the communication was cut off by the enemy, and they were obliged to relieve their want by ſinking a very deep ſhaft in the court-yard.

Colonel Dalby, who was the governor of the place, was killed during the ſiege.* He had diſguiſed himſelf in the dreſs of a common ſoldier. But being ſeen and known by a deſerter, he was ſhot by him in the face, as he was walking in the ſtables. The hole, thro' which he introduced his muſket, may be yet ſeen near the Porter's lodge.

Wingfield manor houſe is exceedingly well ſituated for a place of defence. It ſtands upon an eminence, which is ſteep on every ſide excepting to the north. In this part it appears to have been greatly ſtrengthened by a deep ditch or moat, which was made nearly acroſs the hill.

AELFREDINGTUNE, ALFRETON,

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Mary. Its clear value is 16l. and

* Preſtwich's reſpublica, ſee liſt of officers who loſt their lives in the ſervice of king Charles I.

and yearly tenths 13s. 10½d. George Morewood, esq; is the patron.

This town is supposed to have been built by, and to have derived its name from king Alfred. Even the spot is shewn, where the house stood, in which he lived. According to tradition it was situated in the street, which leads from the Market-cross towards Mansfield. It was built upon the ground, where the blacksmith's shop now stands.

Robert, the son of Ranulph, lord of Alfreton, was one of the four knights, who murdered Thomas Becket, arch-bishop of Canterbury. In expiation of his guilt he founded the monastery of Beauchief. Alfreton by marriage afterwards came into the possession of the family of Chaworth, one of whom was a considerable benefactor to this religious house.

Alfreton is a market town. A large quantity of corn is sold here every year, and carried into the peak. The inhabitants are chiefly employed and supported by the manufacture of stockings, and the collieries in the neighbourhood. There are also here six malt offices; and two potteries of the brown earthen ware.

The whole parish contains about four hundred and forty-four houses. Of this number about one hundred and eighty-two are situated within

within the town. One of theſe is the ſeat of George Morewood, eſq; which ſtands in a high and pleaſant ſituation.

At SWANWICK, an adjoining hamlet, a ſchool was built in the year 1740 at the expence of Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, and by her endowed with five hundred pounds for the ſupport of a maſter, who is required to inſtruct twenty poor children in reading and writing.

At Greenhill lane in the ſame pariſh was found ſome years ago an urn, containing a large collection of Roman coins. It was diſcovered by a labouring man, who was employed in repairing a fence. The number of coins amounted to about ſeven hundred. They are now diſperſed into many different hands. A conſiderable number is in the poſſeſſion of ſeveral gentlemen in the neighbouring country.

PINKSTON, PINXTON.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Helen. Its value in the king's books is 6l. os. 10d. and yearly tenths 12s. 1d.

The number of families in the pariſh is ſeventy; and of inhabitants three hundred and twenty-two. Several hands are employed in the manufacture of ſtockings.

BLACK-

BLACKWELL.

An account has already been given of the parish of Blackwell. Ecton places it within the deanery of Derby, and I was inadvertently led to do so likewise. But I am apprehensive, that this was a mistake, and that a description of the parish should have been inserted in this place.

SOUTH NORMANTON.

The living is a vicarage, and is in the gift of Tristram Revel, esq.

The number of families in the parish is one hundred and twenty-one; and of inhabitants five hundred and eighty-eight. Population here seems to be in a flourishing state. The number of baptisms from the year 1693 to the year 1703 was one hundred and six; and from the year 1773 to the year 1783 it was one hundred and ninety-six. The burials have likewise increased in the same proportion.

The manufacture of stockings, and a colliery in the neighbourhood are the principal support of the inhabitants.

TIBCEL, TIBSHELF.

There was a church at this place in the ninth year of king Edward II. when the advowson of it was appropriated to the priory of

Brewood.—The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. John the baptiſt. Its clear value is 29l.; and William Allwood Lord, eſq; is the patron.

The number of houſes in Tibſhelf is about one hundred and fifteen. There is a good colliery here, which afford conſiderable employment to the inhabitants. Several hands likewiſe are engaged in the manufacture of ſtockings.

SIRELUNT, SHIRLAND.

There was a church here in the time of king Edward II. For in the firſt year of his reign Reginald de Grey was poſſeſſed of the manor, and the advowſon of the church. This family was ſome time ſeated at Shirland. One of them was, in the fortieth year of Edward III. in the retinue of John of Gaunt.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Leonard. Its value in the king's books is 7l. 15s. 5d. and yearly tenths 15s. 6½d. Mrs. Town, the earl of Thanet, and Peter Nightingale, eſq; preſent by turns.

The whole pariſh of Shirland, including part of the hamlets of Stretton and Higham, contains about one hundred and ſeventy-ſix houſes.

The manufacture of ſtockings affords conſiderable employment to the inhabitants. The

num-

number of frames in the parish is thirty-six.—At Higham has been invented a machine for carding and spinning hurds for candle wicks, for which the proprietor is said to have obtained a patent.

MORTUNE, MORTON.

At the time, when Domesday book was compiled, there were a church and a priest at Morton.—The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to the Holy cross. Its value in the king's books is 11l. 10s. and yearly tenths 1l. 3s. William Garbutt, esq; is the patron.

The liberty of Morton is of small extent. It contains about twenty-four houses.

BRACKENFIELD is a hamlet belonging to the same parish, and contains about thirty houses.—The chapel is dedicated to the Holy trinity.

WINNEFELT, NORTH WINGFIELD.

At the time of the Norman survey there were a church and a priest here. It appears however, that Pilsley *(Pinnesly)* was a place of still greater note; for Winnefelt is described as belonging to this manor.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. Its value in the king's books is 21l. 6s. 3d. and yearly tenths 2l. 2s. 7½d.

In the liberty of Northwingfield the number of houſes is about thirty; in Williamthorp ten; in Pilſley forty-two; in Stretton thirty-one; in Ford twenty-five; in Hanly fourteen; in Clay-croſs forty-ſix; in Tupton and Woodthorp ſixty; and in Ainmoor nineteen.—Total in the pariſh two hundred and ſeventy-ſeven.

ESSOURE, ASHOVER.

Aſhover is a town of great antiquity. At the time, when Domeſday book was compiled there were a church and a prieſt here.—The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to All-ſaints. Its value in the king's books is 24l. 3s. 1½d. and yearly tenths 2l. 8s. 3¾. John Simpſon, eſq; is the patron.

In the church there is a very ancient font, by ſome imagined to be Saxon. It ſtands upon a ſtone pedeſtal, and in the whole circumference are twenty figures in the attitude of devotion. They are caſt in lead, and are in ſmall compartments.——In different parts of the church there are ſeveral monuments, coats of arms, and inſcriptions. They chiefly allude to the ancient family of Babington, one of whom

whom was knighted by king Edward III. at Morlieux in Brittany, of which he was appointed governor.

The number of houſes in the liberty of Aſhover is about three hundred and twenty-one. The inhabitants very much depend for their ſupport upon the mining buſineſs, and the manufacture of ſtockings.

DETHICK is a ſmall chapelry within the pariſh of Aſhover, and contains only three houſes.

This place was during a long period the ſeat of the family of Babington. Anthony, who was the principal actor in the conſpiracy, which was formed againſt the life of queen Elizabeth, reſided at this place. He was a young gentleman, poſſeſſed of a large fortune, pleaſant wit, and conſiderable learning; but too much governed by pride, bigotry, and religious fanaticiſm. Being informed, that a perſon of the name of Savage had made a vow to take away the life of the queen, he was fearful, that he ſhould fail in the enterprize, and deſired, that the execution of it might be committed to ſix ſtout young gentlemen. Of theſe he made the choice, and acquainted the queen of Scots with the deſign, which had been formed.

But the conſpirators ſoon brought ſuſpicion upon themſelves. They occaſionally met for conſultation in St. Giles' field near London, in St. Paul's church yard, and in wine taverns. They were ſo much flattered with the proſpect of the diſtinguiſhed honour, which they expected to receive from the accompliſhment of their purpoſe, that they had their pictures drawn with Babington placed in the midſt of them.

Suſpicions being raiſed by their imprudent and vain conduct, letters betwixt the queen of Scots and Babington were intercepted; and Ballard, one of the conſpirators, was apprehended at Dethick. Theſe events rendered Babington penſive, and he exhorted Savage and Charnock, two other gentlemen, who were engaged in the enterprize, to carry it into immediate execution. But he ſoon after changed his mind, and applied for leave to go abroad. By liſtening to his requeſt an opportunity was gained of bringing the plot more fully to light. Babington was then ſtrictly watched; and finding, that he was ſurrounded with danger, he with difficulty made his eſcape from a tavern, and changed clothes with Charnock. The reſt of the conſpirators, alſo taking the alarm, endeavoured by flight to provide for their own ſafety, and were openly proclaimed traitors in every part of the kingdom.

dom. After lying concealed in woods, and vainly attempting to borrow money of the Spaniſh ambaſſador, they diſguiſed Babington by colouring his face with green walnut ſhells. But their ſufferings from hunger now became ſo extreme, that they ſought relief at the houſe of the Bellamies, near Harrow on the Hill. They were there hid in barns, fed and clothed in ruſtic habits. Notwithſtanding on the tenth day they were diſcovered, brought to London, and the inhabitants teſtified their public joy by ringing bells, making bonfires, and ſinging pſalms. Theſe expreſſions of affection were highly acceptable to the queen, and ſhe returned her thanks to the citizens.

On the thirteenth of September 1586 ſeven of the conſpirators were convicted of high treaſon. Ballard ſuffered firſt; and Babington undauntedly beheld his execution, while the reſt turning away their faces fell upon their knees. He ingenuouſly confeſſed his offence; and being taken down from the gallows, and ready to be cut up, he cried aloud, ſeveral times, *parce me domine Jeſu*, have mercy upon me, lord Jeſus.

One of the houſes at Dethick, which appears to be very ancient, I ſuppoſe to have been the ſeat of the Babington family, and belongs to Brabazon Hallows of Glapwell, eſq.

LEA is a ſmall hamlet alſo in the ſame pariſh, and contains twenty-ſeven houſes.—— It is the ſeat of Peter Nightingale, eſq. At this place there is a building, which from an inſcription upon it, containing an account of the time of its erection, appears to have been a church. But I have not met with any account of it in hiſtory.

At Lea a cotton mill was erected about five years ago by Peter Nightingale, eſq. There is alſo a ſmall manufacture of muſlins at this place.

HOLLOWAY is another hamlet alſo in the pariſh of Aſhover, and contains about fourteen houſes.

WINGERWORTH.

There was a church here in the twenty-fifth year of king Edward I. At that time Henry de Brailsford was poſſeſſed of the advowſon of the church.—The living is a curacy; and its clear value is 16l. The dean of Lincoln is the patron.

The number of houſes in the liberty is about ſixty-one.—A furnace for ſmelting ironſtone furniſhes employment to a conſiderable number of hands.

Winger-

Wingerworth-hall is the seat of Sir Henry Hunloke, bart. It is a large and ancient house: Standing in an elevated situation, it commands several extensive prospects into the neighbouring country.

The family of Hunloke is of considerable antiquity. Nicholas Hunloke, in the reign of king Henry VIII. was possessed of a large estate at Hadley in Middlesex, and in the neighbourhood of Bramcote and Stapleford, Nottinghamshire. Nicholas, his son, purchased the manor of Wingerworth from Richard Curzon, esq; where he died in the year 1452, and lies buried in the church. Nicholas, his eldest son dying without issue, was succeeded in his estate by his brother Henry, who married twice. By his first wife, Margaret, the daughter of Nicholas Walker, esq; he had only one son, Henry; and was buried at Wingerworth, in October 1612. Henry Hunloke, esq; his heir and successor had two wives. By the first he had no issue; by his second, Ann, daughter and heiress of Richard Alvey of Corber, in the county of Derby, he had two children, a son and a daughter. In the year 1623 being sheriff for Derbyshire, and a gentleman of great esteem and authority, he testified his affection and respect for king James I. by taking a journey to meet him.

But

But being in a very advanced age, and attending his majeſty with a fatigue above his ſtrength he fell down dead in his preſence at Ilkeſton, in Derbyſhire.

He was ſucceeded by his only ſon, Henry, not only in his eſtate, but likewiſe in his loyalty. For he lent king Charles I. a conſiderable ſum of money at his requeſt, and received a letter from his majeſty on the occaſion, which was dated Sept. 14, 1642. He alſo raiſed and accoutred a troop of horſe in the regiment of colonel John Frechville of Stavely, of which he was appointed lieutenant-colonel. In the twenty-ſecond year of his age he ſignalized himſelf at the battle of Edge-Hill, in Warwickſhire, was knighted in the field of battle, and afterwards created a baronet. Making a bold attempt upon the enemy he was wounded in a ſkirmiſh at Beckwood-park, in Nottinghamſhire; and fined by the ſequeſtrators one thouſand four hundred and fifty-eight pounds for his loyalty.

He married Marina, daughter of Dixey Hickman of Kew, in the county of Kent, eſq; and died at Wingerworth, in the year 1648. He left two ſons, and one daughter.

During the Common-wealth the family was driven from the ſeat at Wingerworth. The houſe being a large ſtone building, was converted into

into a garrison for the forces of parliament.—But lady Hunloke, the relict of Sir Henry, being married to colonel William Michel, one of Cromwell's officers, the colonel proved a good friend to the family, and was instrumental in preserving the mansion and estate from any further injury.

Thomas Windsor, the younger son of Sir Henry Hunloke, the first baronet, was a volunteer in the French army, and died at Treves in Germany; and Marina, the daughter, was a Benedictine nun at Brussels. Sir Henry, the elder son, greatly improved his estate and seat at Wingerworth. He married Catherine, the daughter and heiress of Francis Tyrwhit of Kettleby, Lincolnshire, esq; and died in the year 1715. His issue was seven sons, and six daughters. His two eldest sons dying young, the third son, Thomas Windsor succeeded him in his title and estate. In the year 1726 taking down the ancient seat of the family, he erected a magnificent house on a high ground near his park, which was finished in the year 1730.—He married Charlotte, the sixth daughter of Sir Robert Throckmorton, bart. and died in the year 1752. By his wife he had four sons, and seven daughters. His eldest son is the present Sir Henry Hunloke, bart. who on the twenty-first of December 1769, married Margaret,

garet, the eldeſt daughter of Wenman Coke of Longford, eſq. By his lady he has four ſons, and ſeven daughters. Thomas Windſor, the eldeſt ſon, was born in March 1772.

CESTREFELD, CHESTERFIELD.

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to All-ſaints. Its value in the king's books is 15l. os. 2½d. and yearly tenths 1l. 10s. o½d. The dean of Lincoln is the patron.

The town of Cheſterfield is of conſiderable, though not of equal antiquity with ſome other in Derbyſhire. At the time of the Norman ſurvey it was only a bailiwic, belonging to the manor of Newbold. However the name of the place ſeems to denote, that previous to this period there was a caſtle ſituated here. It is highly probable, that the Roman road from Derby to York paſſed through this place, and that there was a ſtation or encampment here. Admitting this to have been the caſe, the ground, with which it was ſurrounded, would naturally be called the field of the caſtle.

Though at the Norman conqueſt Cheſterfield was a place of ſmall note and conſequence, yet it muſt very ſoon afterwards have increaſed in ſize and importance. There was certainly a church here in the eleventh century. For William Rufus gave the church of Cheſterfelt

to

to the cathedral church at Lincoln. In the reign of king John the town was incorporated in favour of William Briwere, or Bruere. He obtained from his sovereign in the sixth year of his reign a grant in fee farm of the manor of Chesterfield, with Brunnington and Wittington, and of the soak and wapentake of Scarsdale, paying yearly for Chesterfield, Brunnington and Wittington with the soak sixty-nine pounds, and for Scarsdale ten pounds. By this grant were also procured the same liberties, which were enjoyed by the town of Nottingham: Likewise a fair during eight days, beginning at the exaltation of the cross, and two weekly markets, on Tuesday and Saturday.— Baldwin Wake by marrying the daughter of William Bruere, junior, obtained possession of the manor of Chesterfield. It afterwards became the property of Edmund Plantaganet, earl of Kent, who married Margaret Wake; and was inherited by his descendants during several generations. In the twenty-sixth year of king Edward III. it was held by John, second son of Edmund of Woodstock, and grandson of Edward I.; and in the year 1386 by Sir Thomas Holland. In the year 1443 Chesterfield belonged to William Neville. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, George Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, was lord of the manor. It afterwards

wards by purchaſe came into the poſſeſſion of William, earl of Newcaſtle, and Sir Charles Cavendiſh, his brother, who received a confirmation of the grant from king Charles I. in the ſeventh year of his reign. The manor of Cheſterfield by inheritance now belongs to the duke of Portland.

It has already been obſerved, that Cheſterfield became a borough town in the reign of king John. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, ſix aldermen, and twenty-four common council men.

I believe it is not known at what particular time the church at Cheſterfield was built. It undoubtedly is very ancient. It is ſaid to have been dedicated in the year 1232. If the date be accurate, this muſt have been the ſecond church erected here, or the old one muſt have been rebuilt at this time.—In one of the windows are the arms of Edmund Plantagenet, and Margaret Wake impaled together. This ſhews, that it was built as early as the cloſe of the thirteenth century.

The ſpire of the church riſes to the height of two hundred and thirty feet, and is formed in a very ſingular manner. The ſtructure has ſuch an effect upon the eye, that it ſeems to lean different ways according to the ſides on which you approach it.

The

The church is built in the ſame form with cathedral churches. On the north ſide of the croſs iſle is the following inſcription in latin, —" Underneath here is depoſited the body of John Verdon, formerly rector of Lyndeby, in the county of Nottingham, in the dioceſe of York, and chaplain of the chantery of St. Michael the archangel, in the pariſh of All-ſaints in Cheſterfield, who died the ſecond day of the month of May, in the year of our Lord 1500. I deſire you ſo to pray for his ſoul as you would pray for your own ſoul."

On an alabaſter ſtone in the chancel is the following inſcription.—" Here lies Mr. John Pypys, chaplain to the guild of the Holy croſs, who died the eighth day of the month of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand —— and two, to whoſe ſoul may Almighty God be merciful."

In one of the pews there is a Jeruſalem-croſs.

In the chancel is the burial place of the ancient and reſpectable family of Foljame, who formerly reſided at Walton, near Cheſterfield. There are ſeveral effigies upon one of the monuments in the attitude of prayer. But I do not recollect any inſcription.

In the croſs iſle is an inſcription recording a charitable legacy of thirteen hundred pounds, for

for putting out boys to trade or ſea ſervice. There is a clauſe in it, which limits the benefit of the charity to thoſe children, who receive not alms, and reſide in the borough.

From one of the above inſcriptions it appears, that there was formerly a guild at Cheſterfield. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and the Holy croſs; and was valued at nineteen pounds per annum. It was begun in the time of king Richard II. who maintained two or three prieſts in the church here. In the thirtieth year of king Edward III. Roger de Cheſterfield granted to it eighteen meſſuages, and twelve acres of land.

It is alſo manifeſt from the other inſcription, that before the year 1500 there was a chauntry belonging to the church.

The church is ſtill cloſely connected with the cathedral at Lincoln. For the dean of the cathedral is the rector of Cheſterfield, the vicar of Cheſterfield is his vicar, and the dean preſents him.

At Cheſterfield there was a very ancient hoſpital for lepers. It was founded before the tenth year of king Richard I. and dedicated to the honour of St. Leonard. John, earl of Kent, in the twenty-ſixth year of Edward III. held it in capite. But in the ninth year of king Richard

Richard II. it was seized by Joan, princess of Wales. However it continued to the reign of Henry VIII.

In the reign of Henry III. the church at Chesterfield was made use of as a place of refuge by Robert Ferrers, the last earl of Derby. It is said, that as soon as this nobleman arrived at man's estate, he joined the rebellious barons against the king. With a view of quelling this insurrection, Henry, the eldest son of the king of Almaine marched against him with a powerful army; and at Chesterfield after a sharp conflict, in which many were slain, routed all his forces. The earl was one of those, who escaped. He at first was concealed in the church under some bags of wool, but by the treachery of a woman was ere long discovered, and carried prisoner to London.

It appears from the register of the church, that the earl of Newcastle was at Chesterfield with his forces in May 1643, and again in December following. It is not improbable, that at one of these times he engaged the forces of the parliament. But it is certain, that during the civil wars he obtained a victory over them at this place.

At Chesterfield the Presbyterians, Independents, and Quakers have each a place of worship. There are also here a free grammar

ſchool, a town-hall, a jail for debtors, five hoſpitals, ſix alms houſes for widows, a work-houſe, and a houſe of correction.

The town of Cheſterfield, when conſidered in regard to its population, manufactures, and trade, is in a very flouriſhing ſtate.

From an actual enumeration made, in December 1788, it was found, that Cheſterfield contained eight hundred and one houſes, and three thouſand ſix hundred and twenty-ſix inhabitants.

The inhabitants of Cheſtrfield derive conſiderable employment and ſupport from the iron works ſituated in the town, and its neighbourhood. At Walton there are a furnace and a foundery, which afford employment to about one hundred hands. At theſe works are produced cannon and ball, cyllinders, ſtoves, grates, Dutch ovens, and a variety of other goods. In Newbold is another furnace. Its principal object is the production of metal. About forty-ſeven hands are employed by it. Beſides theſe iron works there is a ſmall foundery ſituated in the town. It is uſed for caſting ſtoves, grates, ovens, and other ſorts of furniture.

Another branch of buſineſs carried on in Cheſterfield is the manufacture of ſtockings. The number of frames in the town and neighbourhood.

bourhood, employed by the hosiers residing here, is about two hundred and sixty-one.

There is also a manufacture of carpets at Chesterfield. It affords employment to about eighty-four hands.

There is likewise a considerable number of shoes made in the town for the London market.

Nor should it be omitted, that a large quantity of coarse earthen ware is manufactured here. In this business three potteries are worked, which afford employment to about sixty hands.

Within the parish of Chesterfield are several chapelries and hamlets in the neighbourhood of the town.

At BRIMINGTON the clear value of the chapel is 10l. The number of houses in the hamlet is eighty.

At TEMPLE NORMANTON the clear value of the chapel is 7l. 12s. The hamlet contains twenty-five houses.

There is a chapel also at NEWBOLD. This hamlet, with that of DUNSTONE, contains one hundred and nineteen houses.

The number of houſes in WALTON is ſeventy-five. This place was during many generations the ſeat of the ancient and reſpectable family of Foljambe, to whom it hereditarily deſcended by Loudham from the Bretons.

The hamlet of TUPTON contains twenty-two; CALOW forty-four; and HASLAND ninety-ſeven houſes.

Cheſterfield has had the honour of giving the title of earl to the family of Stanhope.—Philip, lord Stanhope of Shelford, in Nottinghamſhire, was created earl of Cheſterfield in the fourth year of king Charles I. The title has been continued in the ſame family ever ſince to the preſent day.

SUTTON in le DALE.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Mary. The living at Duckmanton, with which (according to Ecton) it is connected, is a vicarage; and the church there is dedicated to St. Peter, and St. Paul. Their clear value is 44l. 3s. 6d. and yearly tenths 15s. 7¼d. —— Clarke, eſq; is the patron.——The church at Duckmanton formerly belonged to the monaſtery at Welbeck; but, I believe, is not now ſtanding.

Sutton

Sutton hall is a large and ancient houſe. Its ſituation is excellent. Standing upon a high ground it furniſhes many beautiful views in the neighbouring country.

Sutton has been the ſeat of ſeveral wealthy and reſpectable families. In the fourth year of king Edward II. Reginald de Grey of Sandiacre held the manor. Jo. de Grey, who died in the fourth year of Henry IV. had iſſue, two daughters, Iſabel and Alice, and Jo. Leak by marrying the latter became poſſeſſed of Sutton. In the year 1611 Sir Francis Leak, knt. one of his deſcendants, was raiſed by king James I. to the dignity of a baronet, and was the ſixth gentleman, on whom this honour was beſtowed. He was afterwards created a baron of this realm by the title of lord Deincourt of Sutton. During the civil commotions in the reign of king Charles I. he was eminently diſtinguiſhed by his zealous attachment to his ſovereign. This he ſhewed by ſending him ſupplies of money, and, while Newark-upon-Trent remained one of his garriſons, gave him his cordial advice in council. Two of his ſons were alſo officers in the royal army, and loſt their lives in the ſervice of their king. In conſideration of theſe teſtimonies of loyalty, lord Deincourt was advanced to the degree and dignity of an earl by the title of the earl of Scarſdale by letters

patent, bearing date at Oxford in the twenty-firſt year of Charles I.

Having ſuffered much for his loyalty, and ſeeing the life of the king taken away by the hands of his enemies, he became ſo exceedingly mortified, that he dreſſed himſelf in ſackcloth; and cauſing his grave to be dug ſome years before his death, he laid down in it every Friday, exerciſing himſelf frequently in divine meditation and prayer. Departing this life in his houſe at Sutton on the ninth day of April, in the year 1655, he was buried in his own pariſh church. Nicholas was the fourth and laſt earl of this family; and ſucceeded his uncle, Robert, earl of Scarſdale in the year 1707.

After his deceaſe, Sutton became the property of the family of Clarke: G. B. Clarke, eſq; who repreſented the county of Derby in ſeveral parliaments, reſided here; and died without iſſue in the year 1774. His ſiſter, who is his heir, is married to —— Price, eſq; who has taken the name of Clarke.

The liberty of Sutton contains about twenty three houſes; and Duckmanton fifty-three. The inhabitants are chiefly ſupported by agriculture.

HEATH.

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to All-ſaints. It formerly belonged

to

to Croxton abbey. Its value in the king's books is 4l. 18s. 9d. and yearly tenths 9s. 10½d. The duke of Devonshire is the patron.

The manor of Heath was given by Robert Ferrers, earl of Derby, to the monks of Grendon, in Leicestershire. It now belongs to the duke of Devonshire. It most probably came into the possession of the family, when in the sixth year of Edward VI. Mr. Cavendish had in exchange for his estates in Hertfordshire several lands and manors belonging to dissolved priories and abbeys in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, &c.

The whole parish contains about sixty-four houses.

HAULT HUCKNALL.

This parish includes the hamlets of Rowthorn, Stanesby, Astwood, Arstaff, and Hardwick.

The living is a vicarage; and formerly belonged to the priory of Newstead, in Nottinghamshire. Its clear value is 30l. and yearly tenths 12s. 0½d. The duke of Devonshire is the patron.

In the chancel of the church is a gravestone with a latin inscription upon it, of which the following is a translation:

Here are depoſited the bones of Thomas Hobbes of Malmſbury, who during many years ſerved two earls of Devonſhire, father and ſon. He was an honeſt man, and well known at home and abroad by his reputation for learning. He died in the year of our Lord 1679, on the fourth day of the month of December, and in the ninety-firſt year of his age.

At a ſmall diſtance from it is a handſome monument to the memory of Ann, the firſt counteſs of Devonſhire, with a latin inſcription, dated in the year 1627.

She was the daughter of Henry Highley of Highley, in the county of York, eſq. She married the honourable William Cavendiſh of Chatſworth, eſq; afterwards created the earl of Devonſhire. By him ſhe had three ſons, Gilbert, William, and James; and the ſame number of daughters Mary, Elizabeth, and Frances. James, the youngeſt ſon, lies buried near his mother.—William, earl of Devonſhire, and baron of Hardwick, and now ſole ſurvivor of his mother, deſirous of preſerving the memory of his brothers and ſiſters has cauſed this monument to be erected.

She died in the month of February in the year of our Lord 1598.

The arms of the family are placed upon the monument.

In

In another part of the church is a memorandum, recording a charitable legacy of 1020l. to the poor in this and other neighbouring parishes, made by the earl of Devonshire and his mother. It is dated 1687.

In the liberty of Hucknall, and the hamlet of Stanesby the number of houses is about thirty-two. Rowthorn contains about fourteen; Astwood about twenty-eight; and Arstaff about twenty-four houses.

Hardwick-hall, one of the seats of the duke of Devonshire, is also situated in the parish of Hucknall. There are here two houses, standing at the distance of two or three hundred yards from each other. The principal part of the more ancient one is in ruins. The kitchen alone is inhabited; no more than the outward walls of the other part of the house are now remaining.

At what time it was built, I have not been able to learn. But it is certain, that the family of Hardwick resided at this place in the time of Henry VIII. For Jo. Hardwick died here in the nineteenth year of his reign.—He held under the manor of Stavely one messuage called Hardwick hall, with one hundred and twenty acres of land. In this house cardinal Wolsey lodged one night in his way from York to Leicester abbey, where he died November the eighteenth, 1536. The

The houſe, which is now ſtanding at Hardwick, was built in the reign of queen Elizabeth by the counteſs of Shrewſbury, daughter of the above John Hardwick, eſq. She had been married twice, before ſhe became the wife of the earl of Shrewſbury, namely to Robert Barley, eſq; and Sir William Cavendiſh; and ſhe did not raiſe this ſtately manſion, till after the death of her two firſt huſbands.

The ſituation of Hardwick hall is exceedingly ſtriking and noble. It ſtands in a fine park of large and venerable oaks, and upon a very high ridge of ground; which affords a diſtant view into the weſtern part of the county. In the front is a very ſpacious, and quadrangular court, ſurrounded by a high ſtone wall. At each extremity of the houſe is a lofty tower, and in the different parts of the embattlement may be obſerved the letters E. S. which I imagine to be the initials of the name of the noble perſon, by whom it was built, *(Elizabeth Shrewſbury.)*

In the hall, which is large, is the hiſtory of Patient Grizil, if I recollect aright, worked in tapeſtry. Aſcending the grand ſtair-caſe, you come to the apartments on the firſt floor. Then turning to the right hand, you enter the chapel. It is hung with tapeſtry, in which

are

are wrought several pieces of scripture history, particularly, Acts ix. xiii. xxvi. and xxviii.

In the dining-room are several family pictures, upon which are marked the names of the persons, for whom they were taken, viz. The first duke of Devonshire in armour. The countess of Shrewsbury. Colonel Charles Cavendish, brother to the first earl of Devonshire. Lord Harry Cavendish, brother to the second duke. One of the earls of Devonshire. Sir William Cavendish, in the forty-second year of his age. Lord treasurer Burleigh. Lord Burleigh, son to the countess of Exeter. The hon. Robert Cecil, son of the earl of Salisbury, a small whole length. A picture, marked Erasmus, with the arms of the Cavendish family upon it.

Over the chimney are the arms of the countess of Shrewsbury, with this inscription underneath, "the conclusion of all things is to fear God, and keep his commandments, E. S. 1597."

Common chamber hung with figured black velvet.

The drawing-room is wainscoted to a considerable height, and hung above with tapestry. In this apartment is another picture of the countess of Shrewsbury. It is said, that from it Vertue took his print of her.——Over the chim-

chimney are the arms of the countefs in a lozenge, and two ftags for fupporters, with this inſcription on each ſide and underneath.

Sanguine cornu corde oculo
Nobilis at claro pondere
pede cervus et aure
Nobilior.

Bedchambers. In one of theſe were formerly a bed, a ſet of chairs, and a ſuit of hangings, all worked by Mary, queen of Scots, when ſhe was in the cuſtody of the earl of Shrewſbury. On the hangings were a ſymbolical repreſentation of ſeveral virtues with theſe alluſive mottos over them: Conſtans, Artemiſia, Pietas, Chaſtity, Lucretia, Liberality, Perſeverance, Penelope, Patience, Magnanimity, Zenobia, Prudence.—When the preſent houſe at Chatſworth was built, I believe, they were removed thither.

In the ducheſs's dreſſing-room is a picture of our Saviour, in the ſepulchre; it is eſteemed a good painting. Another picture of our Saviour, and the virgin Mary.

On the grand ſtair-caſe leading to the ſtate apartments is a portrait of the firſt duke of Devonſhire on horſeback, in an embroidered coat, a large wig, and a feather in his hat.

State-room. It is very lofty, ſixty-three feet long, and thirty-three wide. The lower part

part is hung with tapestry, and the upper is coloured stucco with a representation of the court of Diana. At the higher end of the room is a chair of state under a canopy. It is said, that in this room the first duke of Devonshire had used to hold his levees.

State withdrawing-room. It is hung with tapestry. When you go in, this is drawn back, but then falls down again, and the place of entrance is no longer visible. Over the chimney-piece is a representation of Abraham offering up his son Isaac. The figures are in relief, and composed of the Derbyshire spar.

State chamber, hung with velvet.

The room of Mary, queen of Scots. Over the door her arms are carved in wood, with M. R. in a cypher, and round it Marie Stewart par le grace deDieu Royne d'Ecosse douariere de France. Crest a lion, motto in my defens.

Gallery of paintings. It is one hundred and ninety-five feet long, and of the same extent with the whole east front. The windows are in deep square recesses, projecting beyound the wall. This apartment is adorned with the portraits of many royal and distinguished characters. On several of the pictures are names, dates, ages, and inscriptions. As you enter, on the right side of the door is the portrait of queen Elizabeth. A whole length of James V.

king

king of Scotland, in the twenty-eighth year of his age, and Mary his ſecond wife in the twenty-fourth year of her age, both in one piece. Henry IV. Counteſs of Exeter. Henry VII. And William, the ſecond earl of Saliſbury.

On the other ſide of the chimney-piece. Charles I. Catherine, counteſs of Saliſbury. Henry VI. Counteſs of Shrewſbury. Henry VIII. Queen Mary. Sir William Cavendiſh, aged forty-four. Edward VI. Henry VIII. Cardinal Pool. Hobbes, aged eighty-nine in the year 1676. James I. in the eighth year of his age. Queen Elizabeth. Steven Gardiner. Lady Jane Grey with this inſcription, Mors potius quam dedecus, 1591, aged nineteen. Maria D. G. Scotiae piiſſima regina. Franciae Doueria 1578, anno regni thirty-ſix. Anglicae captivae ten.

At the end of the gallery and near the window are ſome pictures greatly injured, and others nearly defaced. Of this number are Arabella Stuart. Lord Darnley. Sir Thomas Wyat. And king Richard III.

Over the chimney-piece is a figure of Mercy. It is compoſed of marble and alabaſter.

By aſcending another flight of ſtairs you come to the roof of the houſe, which is covered

vered with lead. From this elevated situation there is a most extensive and delightful prospect into the adjacent country, more especially towards the west.

It may be proper to add, that Hardwick-hall was not only built, but likewise fitted up in the time of queen Elizabeth; by some it is said for the reception of Mary, queen of Scots, and on account of the intended visit of queen Elizabeth. There is no doubt, but that Mary was some time confined here under the care of the earl of Shrewsbury; and it is particularly deserving of notice, that the house remains in its primitive state with the original furniture to this day. I apprehend that there are very few other such stately mansions, which give so clear and complete an idea of the architecture, taste, and manners of the times, in which they were built.

PLEASELY.

There was a church here in the time of king Edward II. In the tenth year of his reign Roger Willoughby died possessed of the manor and advowson of the church.—The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Michael. Its value in the king's books is 11l. 4s. 7d. and yearly tenths 1l. 2s. 5½d. Brabazon Hallows, esq; is the patron.

The

The pariſh of Pleaſley, which is a ſingle hamlet, contains about eighty-two houſes.

OVER LANGWITH.

The church at this place was given as early as the time of Henry II. to Thurgarton priory in Nottinghamſhire.—The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Helena. Its clear value is 42l. os. and yearly tenths 8s. o$\frac{1}{2}$d. The duke of Devonſhire is the patron.

The pariſh is ſmall, containing only twenty-four houſes. The inhabitants rely entirely upon agriculture for their employment and ſupport.

SCARDECLIFF, SCARCLIFF.

In the time of king Henry III. the manor of Scarcliff belonged to Anker de Fretchville. But in the forty-eighth year of his reign it was ſeized by the king, becauſe the caſtle and town of Northampton were in a hoſtile manner detained from him by the above Anker, Simon de Montfort, Hugh de Spenſer, and others. Afterwards the town of Scarcliff was given by Robert Lexington to the prior and canons of Newſtead.

The advowſon of the church was given to the abbey at Derley by Hubert, the ſon of Ralph, but now belongs to the duke of Devonſhire,

vonshire.—The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to All-saints. Its clear value is 15l. and yearly tenths 10s.

The number of houses in the parish of Scarcliff, including Palterton, is eighty-two.

BELESOURE, BOLSOVER.

In the reign of king Henry II. there was a church at Bolsover. It was then given by William Peverel of Nottingham, to the abbey at Derley.—The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Mary. Its value in the king's books is 14l. os. and yearly tenths 11s. 11½d. The duke of Portland is the patron.

In the church is a noble monument to the memory of Sir Charles Cavendish, the father of the first duke of Newcastle, with the following remarkable inscription:

'The posterity to strangers.
'Charles Cavendish was a man
'Whom
'Knowledge, zeal, sincerity made religious,
'Experience, discretion, courage made valiant,
'Reading, conference, judgement made learned,
'Religion, valour, learning made wise,
'Birth, merits, favour made noble,
'Respect, means, charity made bountiful,
'Equity, conscience, office made just,

'Nobility, bounty, juſtice made honourable,
'Councel, ayde, ſecrecy made a truſty friend,
'Love, truſt, conſtance made a kind huſband,
'Affection, advice, care made a loving father,
'Friends, wife, ſons made content,
'Wiſdom, honour, content made happy.

'From which happineſs he was tranſlated to 'the better on the fourth of April 1617, yet 'not without the ſad and weeping remember- 'ance of his ſorrowful lady, Katherine, ſecond 'daughter to Cutbert, late lord Ogle, and 'ſiſter to Jane Eſſent, counteſs of Shrewſbury. 'She of her piety with her two ſurviving ſons 'have dedicated this humble monument to his 'memory, and do all deſire in their time to be 'gathered, expecting the happy hour of reſur- 'rection, when theſe garments here putting off 'ſhall be put on glorified.'

At the time of the Norman ſurvey the manor of Bolſover belonged to William Peverel. But it does not appear, that there was a caſtle here at this period. However one muſt have been built very ſoon afterwards. For mention is made in hiſtory of Bolſover caſtle as part of the inheritance of the Peverels of Nottingham. It is thought by ſome to have been built by William, the natural ſon of the conqueror. But it afterwards belonged to the crown. For in the reign of king Richard I. it was committed

to

to the care of Richard del pec, with the consent of John, earl of Montagne. In the next reign we find, that the rebellious barons were in possession of it. For William Ferrers, earl of Derby raised troops for king John, and took Bolsover castle by assault. In recompence for this service he was appointed governor. In the first year of Henry III. he had a new patent for the custody of this fortress, and held the government of it for full six years. In the nineteenth year of the same reign it was committed to him a third time. In the interval between these two last appointments Bryan de L'isle, and Hugh Despenser had enjoyed the same honour. Afterwards in the same reign Bolsover manor and castle were granted by way of inheritance to the earls of Chester. Ada, the fourth sister of John Scot, the last earl, who died without issue, had Bolsover for her share. She married Henry de Hastings, lord of Abergavenny, but it is most probable, that before this event took place, the estate under consideration reverted by exchange to the crown. It is an undoubted fact, that in the thirty-ninth year of king Henry III. the appointment of a governor was vested in the king. Nor does it appear, that Bolsover was ever again in the possession of a subject, till the reign of Henry VIII. In the year 1514 the

king in reward for the ſervices, which had been performed by the earl of Norfolk during his expedition into France, conferred upon him, among other honours and advantages, the caſtle of Bolſover, to be held by the ſervice of one knight's fee. But on the attainder of his ſon the caſtle eſcheated to the crown.—In the reign of king Edward VI. George Talbot, earl of Shrewſbury, had a grant of it in fee farm. Sir Charles Cavendiſh in the reign of king James I. purchaſed a leaſe of Bolſover for 1000 years at the annual rent of ten pounds, and, about four years afterwards, he made an entire purchaſe of this place. The caſtle was then in ruins.

The preſent caſtle or rather houſe at Bolſover, was built about the middle of the reign of king James I. The foundations were laid in the month of March 1613, and the building was finiſhed about two years afterwards. It is formed with brown ſtone, is ſquare, and lofty, and alſo adorned with battlements and towers at each corner. One of theſe in ſize and height conſiderably exceeds the reſt. The caſtle ſtands upon the verge of a ſteep hill, and upon a point, which in a ſmall degree projects into the neighbouring valley. The entrance is by a flight of ſteps on the eaſt ſide. The firſt apartment is the hall. It is of a moderate ſize,

and

and the ceiling is ſupported by ſtone pillars. There is only another room on the firſt floor. It is called the parlour. In the centre is a pillar, which ſupports an arched ceiling; and round it is a plain, circular dining table. The firſt room in the next ſtory is moderately large, blue wainſcot and marble chimney-piece. Beyond this is a ſmaller apartment, in which are an old tea table, and a ſet of old china. There are alſo two lodging rooms on this floor, and eight on the attick ſtory. They are all very ſmall. In every room the floor is of ſtone or plaiſter.—At the head of the firſt ſtair-caſe a door opens to the garden wall, which is very broad. It is wide enough to allow three or four perſons to walk abreaſt.

Sir Charles Cavendiſh, by whom the houſe was built, died about two years after it was finiſhed. He was ſucceeded by his ſon, Sir William Cavendiſh, knight of the bath, a warm friend, and a ſteady ſupporter of the intereſts of king Charles I. This nobleman was honoured with two if not three viſits from the king, and queen; and it is ſaid that the houſe at Bolſover was fitted up for the reception of their majeſties. His majeſty having viſited the earl of Newcaſtle in the year 1633, when he went into Scotland to be crowned, was treated in ſo magnificent a ſtile, that at

the deſire of the queen he ſent him a meſſage after his return, acquainting him with their intention of paying him another viſit, and requeſting him to prepare the like entertainment, which he had met with on a former occaſion. Accordingly the earl made every poſſible exertion for the purpoſe, ſparing nothing which might add ſplendor to that feaſt, which both their majeſties were pleaſed to honour with their preſence. Ben Johnſon was employed in fitting ſuch ſcenes, and ſpeeches, as he could beſt deviſe; and all the gentry of the country were invited to pay their reſpects to the royal gueſts. The entertainment provided on this occaſion was very expenſive. It coſt between 14,000l. and 15,000l.—That made, when the king paid his firſt viſit, is ſaid to have been eſtimated at 8000l.

When the civil war broke out, the earl of Newcaſtle took a very zealous and active part in ſupport of the royal cauſe. He was at Bolſover with forces in the year 1643. At laſt, when the affairs of the king grew deſperate, he fled to the continent, and reſided at Antwerp, till the reſtoration of Charles II.

The earl of Newcaſtle, after his return, for the better accommodation of the old houſe, built to the eaſt a gallery with a ſuit of handſome apartments. He erected alſo at the ſame time

time, large stables, a riding house, and a smithy.

In the new buildings, the gallery was sixty-seven yards by seven and a half. The dining room was twenty-six yards by eleven. In it was a picture of the duke of Newcastle upon horseback. The withdrawing room was thirteen yards by eleven. The lodging room was twelve yards by eleven. In it were several pictures, viz. king Charles II. Another when a boy. Sir Charles Cavendish, father of the first duke of Newcastle. Lady Ogle. William, duke of Newcastle. Henry, second duke of Newcastle. If. Basset, daughter of William Basset of Blore, mother of Henry, the second duke of Newcastle, and Charles, lord Mansfield.

There were two entrances into this noble range of building. In the front was a fine terrace commanding a magnificent prospect in its whole extent. From hence a grand flight of steps led to the apartments.—Out of the great court entering the dining room was also a stately door case. Over the door were cut three coats of arms within the garter. In a scroyle were under-written the words Cavendo tutus.

The stables and other offices, which form two sides of the outer court, are spacious. The

whole range is ninety-two yards from the eaſt corner of the houſe.

The ſeveral buildings which have been deſcribed as raiſed by the duke of Newcaſtle, are now moſtly in ruins, more eſpecially the gallery and ſuit of rooms connected with it. The ſide walls are all, which remain, the roof having been many years taken off.

Perhaps it is not poſſible now to aſcertain the exact ſituation of the ancient caſtle, which was firſt built at Bolſover. But it is probable, that it ſtood near the ſame ſpot, with the preſent manſion.

This as well as the town, is erected upon a point, which projects into the valley, and both are ſurrounded by a deep valley, excepting on the north-eaſt ſide. Now with a view of ſtrengthening the ſituation, a deep ditch and rampart have been carried thro' the whole extent of this laſt quarter; and a caſtle, erected here, would be rendered unneceſſary and uſeleſs. But by ſuppoſing, that it ſtood near the ſame ground with the preſent houſe, we give it a ſituation from which it would have been eaſy to repel the aſſault of an enemy.

It has already been obſerved, that Bolſover caſtle was in the reign of king John taken by aſſault from the rebellious barons. Whether much reſiſtance was made on this occaſion, does

does not appear. But it is very probable, that at this or some other time there was a sharp engagement near this fortress: For several human bones were found a few years ago on the north-east side of the town.

William, duke of Newcastle, to whom Bolsover belonged, in the reign of Charles II. was succeeded in his honours and possessions by his son, Henry. But this nobleman dying without male heir, Bolsover became the property of Margaret, his sister. She was married to John Hollis, earl of Clare, afterwards created duke of Newcastle. They had issue a daughter, who was married to the earl of Oxford. At their decease they likewise left a daughter and heiress, who being married to the father of the present duke of Portland carried the manor of Bolsover into the family, to which it now belongs.

Bolsover is a small market town. The liberty contains about two hundred and seventeen houses. The inhabitants almost entirely depend upon agriculture for their support.—The only manufacture is that of buckles and spurs, and a very few hands are employed in these branches of business.

At GLAPWELL, a hamlet lying within the same parish, there are about nineteen houses.

houſes. One of theſe is the ſeat of Brabazon Hallows, eſq.

HELMETUNE, ELMTON.

At the time of the Norman ſurvey there were a church and a prieſt here. Ralph de Aincourt gave it to the priory of Thurgarton. The grant was confirmed by a charter of king Edward III.—The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Peter. Its value is 22l. and yearly tenths 10s. 1½d. Cornelius Heathcote Rodes, eſq; is the patron.

William d'Eincourt, who died in the thirty-eighth year of king Edward III. held Elmton in capite of the king. Judge Rodes of Barlborough, who died in the thirty-firſt year of queen Elizabeth, held it in the ſame manner.

The pariſh of Elmton includes the hamlet of Creſwell. The number of houſes in both theſe places is about fifty-two. There is no kind of manufacture carried on in this part of Derbyſhire.

In the year 1754 was living at Elmton, and I doubt not, is remembered by many perſons in this county, a common labourer, known by the name of Jedediah Buxton. He was diſtinguiſhed in a very extraordinary manner by his great ability in arithmetical calculations. But in other reſpects he was extremely illiterate;

rate; nor did he remember, by what means he came to know the relative proportions of numbers and their progressive determinations. But to investigations of this kind he applied the whole force of his mind; and his attention was frequently so much engaged in them, as to render him regardless of all external objects. When he once comprehended a question, which was not done without considerable difficulty, he began to work with amazing facility, and would leave a long question, half wrought, and at the end of several months, take it up again, beginning where he left off, and proceeding regularly, till it was compleated. But arithmetical calculations were become so habitual to his mind, that he would not wait for the proposal of questions from other persons. If any space of time was mentioned, he would very soon, and of his own accord, give the number of minutes, which it contained.

He was once induced by curiosity to walk to London with a view of seeing the king and royal family, but was disappointed in his expectations. During his residence in the metropolis he was introduced to the royal society; and several questions in arithmetic was proposed to him with an intention of trying his talents, and his answers were so satisfactory, that he was dismissed with a handsome gratuity. He

He was alſo carried to ſee the tragedy of king Richard III. performed at Drury-lane theatre; and it was expected, that the novelty and ſplendor of the ſcene would have fixed him in aſtoniſhment, or that his paſſions would have been awakened by the power of action, if he had not perfectly underſtood the dialogue. But Jedediah's mind was employed at the playhouſe in its favourite operation. During the dance he fixed his attention upon the number of ſteps; he declared after a fine piece of muſic, that the innumerable ſounds produced by the inſtruments had perplexed him beyond meaſure; and he attended even to Mr. Garrick only to count the words, which he uttered, in which attempt, he ſaid, that he perfectly ſucceeded.

This ſhort ſketch will be, perhaps, ſufficient to give a general idea of this extraordinary man. Thoſe, who wiſh to ſee a more particular account of him, will be gratified by conſulting the Gentleman's magazine, vol. xxi. p. 62, 347, and v. xxii. p. 557.—In ſtudying the hiſtory of the human mind, ſuch uncommon phænomena are certainly deſerving of attention.

WHITWELL.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. Its value in the king's books is 20l. 3s. 4d. and yearly tenths 2l. os. 4d. The presentation belongs to the duke of Rutland.

The number of houses in the parish is about one hundred and thirty-eight.—The inhabitants rely chiefly upon agriculture for their support. A considerable quantity of malt is also made at this place.

CLUNE, CLOWN.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. John the baptist. Its value in the king's books is 7l. os. 10d. and yearly tenths 11s. 1d. The king is the patron.

In the sixth year of the reign of king Richard II. Ro. Folvile held one messuage, forty acres of glebe land under the church, two other messuages, and twenty-one acres of land of the king, in the same manner as of the castle of Bolsover.

The number of houses in this parish is about seventy-eight.

BARLEBURG, BARLBOROUGH.

At the time of the Norman survey there were at this place a priest, a church, and one servant.

vant.—The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. James. Its value in the king's books is 10l. 1s. 5½d. and yearly tenths 1l. 0s. 1¼d. Cornelius Heathcote Rodes, esq; is the patron.

The parish contains one hundred and twenty-eight houses. The inhabitants derive their support entirely from agriculture.

The family of Rodes is of great antiquity. It has flourished between five and six hundred years in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, and Derby. They are lineally descended from Gerard de Rodes, a baron, who lived in the reigns of kings Henry II. Richard I. John, and Henry III. and received great favours from each of them; and by king John was sent an ambassador into foreign parts.

Sir John Rodes of Barlborough, was the eldest son of judge Rodes, by Catherine, third daughter of Marmaduke Constable of Holdernes, in the county of York. Sir Francis his son, who was the thirteenth generation from the above Gerard de Rodes, was on the ninth of August 1641 knighted, and five days afterwards was created a baronet. He married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Sir George Lassels of Sturton and Gaseford, in the county of Nottingham, and was succeeded by Sir Francis, his son.

Sir

Sir Francis Rodes, the second baronet, married the daughter of Gervase Clifton of Clifton, in the county of Nottingham, and died in the year 1651.

Sir Francis Rodes, his son, married Martha, the daughter of William Thornton of Grantham, in the county of Lincoln, gent.—He was succeeded by Sir John Rodes, his son, who was living at Barlborough in the year 1727. He was then unmarried, and, I apprehend, was the last person, who enjoyed the title.

I believe, that the sister of Sir John Rodes was married to a Mr. Heathcote, whose eldest son became possessed of the manor of Barlborough, and took the name of Rodes. Dying unmarried, Cornelius Heathcote, esq; his nephew, upon his decease succeeded to the estate, and likewise assumed the name of Rodes. He is at present unmarried.

STAVELY.

There was a church and a priest here at the Norman survey.—The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. John the baptist. Its value in the king's books is 12l. 7s. 6d. and yearly tenths 1l. 4s. 9d. The duke of Devonshire is the patron.

In

In the ſeventeenth year of king Edward I. John Muſard was found to be ſeized of the manor of Stavely, in the county of Derby, held of the king in capite by barony, finding for that and his other lordſhips two ſoldiers in the king's army in Wales.

The family of Freſchevill reſided at Stavely during a conſiderable period. They were deſcended from Ralph Freſchevill, baron of Crich, who lived in the reign of Henry III. and one of whoſe poſterity, of the ſame name, in the forty-ſixth year of Edward III. attended John, duke of Lancaſter (king of Caſtile) in his great expedition into France.—Peter Freſcheville, in the time of Edward VI. received the honour of knighthood for his exemplary valour at the battle of Muſcleborough, in Scotland.——John Freſcheville of Stavely, eſq; who was his great grandſon, ſerved king Charles I. with great fidelity, not only in the time of peace, but alſo as an expert commander in his army throughout the whole courſe of his wars. Perſevering in his loyalty to king Charles II. he was, in the ſixteenth year of his reign advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Freſcheville of Stavely.

The pariſh of Stavely contains the chapelry of Barlow; and the hamlets of Netherthorp, Wood-

Woodthorp, and three of the name of Hanly. The number of houſes in the pariſh, excluſive of thoſe in the chapelry of Great Barlow, is about two hundred and fifty.

GREAT BARLOW is ſeparated from Stavely by the pariſh of Whittington, and contains about one hundred and thirty-ſeven houſes.

WITTINTON, WHITTINGTON.

At the Norman ſurvey this pariſh as well as Cheſterfield was only a bailiwick to Newbold. —The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. Its value in the king's books is 7l. 10s. 10d. and yearly tenths 15s. 1d. The dean of Lincoln is the patron.

There are very few places in England equally diſtinguiſhed in the annals of hiſtory with the village of Whittington. In the year 1688 an event happened here, the memory of which will moſt probably be tranſmitted with applauſe to the moſt diſtant poſterity. When king James II. was endeavouring to aſſume arbitrary power, and to re-eſtabliſh popery in this kingdom, ſeveral noblemen and gentlemen of diſtinguiſhed rank, and fortune, met at Whittington with a view of defeating his purpoſes. Thoſe, of whom expreſs mention is

made in hiſtory, were the earls of Devonſhire, and Danby, lord Delamere, and Mr. John D'Arcy, ſon and heir of Conyers, earl of Holderneſs; Sir Scroop How alſo was embarked in the execution of their great deſign; but it is not certain, that he met them on the preſent occaſion. According to tradition, Whittington moor was the place, appointed for holding their deliberations; but a ſhower of rain happening to fall at the time of their meeting in this ſituation, they repaired to the village for ſhelter, and finiſhed their conſultation at a ſmall houſe, which from this remarkable event has acquired the celebrated name of the *Revolution houſe*. Collins ſays, that at Whittington the earls of Devonſhire and Danby, with Delamere, privately concerted the plan of the revolution. The houſe, where they met, he adds, is a farm houſe, and the country people ſtill diſtinguiſh the room, where they ſat, by the name of the plotting chamber. If this account be accurate, the revolution houſe was formerly a private dwelling.

On the fifth of November 1788, the hundredth anniverſary of the revolution was, on account of the above event, celebrated with great ſplendor and magnificence at Whittington and Cheſterfield. The commemoration commenced at the former place with divine

ſervice

ſervice at the church. The reverend Samuel Pegge, rector of the pariſh, delivered a ſermon; and the deſcendants of the illuſtrious houſes of Cavendiſh, Oſborne, Boothe, and Darcy; a numerous and powerful gentry; a wealthy and reſpectable yeomanry; a decent and attentive peaſantry, formed an audience, which in point of rank, conſequence, and number has ſeldom been equalled on a ſimilar or any other occaſion.

After ſervice the company went, in ſucceſſion, to view the old Revolution-houſe, with the chair, in which the earl of Devonſhire is reported to have ſat; and then partook of a very elegant cold collation, which was prepared in the new rooms annexed to the cottage.

The proceſſion to Cheſterfield then began. It conſiſted of the members of eight friendly ſocieties or clubs, amounting to about two thouſand perſons, walking four and four, and carrying flags with mottos and devices;

The band of muſic belonging to the Derbyſhire militia;

The corporation of Cheſterfield in their formalities, who joined the proceſſion on entering the town;

The duke of Devonſhire in his coach and ſix.

Attendants on horſeback with four led horſes;

The earl of Stamford in his poſt-chaiſe and four,

Attendants on horſeback;

Earl of Danby, and lord Francis Oſborne in their poſt-chaiſe and four,

Attendants on horſeback;

Lord George Cavendiſh in his poſt-chaiſe and four,

Attendants on horſeback;

Lord John Cavendiſh in his poſt-chaiſe and four,

Attendants on horſeback;

Sir Francis Molyneux, and Sir Henry Hunloke, barts. in Sir Henry's coach and ſix,

Attendants on horſeback;

And upwards of forty other carriages of the neighbouring gentry, with their attendants;

Gentry on horſeback, three and three;

Servants on horſeback, in the ſame manner.

The whole was conducted with order and regularity; for notwithſtanding there were ſo large a number of carriages, four hundred gentlemen on horſeback, and an aſtoniſhing throng of ſpectators, not an accident happened. All was joy and gladneſs, without a ſingle burſt of unruly tumult and uproar. The approving eye

of

of heaven shed its auspicious beams, and blessed this happy day with more than common splendor.

The company was so numerous as scarcely to be accommodated at the three principal inns at Chesterfield.

In the evening a brilliant exhibition of fireworks was played off, and the populace were regaled with a proper distribution of liquor.—The day concluded with a ball, at which were present near three hundred gentlemen and ladies; amongst whom were many persons of distinction.

It is not the least pleasing circumstance attending this meeting, that no appearances of party spirit were visible. Persons of all ranks and denominations wore orange and blue, in memory of our glorious deliver, king William III. And the most respectable Roman catholic families, vied in their endeavours to shew how just a sense they had of the value of civil liberty.

On the day previous to the jubilee at Whittington and Chesterfield, the committee appointed to conduct the proceedings dined together in the Revolution-house; and his grace the duke of Devonshire, the earl of Stamford, lord George, and lord John Cavendish, with several neighbouring gentlemen were present.

After dinner a ſubſcription was opened for erecting a monumental column, in commemoration of the glorious revolution, on that ſpot, where the earls of Devonſhire and Danby, lord Delamere, and Mr. John D'Arcy met to concert meaſures, which were highly inſtrumental in reſcuing the liberties of their country from perdition. It was afterwards requeſted, that no gentleman would ſubſcribe more than five guineas; and the whole ſum, raiſed in May 1789 amounted to about 230l. When the ſubſcription cloſes, the ſtructure and ſituation of the monumental column with the inſcription upon it will be finally determined.

Whittington is a ſingle hamlet, and contains one hundred and thirty-four houſes, and ſix hundred and five inhabitants. It is increaſing ſomewhat in population.

From the beginning of the year 1775, to the end of the year 1782 incluſive, the number of baptiſms was one hundred and ſeventy-five, and of burials one hundred and twenty-one. So that the former exceeded the latter nearly a third in the ſame ſpace of time.

ECHINTUNE, ECKINGTON.

Eckington contains the chapelry of Killimarſh, and the hamlets of Reniſhaw, Trowey, Ridgeway, and Moſborough.

At

At the time of the Norman survey there were a priest and a servant at Eckington, but no church. However we find one at the beginning of the fourteenth century. For Elianor, the wife of Ro. Stutevil, who died in the fourth year of king Edward II. held the manor and advowson of the church.—The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. Its value in the king's books is 40l. 13s. 4d. and yearly tenths 4l. 1s. 4d. Mr. William Simpson is the patron.

J. Langford, who died in the thirty-second year of king Edward I. held the manor of Eckington by grand sergeantry to find one horse of the value of five shillings, with a sack and spur for the king's war in Wales for forty days.

The township of Eckington contains about one hundred and seventy-two houses; Renishaw seventy-eight; Ridgeway, and Trowey one hundred and sixty-eight; and Mosborough ninety-eight.

At Renishaw is the seat of Francis Sitwell, esq. In the church at Eckington is a monument to the memory of one of the family. The date is 1658.

At Eckington a manufacture of sickles is carried on. There are also two potteries in the town.

The chapel at KILLIMARSH, *(Chine-waldemareſe,)* is dedicated to St. Giles. Its value is 7l. 12s.

Nicholas, ſon and heir of Sir Nicholas de Longford, knight, held four meſſuages, forty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, and forty ſhillings rent with the appurtenances of the king in capite by the ſervice of finding one horſe, one ſack, and one pryk, in the war of Wales, whenſoever it ſhould happen that the king made war there.

The liberty of Killimarſh is populous. It contains about two hundred and ſeventy-ſeven houſes.

BECTUNE, BEIGHTON.

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Mary. Its clear value is 20l. and yearly tenths 13s. 2¼d. The duke of Kingſton is the patron.

Beighton contains the hamlets of Hackenthorp, Southwell, and Berley. The number of houſes in the liberty of Beighton is about fifty-eight; in Hackenthorp about thirty-three; in Southwell about ſixteen; and in Berley eight.—At Hackenthorp about twelve hands are employed in the manufacture of ſcythes.

NOR-

NORTUNE, NORTON.

There was a church at Norton as early as the latter end of the twelfth century. For Robert, ſon of Ralph, lord of Alfreton, Norton, and Marnham, who founded Beauchief abbey, in the time of king Henry II. gave it to that religious houſe.—The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. James. Its clear value is 43l. 3s. 6d. and yearly tenths 13s. 4d. Mr. Liſter is the patron.

Jeffery Blithe, biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry, who died at London in the year 1534, built a chapel at Norton, and an alabaſter tomb over his parents, and appointed a chantry for them.

There is at this place a ſociety of proteſtant diſſenters of the Preſbyterian perſuaſion. They aſſemble for divine worſhip in Norton-hall. As early as the reign of king Charles II. they performed divine ſervice in a private houſe. I have ſeen a licence, which was granted and ſigned by that king for William Blythe to celebrate divine worſhip in his own houſe.

The rev. Mr. Halliday of Norton, who has examined the court rolls, has been ſo obliging as to furniſh me with the following particulars, which he has extracted from them:—— Formerly two great courts were held here regularly every year. The principal buſineſs tranſ-

tranſacted on theſe occaſions was examining into, and puniſhing offences, by which the inhabitants of the manor were or might be injured. The following in particular are noticed; incroachments upon the waſte, altering water courſes, neglecting to ſcour or cleanſe ditches, turning a ſcabbed horſe on to the common, ſhutting up a bridle road, giving an account of wafes and ſtrays, examining thoſe, who brewed or baked for ſale without a licence from this court and amercing them for ſuch offences, fixing the aſſize of bread and ale, and alſo the price of the latter (which appears about the thirty-fourth year of queen Elizabeth to have been one penny per quart), and fining ſuch as broke the aſſize. Two men were ſworn in as frank pledge, two as tithing-men, and one as conſtable for the year enſuing.

Two ale taſters were alſo appointed at the court; and it appears, that there were brewed in the pariſh love-ale, help-ale, and unwholeſome-ale, for all which fines were levied.—— Thoſe who had committed an aſſault, and drawn blood, were fined ſeparately for each offence. Some alſo were fined for carrying ſtaves or clubs, lodging ſuſpicious perſons, and remaining in alehouſes after eight o'clock at night.

The

The inhabitants of the parish were also obliged to make two butts to shoot at, and keep them in repair under certain penalties; and to provide their sons and men servants with bows and arrows as late as the thirtieth year of queen Elizabeth. The stocks were to be kept up, and every gap in their fences to be made up before Lady-day.

In the thirty-fourth year of queen Elizabeth upwards of one hundred and thirty suitors were amerced for non-appearance, and other offences. Of this number were eleven brewers for selling ale unlawfully, and twenty-one persons for playing at unlawful games, as huddlings. If a frank pledge neglected to appear at court heavy penalties were inflicted.

There is no appearance of cock-fighting, horse-racing, throwing at cocks, no cards, or dice, nay what is more wonderful, no ducking of witches, or even a ducking stool is noticed.

The parish of Norton consists of several hamlets; and in the year 1784 contained two hundred and seventy-eight houses.

The village of GREAT NORTON is very pleasant, and contains several large and good houses.

In the year 1751 Stephen Offley of Norton-hall, esq; died, and left issue one son, and two daugh-

daughters. The ſon, dying without iſſue, the manor of Norton became the property of Samuel Shore, eſq; who married one of his ſiſters. By her he has two ſons. Samuel, the elder ſon, in the year 1788 married Miſs Harriet Foye of Caſtle Hill, in the county of Dorſet, and reſides at Norton-hall.

Norton-houſe in the ſame village is the ſeat of Robert Newton, eſq. And at a ſmall diſtance from hence is a large and ancient manſion, the ſeat of John Bagſhaw, eſq;

In this pariſh the manufacture of ſcythes is carried on to very great extent. The number of perſons employed by it is one hundred and thirty-ſix makers, and twenty-five grinders.—Beſides theſe ſome of the principal ſcythe-ſmiths furniſh work for both makers and grinders in other neighbouring pariſhes.

BEAUCHIEF.

This hamlet is extraparochial, and derives its name from the abbey de Bello capite, or Beauchief, a monaſtery of Praemonſtratenſian or white canons.

This religious houſe was founded in the year 1183 by Robert, ſon of Ranulph, lord of Alfreton and Norton, and one of the executioners of Thomas Becket, archbiſhop of Canterbury. He erected this religious houſe in expiation of his

his offence, and dedicated it to that proud prelate after he was canonized. He not only granted land for building the abbey, but also endowed it with the churches of Norton, Alfreton, Wymandeswald, and Edwaldeston *(Elvaston,)* and the mills of Norton with all the toll and profits of the business. He also granted lands and privileges in various other places.

William, the son, and Robert, the grandson of the above Robert, were also considerable benefactors to Beauchief abbey. They gave the mill of Aston with all the toll, and several acres of land in the parishes of Alfreton, and Norton. William, their heir and immediate successor dying without issue, the possessions of the family were divided amongst three sisters, one of whom was married to William de Chaworth, afterwards lord of Alfreton.—— Thomas, their son also very much increased the endowments of this religious house. He gave it the whole hamlet of Grenehule, and several privileges and possessions in other places, and confirmed the grants of his ancestors.

Lucas, the son of Warner de Beygle also granted to the canons of Beauchief all that tract of land, called Harewode with the appurtenances; likewise the privilege of pasture for forty cows and two bulls with their young of two years old, and for ten mares with their young

young of three years old, and for the draft oxen, and for eighty ſheep, and thirty hogs, and for forty goats, through the whole common of Beygle. Ralph Muſard and his ſon granted the ſmall village of Hanly, and land in Wadeſelf and Hinkerſhull within the liberty of Stavely. Gerard de Furnival alſo gave to the canons of Beauchief paſture in his foreſt of Fulwode, ſufficient for thirty cows and their young of three years, and twenty ſhillings rent to be taken from his mill at Sheffield. His ſon and grandſon alſo made grants of other privileges.

William Barre de Tiverſhotte alſo gave to the abbey of Beauchief one ox-gang of land with two tofts and crofts, together with their appurtenances in Stanley, and paſture for three hundred ſheep, twenty cows, one bull, and eight mares with the young of each, till they were three years old, and alſo for ſixteen oxen.

Theſe and ſeveral other grants of ſmaller value are recited and confirmed in a charter of Edward II.

The advowſon of the church at Dronfield, and land in Brampton,* and various tenements in Cheſterfield, Brampton, Newbold, Boythorp, Haſland, and Heath,‡ alſo formed part of

* Pat. 13th Richard II. p. 2, m. 25.——‡ Pat. 10th Henry II. p. 2, m. 13.

of the endowments of Beauchief abbey. The revenue of this religious house was valued in the twenty-sixth year of king Henry VIII. at 126l. 3s. 4d. according to Dugdale; at 134l. according to Leland; and at 157l. 10s. 2d. according to Speed. The abbey was granted in the twenty-eighth year of the same reign to Sir Wich. Strelley. Several of the lands belonging to it were purchased by Sir William West.

Strelley Pegge of Beauchief, esq; in the year 1742 married Miss Mary Boughty. He was succeeded in his estate by his son, Peter Pegge, esq; who a few years ago took the name of Burnell. He married one of the daughters of William Milnes, of Cromford, esq; by whom he has no issue.

DRANEFIELD, DRONFIELD.

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. John the baptist. Its clear yearly value is 50l. 2s. 0d. and yearly tenths 1l. 0s. 2½d. It formerly belonged to Beauchief abbey; and is now in the gift of the crown.

In this parish are the chapelries of DORE and HOLMESFIELD. The former is valued at 6l. and the latter at 3l.

In the year 1783 the number of houses in the town of Dronfield was one hundred and seventy-

ſeventy-one; in Hilltop, near the town, eight; in Stubley ſeventeen; in Woodhouſe nineteen; in Cowley fifteen; in Totley twenty-one; in Unſtone forty-nine; in Cole-Aſton forty-ſix; and in Little Barlow ten. In the chapelry of Holmsfield fifty-ſix; and in the chapelry of Dore thirty-five.—Total in the pariſh four hundred and forty-ſeven houſes.

At Dronfield there is a free grammar ſchool. It is ſaid to have been founded in the year 1567 by H. Fenſhaw, eſq; a native of the town, who was remembrancer in the exchequer to queen Elizabeth.

The inhabitants of this place are chiefly ſupported by agriculture.

In the year 1748 John Rotheram of Dronfield, eſq; married Miſs Fenton, only daughter and heireſs of Mr. Fenton of Little Sheffield. He left two ſons, and one daughter. Samuel, the elder ſon, in the year 1773 ſerved the office of ſheriff for the county of Derby.

SECT.

SECT. VI.

ARCHDEACONRY of DERBY.

HERESEIGE, HATHERSAGE.

THE living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Michael. It formerly belonged to the monaſtery of Launda in Leiceſterſhire. Its clear value is 35l. os. and yearly tenths 14s. o½d. The duke of Devonſhire is the patron.

According to tradition the famous little John, Robin Hood's companion, lies buried in the church yard with one ſtone at his head, and another at his feet. It is alſo ſaid, that in the year 1652 his bow was hanging up in the church.*

The grounds of this tradition have lately been fully examined. The diſtance betwixt the two ſtones, which are ſaid to be placed at

* From a looſe paper in Mr. Aſhmole's hand-writing, Oxford Muſeum.

the head and feet of little John, is about four yards and a quarter; and from the great length of the grave it was preſumed, that ſome very tall man was buried in it. With a view of gaining full and ſatisfactory information in regard to this point, the ground has been dug up at ſeveral different times. But no bones were found, till the year 1784, when the earth was penetrated to a greater depth, than it had ever been at any former period. A thigh bone was then diſcovered, which very much correſponded to the length of the grave. It meaſured twenty nine inches and a half; and was met with at the depth of two yards from the ſurface. It was kept about a year at a gentleman's houſe in the village for the inſpection of the curious, and then buried again in the ground, from which it had been taken.

In regard to the bow, to which Mr. Aſhmole alludes, I have not been able to meet with any one, who has either ſeen or heard of it.

The credibility of theſe ſtories is conſiderably ſtrengthened by obſerving, that there are ſeveral places in the neighbourhood, which bear the name of Robin Hood. In particular, I ſaw in a high ridge of rocks about two miles from the town of Hatherſage, and at a ſmall diſtance from the road leading to Sheffield, a

receſs

receſs two yards deep and one wide with a ſeat in it, which is called Robin Hood's chair.

In the chancel of the church is a monument with ſeveral figures, in the dreſs of the times, engraven in braſs, and with a latin inſcription, of which the following is a tranſlation:

Pray for the ſouls of the venerable man Mr. Ralph Eyre, formerly of Offerton, in the county of Derby, gent. and of Elizabeth his wife, which Ralph died in the year 1493.

The number of houſes in the liberty of Hatherſage is about ninety; in the Outſets twenty-ſeven; and in Bamforth twenty-five.

At Hatherſage there is a ſmall manufacture of metal buttons, which employs about fourteen hands.—At Bamforth a cotton mill has been erected and worked ſeveral years. But the conſtruction is very different from that at Cromford.

The liberty of DERWENT is a chapelry, belonging to Hatherſage, and contains twenty-ſix houſes.

The hamlet of STONEY MIDDLETON is alſo a part of the ſame pariſh. There is a chapel here, which is dedicated to St. Martin. Its clear value is 2l. 6s. 8d.

At this place the proteſtant diſſenters of the Preſbyterian perſuaſion alſo have a meeting-houſe.

The number of houſes in Stoney Middleton is about one hundred and four; and of inhabitants four hundred and ſixty-eight.

Several perſons are employed in the burning of limeſtone. But the working of the lead mines is the chief ſupport of the place.

The chapelry of PEAK FOREST is ſaid alſo to belong to Hatherſage. The church is reported to have been built by Elizabeth, counteſs of Shrewſbury, and is dedicated to king Charles the martyr.

William Ferrers, earl of Derby gave to the monks of Lenton in Nottinghamſhire the tithe of all his eſſarts in the foreſt of high Peak.—Both the chapel and foreſt now belong to the duke of Devonſhire.

The number of houſes in Peak Foreſt is about ninety-five. The inhabitants are ſupported by the cotton-manufacture, the burning of limeſtone, and the mining buſineſs.

HOPE.

From Domeſday book it appears, that there were a prieſt and a church at Hope in the time of Edward the confeſſor. At a later period

John,

John, earl of Morinton, afterwards king John, gave to the canons of Lichfield the church of Hope, and chapel of Tideſwell for their common proviſion of bread and beer.—The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Peter. Its clear value is 40l. and yearly tenths 1l. 7s. 4d. The dean and chapter of Lichfield are patrons.

It has been aſſerted, that William Peverel finding the caſtle of Peak ſmall and inconvenient, had a manſion at Burgh in this pariſh for his accommodation. But the truth of this aſſertion has been queſtioned by a learned antiquarian. Without pretending to decide this point I would obſerve, that in hiſtory mention is made of a caſtle at Hope in the time of king Edward I. In the twentieth year of his reign John, earl of Warren was governor.

It is very probable, that BROUGH, a ſmall hamlet in the pariſh and neighbourhood of Hope, was a place of ſome importance in the time of the Romans. The rev. Mr. Pegge thinks, that there is no room to doubt, but that they had a ſtation here. He ſays, that, when he was there in the year 1761, he ſaw a rude buſt of Apollo, and of another deity, in ſtone, which had been found in the fields. There had alſo been diſcovered a coarſe pave-

ment compoſed of pieces of tiles and cement; and likewiſe urns, bricks, tiles, and every ſpecies of Roman antiquities but coins, of which he could not hear, that any had been found. The two fields called *Halſteds* lie at the confluence of Bradwell brook and the Noo or Noa. In the higher incloſures innumerable foundations of hewn ſtone had been ploughed up, and in the lower, very near the angle made by the two brooks are the apparent marks of an oblong ſquare building, the angles of which are of hewn grit ſtone; but in other parts you find fragments of bricks and tiles. At this place the pavement above mentioned was found mixed with other rubbiſh.

Mr. Pegge adds, there is no doubt, but this was a Roman building, for beſides the common broken tiles and bricks, of which we found many baſkets full, in digging amongſt the rudera, we took up a fragment of a tile marked with letters, which no doubt were part of the word *cohors*, and were impreſſed upon this and other tiles with a ſtamp, as is evident from the outline running at the bottom of the letters. The number of the cohort was probably added, but is unfortunately broken off.

Mr. Bray, who viſited and examined this place at a later time, ſpeaks of a caſtle lying a little

little to the north of the road, and having a communication with it from the ſouth corner. The area, he ſays, is three hundred and ten feet from ſouth to north, and two hundred and ſeventy feet from eaſt to weſt.

He alſo obſerves, that at Brough many foundations of buildings, lying on every ſide of this ſpot, have been turned up by the plough; but it has been ſo well levelled within theſe few years, that none are at preſent viſible.

Between the caſtle and the river bricks have been taken up, but none on the other ſide the water; on the other ſide urns have been found.

In a field at the conflux of the two ſtreams it is in memory, that a double row of pillars croſſed the point of land, but they have been entirely deſtroyed ſome time. Old men ſay, that they were of gritſtone, and that three perſons could walk abreaſt betwixt them.

The ſame gentleman adds, that there have been frequently found pieces of ſwords, ſpears, bridle bits, coins, and pieces of pavement compoſed of ſmall bits of brick and pebble ſtones ſtrongly cemented with lime, a great number of whole and broken bricks with letters on them, and tiles. John Wilſon, eſq; of Broomhead hall, near Sheffield, is ſaid to be poſſeſſed of ſeveral ſpecimens of the brick, one of

them entire, eight inches long, ſeven and three quarters broad, and one and three quarters thick, with the letters C. H. very fairly impreſſed in the middle, and a broken one, on which the letter C. remains. He is ſaid to have the rim of an urn, found here with the letters VIR / VIV / TR the T. R. being in a ſmaller character; and a piece of a patera of fine red earth. About ſeven or eight years ago were found two large urns full of aſhes; the urns were well preſerved, and ſent to ſome gentlemen in London. Another was found two years ago full of aſhes, of the colour of fern aſhes. A few years ago there was turned up a half length figure of a woman with her arms folded acroſs her breaſts, cut in a rough gritſtone. It was ſold to a gentleman near Bakewell.

In the town and liberty of Hope the number of houſes is about fifty-ſix. At this place a few hands are employed in ſpinning hemp, and weaving linen cloth for ſacks.

BRADWELL is a large village in the ſame pariſh. The whole liberty contains about one hundred and ninety houſes. Population ſeems to be here in a declining ſtate. For of this number of houſes twenty were empty at the time of my enumeration. The mining buſi-

neſs

neſs is the principal ſupport of the inhabitants. A few perſons are alſo employed in the manufactures of linen and cotton.

In Brough and Shapton there are ten houſes; in Aſton ſeven; in Thornhill thirteen; in Woodlands thirty-five; in Highlow ſeven; in Offerton five; in Abney and Grange thirty; in Fernulegh thirty-two; in Wardlow twenty-two; at Stoke hall one; in Grindlow thirty; in Great Hucklow forty-three; and in Little Hucklow forty-five.—At Bradwell, and Great Hucklow there is a Diſſenting meeting-houſe.

The mining buſineſs is the chief ſupport of the inhabitants of theſe hamlets. Formerly ſeveral hands were employed in ſpinning cotton; but ſince the erection of the machine invented by Sir Richard Arkwright, the number of perſons ſupported by this manufacture has very much declined.

Beſides the hamlets, which have been enumerated as belonging to the pariſh of Hope there are five houſes at Whaley; and two at Dovehole.

FAIRFIELD is alſo a chapelry in the pariſh of Hope, and is ſituated near Buxton.—The church is dedicated to St. Peter; and its clear value is 10l. 10s. 0d.

The whole liberty contains about ſixty-three houſes; and two hundred and ſeventy-four inhabitants.

CAS-

CASTLETON.

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Edmund. Its value is 41l. and yearly tenths ———. The biſhop of Cheſter is impropriator and patron. It formerly belonged to the monaſtery of Vale Royal in Cheſhire. The advowſon of the church was held in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of king Henry VIII. by John, biſhop of Cheſter for himſelf and his ſucceſſors of the king as a pure and perpetual gift.

It is moſt probable, that this town has derived its name from the caſtle, which ſtands at a ſmall diſtance from it. In giving an account of the place it will therefore be proper to begin with a deſcription and ſhort hiſtory of this ancient fortreſs.

In the moſt early periods of its hiſtory it was known by different names. It was then called the caſtle of Pec or Peck, the caſtle of Peck or Peke, or Peverel's place in the Peke.

The ſituation of this fortreſs is very elevated; and at the time, when it was built, was well calculated for a place of defence. It ſtands upon a high point of ground, which has a very ſteep aſcent on every ſide. The ſummit of the hill is encompaſſed by a ſtrong and high wall, and to the weſt is built the caſtle or keep. One ſide of it ſtands upon the very

verge

verge of a perpendicular precipice, and between two and three hundred feet above the celebrated cavern known by the name of Peak's hole. — The walls are a little injured on the outside. Some of the stones on the north-west quarter have suffered in a small degree from the weather. On this side the wall is outwardly fifty-five feet high; but to the south-east it is considerably lower, as the ground, on which the keep stands, has a gradual ascent towards this part. The whole building to the eye appears to be square. Mr. Bray says, that on the outside it measures in each quarter thirty-eight feet and two inches; but that on the inside it is not equal, being from north to south twenty-one feet four inches, and from east to west twenty-nine feet three inches. Mr. King, as well as Mr. Bray, describes the wall as eight feet thick. But the part, which I measured, I found to be two feet less. This difference in the thickness of the walls on different sides will account for its not being found square in the inside.

This building in its present state has neither roof or second floor. But it is manifest, that it has formerly had both. When it was in a perfect state of defence, it seems to have had six windows and two doors. The roof was raised with a gable end to the north and south,

but

but not to an equal height with the outer walls, and was covered with lead. On the firſt floor were one large window to the north, and a narrow one near the door to the eaſt. In the ſecond ſtory are one window on each ſide, and an entrance by a narrow winding flight of ſteps, from the outſide of the building. The room on the ground floor was fourteen feet high, and that in the upper ſtory two feet more.

It is evident from the dimenſions of the keep, that it was too ſmall to hold many perſons. But it may be reaſonably ſuppoſed, that it was uſed only in the laſt extremity, when the area was no longer tenable.

The caſtle yard is ſpacious, and would contain a ſmall army. The wall, with which it is incloſed, ſtill remains to a conſiderable height in ſeveral parts. There are two entrances into the yard: One was by means of a great gate on the eaſtern ſide, which is nearly deſtroyed; but the other, which is to the north, is yet entire.

The approach to the caſtle was made by traverſes on the north ſide of the hill. But even with the help of theſe it is very difficult of acceſs.

I have been very minute in the deſcription of this fortreſs becauſe there is good ground for be-

believing, that it is one of the moſt antient now exiſting in England. At what particular time it was built cannot now be aſcertained with preciſion. Some have imagined, that it was raiſed by the Saxons during the Heptarchy. But others have given it a more modern date, and ſuppoſed, that it was erected by William Peverel, the natural ſon of the Norman conqueror.

I think it is not improbable, that the walls of the area were built by the Saxons, and that the keep was afterwards added by the Normans; a cuſtom, which was not unuſual in thoſe early times.

But ſuppoſing ſuch a conjecture not well founded, it is pretty certain, that there was ſome kind of fortification before the Norman conqueſt. For in Domeſday book *terra caſtelli* is expreſſly mentioned. It is alſo an undoubted fact, that William Peverel was once poſſeſſed of the caſtle, together with the honour and foreſt of Peke. About this time a tournament was held here. It was occaſioned by the following circumſtance, which ſtrongly marks the gallantry of the times, when it happened. William, a valiant knight, and ſiſter's ſon to Pain Peverel, lord of Whittington in the county of Salop, had two daughters, one of whom, called Mellet, was no leſs diſtinguiſhed by a mar-

martial ſpirit, than her father. This appeared from the declaration, which ſhe made, reſpecting the choice of a huſband. She firmly reſolved to marry none but a knight of great proweſs: And her father, to confirm her purpoſe, and to procure and encourage a number of ſuitors, invited all noble young men, who were inclined to enter the liſts, to meet at Peverel's place in the Peke, and there decide their pretenſions by the uſe of arms, declaring at the ſame time, that whoever vanquiſhed his competitors ſhould receive his daughter with his caſtle of Whittington as a reward of his ſkill and valour. Guarine de Meez, a branch of the houſe of Lorraine, and an anceſtor of the lords Fitzwarrine, hearing this report, repaired to the place above mentioned. He had a ſilver ſhield with a peacock for his creſt, and there engaged with a ſon of the king of Scotland, and alſo with a baron of Burgoyne, and, vanquiſhing them both, obtained the prize for which he fought.

The caſtle of Peak was not long in the poſſeſſion of the Peverel family. For William, the ſon of the above William Peverel forfeited it in the time of Henry II. Having poiſoned Ranulph, earl of Cheſter, and fearing the ſeverity of the king, he fled to a monaſtery of which he was the patron, (moſt probably

Len-

Lenton in Nottinghamſhire.) Here he cauſed himſelf to be ſhorn a monk. But being apprized, that the king was coming that way from York, he quitted his habit and fled, leaving all his caſtles and poſſeſſions to the king's pleaſure. Some of theſe continued many years after in the crown, as appears by the ſheriff's account, and at length were given by king Henry II. to John, earl of Morton, afterwards king.

In the ſixth year of the reign of king John, Hugh de Nevil was conſtituted governor of the caſtle of Pec. However it afterwards fell into the hands of the rebel barons: For we find, that ſoon after, in the ſixteenth year of this reign, William de Ferrers, the ſeventh earl of Derby, raiſed troops for the king, and took it from them by aſſault, and that in recompence for this ſervice he was appointed governor. In the firſt year of king Henry III. he had a new patent for the cuſtody of the caſtle of Pec, and held the government of it for full ſix years. In the fourth year of the reign of king Edward II. John, earl of Warren obtained a free grant of the caſtle and honour of Peke, together with the whole foreſt of High Peke to hold during his life in as full and ample a manner as William Peverel antiently enjoyed the

the ſame, before it came by eſcheat to the kings of England.

This caſtle and foreſt appear to have been part of the fortune given with Joan, ſiſter of king Edward III. on her marriage with David, prince of Scotland. In the forty-ſixth year of this reign the caſtle was granted to John of Gaunt, and from this time belonged to the dutchy of Lancaſter.

In the twenty-eighth year of Henry VII. Robert Eyre of Padley held the caſtle and manor of Caſtleton of the king, in the ſame manner with the honour of Tutbury. In the ſixteenth year of Henry VIII. Robert Thornhill; in the thirty-eighth year of the ſame reign William Gallius; in the fourth year of Edward VI. Godfrey Somerſhale; in the eleventh and twenty-eighth years of queen Elizabeth John Eyre; in the latter year Godfrey Foljambe alſo held the caſtle in ſoccage not in capite, in fealty only.

The preſent conſtable of the caſtle is the duke of Devonſhire.

What length of time the caſtle has been in ruins I have not been able to diſcover. Mr. Bray ſays, that the records of the miner's court were kept here, till they were removed to Tutbury caſtle in the time of queen Elizabeth. I have been informed by a gentleman, who has

has ſeen a ſurvey made in the ſame reign of this caſtle, that it appears from it to have been then covered with lead.

The town of Caſtleton was once fortified. It was almoſt ſurrounded by a foſſe, and rampart. I traced them on every ſide excepting that, on which the caſtle is ſituated. Perhaps this quarter might be left open, that a free communication might be maintained with this antient fortreſs.

There is alſo another place in this neighbourhood, which has a military appearance. For on the celebrated Mam Tor, lying about a mile north-weſt of the town, may be ſeen evident marks of an encampment. A double trench has been carried round the top of the hill. But the line of it on the ſide facing Caſtleton has been deſtroyed by the frequent ſhivering of the earth and ſtone in this part. The area of this encampment contains about twelve acres of land. Mr. Bray ſays, that the whole circumference is twelve hundred yards. There are two or three entrances. But the principal one is at the weſt corner.—The trench is about ſixteen feet wide at the bottom.

The fortification upon Mam Tor poſſeſſes one advantage, of which the caſtle, we have now been deſcribing, is deſtitute. It has a

ſmall ſpring of water, an article, without which the braveſt troops with the beſt entrenchments can make no long reſiſtance.

It is with ſome probability imagined, that this camp belonged to the Romans. We have undoubted evidence, that this people had ſtations and encampments in ſeveral other parts of Derbyſhire: And it is not unlikely that they might come hither for the protection of the lead mines, before the caſtle of Peak was built. As Mam Tor is only three or four miles diſtant from their ſtation at Brough, perhaps it may be thought unreaſonable to ſuppoſe, that they had an encampment in this ſituation. But it was an inviolate law among the Romans, if they were to ſtay only one day and one night in a place, to incloſe themſelves in a well fortified camp. By this means they placed themſelves out of inſult, and avoided all ſurprize. The ſoldiers looked upon this military abode as their city. The intrenchments ſerved inſtead of walls, and the tents inſtead of houſes.

Mr. Bray ſays, that near this camp there was the foundation of ſome buildings of different forms and ſize. This circumſtance ſeems to intimate, that it was not deſigned for a ſhort and temporary purpoſe.

It

It appears alſo to have had a communication with the ſtation at Brough. For the above gentleman obſerves, that from this camp a ditch is carried down the ſouth ſide of the hill acroſs the valley to Micklow hill about three miles off, and from thence ſouth-eaſt by ſouth; croſſing the Bathom-gate and a ſtream that riſes at Bradwell and runs by Brough, it goes in a ſtrait line to Shatton or Bradwell about three miles more. It is called the Grey ditch. The ſlope or front is towards Bradwell. It is about twenty feet high, and twelve broad at the top. There is no tradition concerning it; but pieces of ſwords, ſpears, ſpurs, and bridle bits have been found very near it.

Mr. Watſon in his account of Melandra caſtle ſays, there is a road to it from Brough. It is called the Doctor's gate, and goes from thence to a place in Yorkſhire, known by the name of Doctor's lane head, where it joins the great Roman way from Mancheſter to York. Whether this road extended near the above ditch I have not been able to diſcover.

The town of Caſtleton moſt probably owes its origin to the caſtle in its neighbourhood, and to the lead mines, which were worked at a very early period in this part of Derbyſhire.

The number of houſes in the liberty of Caſtleton is about one hundred and eighty-two.

The chief ſupport of the inhabitants is derived from the lead mines. Formerly ſeveral hands were employed in ſpinning cotton. But ſince the invention of the patent machine by Sir Richard Arkwright this buſineſs has greatly declined, and with it the population of the town.

In the pariſh of Caſtleton is the hamlet of EDALE. the chapel is dedicated to the Holy Trinity; and the clear value is 20l. 0s. 9d.—

The number of houſes in the whole liberty is about ſixty-ſix.

Mr. Bray mentions a few antiquities at this place, which are deſerving of ſome notice.—About a mile north-eaſt of Nether-booth in Edale what he thinks was a Druid's altar was deſtroyed a few years ago for the ſake of the ſtone. The altar was circular about ſixty-ſix feet diameter, compoſed of rough ſtone of various ſizes rudely piled together without mortar or cement in the form of a hay cock, about eighteen feet perpendicular height. The top was hollow in the form of a baſon about four feet deep, and ſix feet in diameter. The ſtone on the inſide of this baſon was black and much burned as if large fires had often been made in it. It was on a rough heathy paſture, called Nether moor, on the ſummit of a hill: Near

it

it was a ditch about ſix hundred and ſixty yards long, ſix feet wide, and eight feet deep.

However accurate this deſcription may be, the conjecture, reſpecting this ſpecies of antiquity, is not very probable. Heaps of ſtone of a ſimilar appearance are too common in this part of the county to be ſuppoſed Druidical altars. On Stanwich Top there are at leaſt three of this kind. Beſides it is generally believed, that theſe are the burying places of ſome eminent commanders, who falling in battle and being interred upon the ſpot, where they loſt their lives, their admiring ſoldiers as a ſignal teſtimony of reſpect and affection, carried each a ſtone to lay upon their graves.—Theſe heaps were alſo raiſed for other purpoſes. They were ſometimes formed as memorials of ſacrifices and covenants.

On the right of the village of Edale a few years ago was removed a large ſtone, and under it were found fifteen or ſixteen beads about two inches diameter, and the thickneſs of the ſtem of a tobacco pipe. One was of amber, the reſt of glaſs, ſome black and ſome white, others of different colours. Theſe are ſuppoſed to be amulets uſed by the Druids. Pliny ſays, they were worn as a badge of diſtinction.

We are told, that in the high Peak between the villages of Hope and Caſtleton, there was an hoſpital or Spitel-houſe dedicated to the virgin Mary before the twelfth year of king Edward III. It is ſaid, that the maſterſhip was in the gift of the crown, and that it was valued in the twenty-ſixth year of the reign of king Henry VIII. at forty ſhillings clear.—The exact ſituation of this place I have not been able to aſcertain.

GLOSSOP.

This pariſh comprehends a large tract of mountainous country in the north-weſt extremity of the high Peak. It contains the chapelries of Hayfield, and Mellor; the liberty of Chinley, and ſeveral other ſmaller hamlets.

The living at Gloſſop is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to All-ſaints. It was given by king Henry II. to the abbey of Baſingwark, in the county of Flint. Its clear value is 42l. os. 11½d. and yearly tenths 1l. 5s. 10½d. The duke of Norfolk is the patron.

The chapel at Mellor is dedicated to St. Thomas. Its clear value is 8l.——The clear value of that at Hayfield is 6l.——The chapel at Charleſworth is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen; but its value I have not learnt.

At

At Charleſworth, and at Chinley in the ſame pariſh, there is, at each reſpectively, a Diſſenting meeting-houſe.

The number of houſes in the townſhip of Gloſſop is ninety; in Padfield twenty-one; in Hadfield forty-two; in Dinting twenty; in Whitfield fifty; in Chunal eight; in Simondly thirty-four; and in the chapelry of Charleſworth ſixty-eight.

The ſtate of population in the reſt of the pariſh was aſcertained by taking the number of families in each place. In Chiſworth there are twenty families; in Ludworth forty-nine; and in the chapelries of Mellor, and Hayfield five hundred and ſixty-five. In the liberty of Chinley, including the hamlets of Bugſworth and Brownſide are one hundred and fifty-four families.

The inhabitants of the pariſh of Gloſſop are ſupported by the manufacture of cotton and wool. In that part of it which borders upon Yorkſhire, a conſiderable quantity of fine woollen cloth is manufactured. But in the ſouthern and weſtern ſide of the pariſh the principal employment is ſpinning and weaving cotton.

In this pariſh are the remains of a very ancient building called Melandra caſtle. The late Mr. Watſon of Stockport has given a deſcription of it, which has been publiſhed in the

third vol. of the Archæologia, page 237. He ſays, that the extent of the ſtation is one hundred and twenty-two yards, by one hundred and twelve; but pretends not to determine to what nation or people it belonged.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.

The church at this place was erected in the beginning of the fourteenth century. By virtue of a commiſſion ad quod damnum, dated at York the twenty-eighth of September 1317, it is preſented, that the chapel in the frith was builded upon the king's ſoil by the inhabitants, there dwelling in the time of king Henry III. and was conſecrated by Alexander de Savenſby, the forty-fifth biſhop of Coventry and Litchfield.—The living is a donative curacy; and the church is dedicated to St. Thomas Becket. Its clear value is 16l. 16s. 8d.

The number of families in the pariſh is four hundred and twenty. The chief ſupport of the inhabitants is the manufacture of cotton.

Chapel-en-le-frith is a market town. The market-houſe was built in the year 1700, by John Shalcroſs of Shalcroſs, eſq.

About a mile ſouth-weſt of the town is Bank hall, the ſeat of Samuel Frith, eſq; who in the year 1781 ſerved the office of ſheriff for the county of Derby.

At

At the diſtance of two miles, and ſouth-weſt of Chapel-en-le-Frith are ſome works of a military appearance near the north extremity of a mountain, called Combs-moſs. On the level of the mountain are two deep trenches, which run parallel to each other to the extent of about two hundred yards. That, which lies neareſt to the edge of the hill is carried down the declivity by two traverſes. This part of the entrenchment is much wider, than the other, and is a quarter of a mile long. I have not heard of any circumſtance, which will furniſh ground even for a conjecture reſpecting the people, by whom theſe entrenchments were formed.

TINDESWELL, TIDESWELL.

There was a chapel at Tideſwell as early as the reign of king John. For, in the year 1215, he gave the chapel of Tideſwell, as well as the church of Hope to the canons of Lichfield, for their common proviſion of bread and beer. The church, which is now ſtanding, was built in the fourteenth century. This is evident from an inſcription upon a flat ſtone, in the chancel, to the memory of John, ſon of Thomas Foljambe. He died in the year 1358, and is ſaid to have contributed much towards the building of the church.

The

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. John the baptiſt. Its clear value is 32l. and yearly tenths 14s. 0¾d. The dean and chapter of Lichfield are the patrons.

In the church is a raiſed tomb for Sampſon Meuril with the date of 1388. On this bread is given away every ſabbath day. There is alſo another to the memory of Robert Purſglove, prior of Giſburne abbey, prebend of Rotheram, and biſhop of Hull, who died in the year 1579. He was a native of Tideſwell, and ſurrendered the abbey to king Henry VIII. who allowed him a conſiderable penſion. Refuſing to take the oath of ſupremacy to queen Elizabeth he was in the year 1560 deprived of the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and other ſpiritualities. In conſequence of this he retired to his native place, and founded there a grammar ſchool adjoining to the church-yard, and an hoſpital for twelve poor people.

Tideſwell is a ſmall market town. It contains about two hundred and fifty-four houſes, and one thouſand inhabitants. In it there are a few hand machines or jennies for ſpinning cotton; but the chief dependence is on the mining buſineſs.

The hamlet of LITTON is in the pariſh of Tideſwell. It contains about ſeventy-four houſes,

houſes, and three hundred and forty-eight inhabitants. In the village there are about fifty-two ſtocking frames; and ten hands are employed in the combing of jerſey.

WORMHILL is another hamlet in this pariſh. The chapel is dedicated to St. Margaret; and its clear value is 2l. 5s.

This village has the honour of giving birth to the late ingenious Mr. Brindley, who was the planner of the navigable canals, formed at the expence of the duke of Bridgewater, in the counties of Lancaſter and Cheſter.

The number of houſes in Wormhill is about twenty-nine.

At MILLHOUSE DALE there are ten dwelling houſes, and a cotton-mill. This machine employs many hands from the neighbouring villages.

In the pariſh of Tideſwell there are alſo ſix houſes at Hargate-wall; ſix at Dale-head; thirteen at Weſton; nine at Tunſted; five at Meadow; four at Great-rocks; and ſix at Upper end.

EYAM.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Helen. Its value in the king's books

books is 13l. 15s. 5d. and yearly tenths 1l. 7s. 6½d. Lady Burlington, the duke of Chandos, and Mr. Bathurſt are the patrons.

The liberty of Eyam contains about one hundred and eight houſes, and nine hundred and eighteen inhabitants. They depend for their ſupport upon agriculture, and working the lead mines.

About a hundred & twenty years ago Eyam was greatly depopulated by the plague. It appears from the regiſter, that in the ſhort interval betwixt the ſeventh of September 1665, and the beginning of November 1666 there were two hundred and ſixty burials. Thoſe, who were carried off by this fatal diſtemper, were not interred in the church yard, but on the ſide of a hill at a ſmall diſtance from thence, where their graves are ſtill viſible.

In Fowlow and Grindlow there are about ninety-four houſes; in the Woodlands forty; and at Grindleford about twenty-four.—— In the two former places the inhabitants rely upon agriculture, ſpinning of cotton, and the working of the lead mines; but population is in a very declining ſtate from a failure in the two laſt branches of employment. But this is not ſo much the caſe in the Woodlands and Grindleford, where there is greater dependance upon agriculture.

ED-

EDNESEUR, EDENSOR.

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to St. Peter. Its value in the king's books is 4l. 13s. 4d. and yearly tenths 9s. 4d. The duke of Devonſhire is the patron.—The church was given by Fulcher, the ſon of Fulcher, to the monaſtery of Roceſter in Staffordſhire.

The number of houſes in the liberty of Edenſor is about eighty-five. Several of the inhabitants meet with employment and ſupport at Chatſworth.

The hamlet of PILSLEY is in the pariſh of Edenſor, and contains about thirty houſes.

BADEQUELL, BAKEWELL.

This is the moſt populous and extenſive pariſh in Derbyſhire. It contains nine chapelries, beſides ſeveral large hamlets. The whole number of houſes in it is about one thouſand and forty.

At the time of the Norman ſurvey there were at Bakewell two prieſts and a church under them. It was afterwards given by king John to the cathedral of Lichfield.

In a decree of the arch-biſhop of Canterbury, for repairing and ornamenting chapels, belonging to pariſh churches, which was dated

in

in the year 1280, complaint was made, that the deacon and ſub-deacon of ſo wealthy a church, as that of Bakewell, were obliged to beg for their bread. He therefore ordered, that they ſhould live at the table of the vicar. To provide for ſuch an increaſe of expence, the vicar, who before had twenty marks, had an additional allowance of ten marks for the ſupport of two prieſts with a deacon, ſubdeacon, and clerk at his table. One mark for the deacon, and ten ſhillings annually for the ſub-deacon were received for the article of clothes. The arch-biſhop alſo ordered two ſcholaſtic clerks, whoſe buſineſs was to carry about holy water in the pariſh and chapels belonging to it on Dominican days, and feſtivals, ſhould be choſen, and maintained by the charity of the pariſhioners. Moreover he required, that the chapels of Tadington, Longſton, and Baſslow ſhould be ſupplied by the chapter with fit prieſts, and that the chapter and pariſhioners ſhould contribute in equal proportion to their ſupport, each paying at the leaſt two marks and a half.

The living is a vicarage; and the church is dedicated to All-ſaints. Its clear value is 40l. and yearly tenths 2l. The dean and chapter of Lichfield are patrons.

It is ſuppoſed by ſome, that part, if not the whole of the building is the ſame, which was ſtanding at the Norman conqueſt. The arch at the weſt end in particular is ſaid to be Saxon.

Bakewell church is built in the ſame manner with cathedral churches, and has a croſs aiſle. In it are ſeveral ancient monuments, the moſt remarkable of which are erected to the memory of the families of Vernon and Manners.

The town of Bakewell is a place of great antiquity. It is an undoubted fact, that it exiſted in the time of the Saxons. It was conſtituted a borough by Edward the elder, about the beginning of the tenth century. In the year 924 he marched from Nottingham into Peaclond as far as a place called Baecan-wyllan, and ordered a city to be built in its neighbourhood, and to be ſtrongly fortified. In confirmation of this part of hiſtory, you are ſhewn a ſpot near the town, where theſe fortifications were erected. To put this matter out of all diſpute it was lately propoſed to examine the ground; but on application the proprietor would not ſuffer it to be diſturbed.

Bakewell is a ſmall market town, and contains about one hundred and ninety-two houſes, and nine hundred and thirty inhabitants. It does

does not appear to have been at any time of great extent; and perhaps there never was a period, when it had ſo great a proſpect of increaſing in population as at preſent. A few years ago a machine for ſpinning cotton was erected here by Sir Richard Arkwright, which affords employment to about three hundred hands. He has given it to his ſon, who reſides in a houſe adjoining to the works.

Beſides the hands, which are employed in this manufacture, there are a few, who are engaged in working the lead mines, and in collecting the various foſſil productions of the Peak.

HADDON-HALL ſtands upon the banks of the river Wye, about two miles below the town of Bakewell. It is a very ancient manſion, belonging to the duke of Rutland. It conſiſts of two quadrangular courts, round which the apartments and offices are built. It is caſtellated and embattled on every ſide in all the apparent form of regular defence. But tho' ſo uniform in its outward appearance, it is ſaid to have been erected at different periods. The eaſt front is the moſt ancient, and ſeems to have been the grand entrance. The ſouth front was built by Sir John Manners in the reign of queen Elizabeth; and the north ſide by

by the firſt earl of Rutland of the ſecond branch.

In the upper court are the apartments, which were uſed by the family. The rooms in general are but ſmall. The longeſt is a gallery in the ſouth front. It is one hundred and ten feet by ſeventeen. The whole floor is ſaid to have been cut out of a ſingle tree, which grew in the park. In this room the windows project, and in the middle is one in a deep receſs. In another of them are the arms of the earl of Rutland impaling Vernon with its quarter and circled with the garter, the date 1589. In another are the arms of England encircled with the garter, and ſurmounted with the crown.

In the eaſt front is the dining-room. It is of a very eligible ſize, and hung with tapeſtry. Beſides theſe there is a great number of ſmall apartments, but none of them pleaſant or convenient. They ſeem however to be well calculated for a noble diſplay of hoſpitality. In the lower court, where are the offices, great proviſion is made for the accommodation and attendance of the ſeveral ſervants of the houſehold. In the kitchen are very large fire places, and the veſſels made uſe of very much correſpond to give an idea of the magnificence

of the entertainments, which were formerly prepared in this antient and venerable manſion.

Haddon-houſe would appear to greater advantage, had it not about twenty years ago been ſtripped of its furniture, which was at that time conveyed to Belvoir caſtle in Nottinghamſhire, another ſeat of the duke of Rutland. However, in its preſent ſtate, it retains many curious veſtiges of the reſidence of an Engliſh baron, and affords ſeveral indications of the ancient mode of living.

This place appears to have been the ſeat of ſeveral noble and diſtinguiſhed perſons ſince the Norman conqueſt. In the time of king Stephen, William, one of the firſt men of William Peverel, reſided here. But in the reign of Richard I. it came into the poſſeſſion of Richard Vernon, who married one of his daughters and co-heireſſes. Simon Baſſet of Sapcote, in the ſixth year of this reign married the other daughter, and Vernon purchaſed his ſhare. Sir Richard Vernon, was ſpeaker of the parliament held at Leiceſter in the fourth year of king Henry VI. by whom he was conſtituted treaſurer of Calais, and died in the year 1452. His ſon ſucceeded him in this office, and was alſo appointed conſtable of England for life. He was the laſt, who held that great dignity,

dignity, it being conſidered as too important for any ſubject. Sir Henry Vernon, his ſon and ſucceſſor, was governor and treaſurer to prince Arthur, the eldeſt ſon and heir apparent of king Henry VII. and in the fifteenth year of this reign ſigned the marriage articles between the prince, and the princeſs Catherine of Spain. There is a tradition, that the prince frequently lived with Sir Henry at Haddon, where was an apartment called the prince's chamber with his arms cut in ſeveral places. Sir George, the ſon of Sir Henry Vernon, was ſo much diſtinguiſhed by his magnificent port and hoſpitality, as to acquire the name of the king of the Peak. Some idea may be formed of his vaſt wealth when it is known, that he died (in the ſeventh year of queen Elizabeth) poſſeſſed of thirty manors. He left two daughters, Margaret and Dorothy. Margaret was married to Thomas Stanley, ſecond ſon of the earl of Derby; and Dorothy to Sir John Manners, anceſtor of the preſent duke of Rutland. Haddon with ſeveral manors in Derbyſhire was carried by marriage into the family of Manners. In remembrance of this event over the entrance into the houſe was written, God ſave the Vernons; and a boar's head being the creſt, was ſerved up with a ſong every chriſtmas. The heirs and deſcendants of Sir John

ners continued to reſide at Haddon more than a century, in the ſame grand and hoſpitable ſtile with their anceſtors. It is ſaid, that in the reign of queen Anne the firſt duke of Rutland maintained ſeven ſcore ſervants, and that the houſe was during twelve days after chriſtmas kept open with the old Engliſh hoſpitality.

Before I cloſe this account of Haddon houſe I would obſerve, that in the lower court near the entrance into the chapel is a rough ſtone, ſaid to be a Roman altar, with theſe words inſcribed upon it.

DEO
MARTI
BRACIACÆ
OSITTIVS
CÆCILIAN.
PRÆFECT.
TRO : : : :
VS.

The letters are now ſo much effaced, and imperfect, that I could not clearly diſtinguiſh them all.

ASHFORD *(Eſſeford)* is a chapelry in the pariſh of Bakewell. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity; and its clear value is 2l. 1s.—At this place there are two Diſſenting meeting houſes.

The

The village is ſituated upon the banks of the river Wye. The whole liberty contains about one hundred and nineteen houſes; and five hundred and forty inhabitants.—Beſides theſe there are ſix houſes in Nether-dale.

There are a few perſons employed here in ſpinning cotton. But their number is ſmall, when compared with that of the women and children employed at the mill belonging to Mr. Arkwright near Bakewell. About twenty hands alſo derive their ſupport from the manufacture of ſtockings. Between forty and fifty years ago a machine was conſtructed by the late Mr. Henry Watſon of Bakewell for ſawing and poliſhing the marble, which is found in great abundance at this village and in the neighbouring country. The invention, though ingenious, did not in point of profit anſwer the expectation of its author. However the preſent proprietors of the works find them more beneficial, and carry on their buſineſs to a very conſiderable extent. The marble manufactured at the place is not only much in requeſt in this kingdom, but is likewiſe exported to very diſtant parts of the world.

The chapelry of BASLOW *(Baſſelowe)* is in the pariſh of Bakewell, and contains the hamlets of Bubnal, Frogat, and Curbar.

The clear value of the church at Baſslow is 27l. 16s. 8d.

The number of houſes in the liberty of Baſslow is about one hundred and ſeventeen. In Curbar forty-two. In Bubnal twenty-four; and in Froggat nineteen.

At a place almoſt equally diſtant from each of theſe villages was built ſeveral years ago a large cotton mill, which affords conſiderable employment to the inhabitants of the neighbouring country.

The church at GREAT LONGSTONE *(Langedon)* is dedicated to St. Giles.

The number of houſes in the liberty is about ſeventy-five.—LITTLE LONGSTONE an adjoining hamlet contains about twenty-three houſes.

The manufacture of muſlins has lately been introduced into the former village. Mr. Longſtone employs about fourteen hands.

The church at SHELDON is dedicated to All-ſaints.

The number of houſes in the liberty is about thirty-three.

The church at TADDINGTON is dedicated to St. Michael. And its clear value is 10l. 10s. The

The number of houſes in the hamlet is about ſixty-three.

Theſe villages are ſituated in a part of the Peak, which is but little cultivated or incloſed; and the inhabitants depend chiefly upon the working of the lead mines for their ſupport.

The church at MONEYASH *(Moniax)* is dedicated to St. Leonard. And its clear value is 3l. 10s.

In the year 1280, the archbiſhop of Canterbury ordered, that, to the twelve acres of fertile land, which the inhabitants gave, at the foundation of the chapel, to the prieſt celebrating divine worſhip there three times in a week, they ſhould add one mark every year, and the chapter ſhould pay the remainder, in order that for the honour of God, and the increaſe of his worſhip, divine ſervice might be continually performed there.

The number of houſes in the liberty is about fifty-three.—The ſituation of the village, and employment of the inhabitants greatly reſembles thoſe of Sheldon and Taddington.

The clear value of the church at CHELMORTON *(Chelmerdon)* is 7l. 15s. 4d.

In the year 1282 the revenue of the chapel of Chelmorton was eſtimated at ſixty marks,

two parts of which the prior of Lenton in Nottinghamſhire received, and the remainder belonged to the chapter at Lichfield; and the arch-biſhop of Canterbury ordered, that the prior and chapter ſhould provide ornaments and books in the ſame proportion. The chapter was obliged alſo to furniſh a prieſt, and to allow five marks for his ſupport, which were to be taken from the tithes, before they were carried out of the liberty.

At Chelmorton there is alſo a Diſſenting place of worſhip.

The village of Chelmorton ſtands at the foot of a high eminence, and contains about forty houſes.——The inhabitants meet with ſome employment from the lead mines. The manufacture of ribbands has likewiſe been lately introduced into the place. However it is not at preſent carried on to any great extent.

About a quarter of a mile north eaſt from Chelmorton a barrow or low was examined in the year 1782, and ſeveral particulars have been communicated to me reſpecting its external appearance, and inward conſtruction.

The barrow, which I ſhall now attempt to deſcribe, is a ſmall circular mount, whoſe circumference at the baſe meaſures about ſeventy-five yards. Its height is ſeven feet. At the top

top is a hollow reſembling a baſon. Upon meaſuring down one ſide to the bottom, and aſcending the oppoſite it was found to be eight yards acroſs. But its perpendicular depth was no more than three feet.—A knowledge of its inward conſtruction was obtained by ſome labouring men, who were ſearching for ſtone to build a walled fence in a neighbouring field. After removing a thin covering of moſs and ſoil from the lower extremity or ſkirts of the mount, they diſcovered a kind of breaſt-work or regular wall of ſingle ſtones formed without mortar. Not apprehenſive of meeting with any thing extraordinary beyond this wall they proceeded in their work, but were ſoon ſurprized by the ſight of ſeveral human bodies. They found, that the wall was the end of a cell or coffin, in which the bodies had been depoſited. The breadth of the cell within was two feet, but its depth was not fully aſcertained. It was ſuppoſed to be about a yard. The ſides conſiſted of ſtones eight inches thick, and about two feet wide. They were placed upon their edge, and formed a kind of wall or partition. The ſtones uſed for the covering were from one to three inches thick, but not large.

Though ſome of the ſtones, and a ſmall quantity of the ſoil had fallen into the vault, yet

yet ſeveral human bodies or ſkeletons might be clearly diſtinguiſhed, lying at full length with their heads towards the center of the mount. The bones had never been diſturbed, and were apparently united together at the different joints, but by the ſlighteſt motion were found to be entirely looſe and unconnected.—Upon examination they were diſcovered to be remarkably ſtrong and ſound. The ribs in particular were ſo little decayed, that they would eaſily bend without breaking. Thoſe, who ſaw the bones, thought that they were uncommonly large. It was imagined that the perſons, to whom they belonged, muſt have been, when alive, at leaſt ſeven feet high. The teeth were ſound, and perfect. From the number of bones and ſkulls, and the dimenſions of the vault it was ſuppoſed, that it contained about four or five human bodies.

Though only one vault was opened and examined, it was preſumed, that others were carried throughout the whole circumference of the mount: And from the width of that, which I have deſcribed, it was calculated, that there are about twenty in number.

The church at BUXTON *(Bucheſtanes)* is dedicated to St. John the baptiſt; and its clear value is 5l.—At this place the Diſſenters have a meeting-houſe. That

That part of the town which is ſituated within the pariſh of Bakewell contains about ſeventy-ſeven houſes; and two hundred and thirty-eight inhabitants. But the number is very much increaſed by the company, which reſorts thither for the benefit of the medicinal waters. I believe, that it may be fairly eſtimated at double of the ſtated inhabitants of the place.

In a field, lying in the front of the Creſcent at Buxton, called Hanſcliff, is a low or barrow of a different ſhape from any, which I have ſeen in Derbyſhire. It is long, narrow at the top, and ſlants off at the ſides and ends. The length at the bottom is about fifteen yards, and the breadth ſix yards. The height is about two yards.

The barrow is encompaſſed by a ditch about ſix yards wide. At a ſmall diſtance from the ſouth-weſt, and north-weſt corners are two cavities about thirty-ſix yards and twenty-one inches diſtant from each other. The diameter of the cavity at the ſouth-weſt corner is about ſix yards and a half; and that of the other five yards and a half. The depth of each is a yard. There is a ſmall opening in the ſide neareſt the barrow. From one of theſe cavities there ſeems to have been a paſſage to the top of the mount.

Ac-

According to tradition this was the burial place of a Saxon general. But others ſuppoſe, that barrows of this ſhape are the ſepulchres of Arch-Druids.

The church at BEELEY *(Beghelegh)* is dedicated to St. Anne; and its clear value is 10l. 18s.

In the year 1280, the inhabitants of Beeley paid, in one ſum annually, five marks to the prieſt miniſtring in their chapel.

The village ſtands in a valley, and near the banks of the river Derwent. It contains about fifty-four houſes; and the inhabitants are chiefly ſupported by agriculture.

Beſides the chapelries which have now been mentioned as ſituated within the pariſh of Bakewell, there are a few hamlets belonging to it of which notice has not yet been taken.

The hamlet of UPPER HADDON contains about forty houſes; and that of GREAT ROWSLEY about thirty houſes. They lie ſouth of the town of Bakewell. The inhabitants of the former place rely upon the mining buſineſs; but thoſe of the latter derive their ſupport principally from agriculture.

North-

North-eaſt of Bakewell is the hamlet of HASSOP. It contains about thirteen houſes, and is the ſeat of Francis Eyre, eſq. He is deſcended from a very ancient and reſpectable family in this county. One branch of it has reſided at Haſſop ever ſince the reign of king Henry VII. The preſent Mr. Eyre has made conſiderable improvement in his houſe, and gardens. In the latter he has built very large green-houſes. His collection of plants is very large. He is ſaid to be poſſeſſed of a greater number of exotics than any gentleman in this part of the kingdom.

The hamlet of ROWLAND contains about twenty-nine; and that of CALVER eighty-five houſes. The latter place being ſituated near the cotton-mill in the chapelry of Baſslow, ſeveral of the inhabitants are employed by that machine.

Part of the village of WARDLOW is alſo within the pariſh of Bakewell. About eighteen houſes in the liberty belong to it.

Near this village a barrow was examined in the year 1759 by the rev. Mr. Evat of Aſhford, and an account of it publiſhed in the Philoſophical tranſactions for that year. There were diſcovered in it about ſeventeen human bodies. Theſe

Theſe appeared to have been laid upon the ſurface of the ground upon long flat ſtones. They were incloſed by two ſide walls, and the head and breaſt of each were protected from the incumbent weight of ſtone by a flat one laid over that part of the top. Two bodies near the middle of the barrow were walled up, and covered from head to foot in the form of a long cheſt, with a ſtone cover over each. Jaw-bones, teeth, and the like were found undecayed, but none of the larger ones of the body.

The low or heap of ſtones was thirty-two yards in diameter, and about five feet high. The coffins were about two feet deep, and the two complete ones near the center were each about ſeven feet and a half long. The length of the flat ſtones, on which the other bodies were laid, was nearly the ſame; but the covering extended only as far as the breaſt.

At FLAG, a village ſituated betwixt Sheldon and Chelmorton, there are about twenty-nine; at Blackwall ſeven; at Cowdale ſix; and at Staden near Buxton ſix houſes. At the laſt place is an ancient remain, of which I ſhall attempt to give the beſt deſcription in my power without the help of a plate.—It has the appearance of an encampment, and conſiſts of two

two parts, but of different ſhape. The larger diviſion is nearly circular, and the ſmaller oblong. The whole is incloſed by a mound or bank, about one foot high, and ſeven yards and a half broad. Within this bank is a ſhallow ditch about a yard and a half wide. The area of the circular part is from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt forty-five yards; and from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt ſixty-ſix yards in extent.—The area of the oblong diviſion is in breadth twenty-four, and in length forty-five yards.

For what particular purpoſe it was originally deſigned, it is difficult to ſay. It has been ſuppoſed, that it was an encampment. But ſo little light reſpecting it can be derived from tradition or other ſources of information, that we can only form conjectures concerning its original uſe.

Beſides the houſes, which have been enumerated as ſituated in the pariſh of Bakewell there are about twenty ſcattered in different parts of the country. Of this number there is one, which is entitled to a very particular and diſtinguiſhed notice. It is

CHATSWORTH-HOUSE, the ſeat of the duke of Devonſhire. It is not eaſy to ſay, which is moſt deſerving of admiration the magnificence of the building, or the extraordinary appearance of the country, in which it is ſituated. When

When you approach the houſe at Chatſworth, you are ſtruck with the idea of a palace, and immediately perceive, that ſo grand and noble a manſion can be only proper for the reſidence of a ſubject of the firſt rank and fortune. It is built round a large quadrangular court, and has two principal fronts. The extent of one is one hundred and eighty-two, and of the other one hundred and eighty feet. The lightneſs and elegance of the former does honour to the architect. But the other ſides of the houſe are not quite ſo beautiful.

After paſſing the Porter's lodge, you are conducted through a long court into the anti-room, and from thence into another court, round which the apartments are built. On two oppoſite ſides is a collonade, ſixty yards long; and in the center a fountain with the ſtatue of Orpheus. A paſſage at the north-eaſt corner leads to the hall, and from thence into the apartments.

The hall is ſixty feet by twenty-ſeven. The paintings are chiefly by Vario. They were, a few years ago, in bad condition, but have been lately repaired. The death of Cæſar in the capitol is very fine.

The flight of ſteps, by which you aſcend to the apartments was thought by Kent noble enough to be borrowed for Holkam in Norfolk, the

the ſeat of Thomas William Coke, eſq. The ſtaircaſe is thirty feet by twenty-four. From hence you paſs thro' a long gallery hung with prints, which brings you into the chapel. This is ſpacious and handſomely fitted up. The floor is marble, and the ſeats are made of cedar. The carved work was executed by Cibber and Gibbons. On each ſide of the altar is a ſtatue by the former. They are Faith and Hope. The draperies have great merit; but the airs of the head are not equally good. Beſides theſe, there are many other ornaments in the chapel by the ſame hand. Amongſt the paintings the infidelity of Thomas is deſerving of particular notice.

The chapel bed-chamber was thirty feet by twelve, and hung with tapeſtry; the figures good in imitation of the Cartoons. The withdrawing room was thirty-ſix feet by thirty, and hung with tapeſtry, which was Flemiſh and eſteemed excellent. But the partition between theſe two apartments has lately been thrown down, and one large room formed from both. It is fitted up in a moſt elegant manner; and is hung with a party-coloured ſilk tabaret. The ſofa, drapery and feſtoons are of the ſame. The glaſs, conſiſting of two pieces, is very large and handſome. One, which was a ſingle piece and deſigned for this apartment, was

broken in the park by the overturning of the waggon, in which it was carried. It was valued at 500l.

The dining-room is fifty feet by thirty. It has lately been fitted up in a modern and elegant manner. It is likewiſe hung with a beautiful ſilk.

The dancing gallery is one hundred feet by twenty-two. It is exceedingly beautiful, and is adorned with fine paintings, ſtatues, and carved work. There are ſix ſtatues in the coves, the ceiling is very elegantly painted, and the cornices gilt. When Gibbons had finiſhed his work at Chatſworth he preſented the duke with a point cravat, a wood-cock, and a medal, which are here preſerved in a glaſs-caſe.

Paſſing thro' the billiard room, and a gallery, you come into the blue room, and the late duke's apartments. Then returning by the ſame gallery you are conducted to the ducheſs's dreſſing room. The furniture in it is very elegant, and the ceiling beautifully painted.

Paſſing thro' her grace's bed chamber, and the duke's dreſſing room and chamber, you enter the muſic room, which is painted in imitation of marble.

Aſcending another ſtaircaſe you come to the apartments in the attic ſtory.

The

The painted room by Sir James Thornhill is thirty feet by twenty.——Bed-chamber twenty-one feet by twenty-one; a portrait of the ſecond ducheſs of Devonſhire and four children is not unworthy of notice.

Returning to the ſtaircaſe, and paſſing thro' a modern dreſſing-room you come to the ſtate apartments on the ſouth ſide of the houſe. In a cloſet is a pen carved, but ſcarcely diſtinguiſhable from real feather.—In the anti-chamber, which is thirty-four feet by thirty, is dead fowl over the chimney-piece, finely carved. Theſe as well as the pen were executed by Gibbons. In the cloſet are ſeveral good paintings, particularly the diſcovery of Ulyſſes on an iſland, by Salvator Roſa.

The withdrawing room is thirty-ſix feet by thirty. In it are ſeveral good portraits. It is hung with tapeſtry, which is eſteemed the beſt in the houſe. The carved work is very fine.

Another withdrawing room of the ſame ſize with the laſt. In this apartment are the coronation chairs uſed, when king George III. came to the throne. They were a perquiſite of office to the late duke as lord chamberlain of his majeſty's houſhold.

The withdrawing room is fifty feet by thirty. Fowl and fiſh over the chimney-piece; the carving very fine. The ceiling is adorned with

many beautiful paintings. A ſingular and ludicrous incident is recorded in one part of the ceiling. Mrs. Hacket, the houſe-keeper, is drawn in the character of a fury cutting the thread of life. It is ſaid, that being violently enraged with the painter he caught the air of her countenance, and repreſented it in all the deformity, with which it then appeared.

The modern common apartments, generally called the apartments of Mary, queen of the Scots. It would be an error to ſuppoſe, that this unfortunate woman ever made uſe of theſe apartments. It is an undoubted fact, that ſhe was ſome time confined at Chatſworth, and wrote from hence her ſecond letter to Pope Pius, dated the thirty-firſt of October 1570. But this event took place more than a century before the preſent houſe was built. However, as it ſtands near the ſituation of the old one, it is probable, that the apartments anſwer to thoſe, which were appropriated to the uſe of the queen of Scots.

In the bed-chamber is the bed, which was preſented to the duke on the ſame occaſion with the coronation chairs. This apartment is thirty feet by thirty, and the dreſſing-room thirty-five feet by thirty-five.——In another apartment, which is fifty feet by thirty, are

ſeveral

ſeveral excellent ſpecimens of carving by the ſame hand, which has adorned ſo many other parts of the houſe.

The ſituation of Chatſworth houſe is no leſs ſtriking and magnificent than the building itſelf. It ſtands in a wide and deep valley, and near the foot of a high mountain, which is finely covered with wood. At the higheſt point of this eminence is a building, called the hunting tower or ſtand. It is ſquare with a rounded tower at each corner, and riſes two ſtories above the ground floor. The top is covered with lead, and the whole height is about ninety feet. It commands a very extenſive view, and is ſuppoſed to have been built for the convenience of the ladies, who might wiſh to ſee the hunting of the ſtag.

In the gardens the objects of the greateſt curioſity are the water-works. The moſt ſtriking is the great caſcade. When this is exhibited, you ſee the water deſcending with conſiderable noiſe and velocity down a ſteep hill, and after running two or three hundred yards ſinking into the earth and entirely diſappearing. At the head of the caſcade is a temple. On the pinnacle are placed four lions heads; and on the front lies the God Nilus at full length, in a reclining poſture. A little below are two ſea nymphs; betwixt them and

the river God are two lions heads; and under all theſe two Dolphins. The water pours out from the mouth of each of theſe figures into a baſon beneath, in which it alſo riſes up in the ſhape of a fan. Beſides theſe there are two other diſcharges on each ſide of the baſon. From theſe the water in a ſudden and irregular manner ruſhes out with great noiſe and violence. When the baſon is filled, it rolls down the hill, and the caſcade is ſeen in all its beauty.

Leaving this place you enter a wood to the ſouth. Here you are ſhewn two copper trees, the branches of which produce an artificial ſhower. Round one are planted what are called cannon, from each of which the water ſpouts with great noiſe and impetuoſity.

Returning by the ſame path and deſcending the hill you come to a large baſon, in the middle of which is a fountain, which throws the water up to the height of ſixty feet.

At a ſmall diſtance below the baſon is the grand canal, which is three hundred and twenty-five yards long and twenty-five broad. Near the north end are two Sphinxes on large baſes, well executed and with ornaments in good taſte by Cibber. In this canal likewiſe is a fountain, which throws the water ninety feet high. In a baſon nearer to the houſe are four

ſea

ſea horſes and a Triton, from the head of each of which ſmall ſtreams iſſue.

All theſe works are ſupplied by a large reſervoir of water, which is ſaid to cover ſixteen acres of land. Pipes to each are laid under ground, and the gardener, who is with the company, gives notice to a perſon on the hill, which pipe he wiſhes ſhould be filled.

On the weſt front flows the river Derwent at the diſtance of four or five hundred yards from the houſe. Over it is a bridge of three arches. It was erected by Paine; but the ſculpture is the work of Cibber. On the north ſide of the bridge, and at the diſtance of two or three hundred yards from it are the remains of an old ſquare tower moated round, called the bower of Mary, queen of Scots. It ſeems to have received this name from a garden, which had uſed to be on the top of the tower.

On the north-eaſt ſide of the houſe, and at the diſtance of two or three hundred yards higher on the hill ſtand the great ſtables. They are magnificent and well contrived. The weſt and north fronts are ſaid to extend two hundred and two feet. The ſtables as well as the bridge were built about thirty years ago.

If we carry our eye beyond the grounds, with which the houſe is immediately ſurrounded, we ſhall find that the more diſtant ſcenery

of the country exactly correſponds to the magnificence and grandeur of the buildings; a deſcription of which has now been attempted.

On the ſide of the valley oppoſite to the houſe ſeveral ſmall hills are ſeen crowned with plantations. Beyond theſe, but more eſpecially to the north the mountains of the Peak rear their lofty heads towards the clouds. In ſhort every object in view appears with an unuſual air of greatneſs and ſublimity.

Chatſworth appears to have been nearly two centuries the ſeat of the anceſtors of the noble family, to which it now belongs. A handſome houſe is ſaid to have been built here by the counteſs of Shrewſbury, mother of the firſt earl of Devonſhire, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. But this was taken down, and the preſent noble and ſtately manſion raiſed in its ſtead by the laſt earl of Devonſhire a few years before the revolution.

Very few perſons have the honour of being deſcended from anceſtors of ſo diſtinguiſhed merit and abilities as the preſent noble poſſeſſor of the houſe at Chatſworth.

The firſt, of whom we have any certain account, was Robert de Gernon, a Norman, who came over with William the conqueror, and contributed very much to the ſucceſs of his expedition. Geoffrey de Gernon, one of his

his poſterity lived at Moorhall in Derbyſhire, in the reign of king Edward I. Roger, his ſon, married the daughter and ſole heireſs of John Potton or Potkins of Cavendiſh, in the county of Suffolk. His children, according to the cuſtom of thoſe times, in compliment to their mother, took the name and arms of Cavendiſh. His eldeſt ſon, an eminent lawyer, was appointed Lord chief juſtice in 1366, but afterwards was ſeized and beheaded by the inſurgents of Suffolk, becauſe, it was ſaid, his ſon had killed the famous Wat Tyler.—From his brother Roger was deſcended captain Thomas Cavendiſh, the ſecond Engliſhman, who ſailed round the world. He performed one voyage in the years 1586 and 1587, but in attempting another died, from vexation and diſappointment, of a broken heart.—John, the ſecond ſon of judge Cavendiſh for his ſervices in quelling the inſurrections, which prevailed at that time, received the honour of knighthood and an annuity of 40l. for himſelf and his heirs for ever. He was one of the eſquires of the body to king Richard II. and king Henry V. To the latter he was alſo broiderer of the Wardrobe, and in October 1415 was preſent at the famous battle of Agincourt. Thomas Cavendiſh his great grandſon ſtudied the law, and in the reign of king Henry VIII. was clerk of the pipe in the exche-

quer. He had four ſons; William the ſecond ſon ſhared much the favour and confidence of cardinal Wolſey, and attended him, both in his glory and diſtreſs, till his death. Though his ſituation was rendered very critical by the king's diſpleaſure with his patron, yet his conduct was regulated by ſo much prudence, that after the death of the cardinal, he was greatly diſtinguiſhed by royal notice and favour. When the king reſolved upon the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, he appointed Mr. Cavendiſh one of the commiſſioners for viſiting and taking the ſurrender of ſeveral of theſe houſes. Beſides many other marks of favour and diſtinction, in the thirty-eighth year of this reign, he was knighted by king Henry himſelf, made a privy counſellor, and appointed treaſurer of the chamber. The emoluments of the laſt office were, fees 100l. diet 100l. and boat hire 10l. a year.——In the two ſucceeding reigns he ſtill enjoyed his places of privy counſellor, and treaſurer of the chamber. In the ſixth year of king Edward VI. he had in exchange for the manors of Northaw, Cuffeley, Chyldewyke, in Hertfordſhire, which had been granted him by king Henry VIII. ſeveral lands and manors belonging to diſſolved priories, and abbeys in Derbyſhire, Nottinghamſhire, Staffordſhire, Dorſetſhire, Cornwall, Kent, and Eſſex.——

He

He married three times. His laſt wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hardwick of Hardwick in Derbyſhire, and widow of Robert Barley of Barley in the ſame county, whoſe opulent fortune became her property. By her he had iſſue three ſons, and five daughters. Henry, the eldeſt ſon, ſettled at Tutbury. He married Grace, daughter of George Talbot, earl of Shrewſbury, but died without legitimate iſſue. William, the ſecond ſon, was ſo great a favourite with his mother, that at her death he became poſſeſſed of a larger eſtate than his elder brother. Being a perſon of diſtinguiſhed merit, and poſſeſſed of great wealth he was in the year 1605 raiſed to the dignity of a peer by the title of baron Cavendiſh of Hardwick in the county of Derby. His lordſhip contributed very much towards the eſtabliſhment of the Engliſh colonies in Virginia, and the Bermuda iſlands. It is ſaid, that in one of theſe iſlands there is a diviſion, which is ſtill known by the name of Cavendiſh. In the year 1618, after the death of his elder brother, he was created earl of Devonſhire. This nobleman had two wives. Sir John Cavendiſh, the only offspring of his ſecond marriage, died without iſſue. By his firſt wife he had three ſons, and three daughters, but all, excepting one ſon and one daughter, died young.

His

His lordſhip departed this life at Hardwick in the year 1625, and was buried at Edenſor, near Chatſworth. The following is a tranſlation of an elegant latin epitaph, which is placed on his tomb.

" Sacred to William Cavendiſh, ſecond ſon of the ſame parents, who has left here all his mortal parts, a man born to execute every laudable enterprize; and in the ſimplicity of virtue, rather deſerving than courting glory. When James, king of Great-Britain, diſtinguiſhed him with the title of baron of Hardwick, and afterwards of earl of Devonſhire, he ſeemed not ſo much to dignify the man as the honours. With what addreſs, integrity, and applauſe he maintained his character, aſk common fame, which ſeldom lies. And of this man, who was amongſt the beſt men of his age, and would have been ſo had he lived in any other, we ought to be cautious how we ſpeak or are ſilent. He was laborious and faithful to the higheſt degree. While moſt active, he ſeemed to be doing nothing; and ſucceeded in every thing, while to himſelf he arrogated nothing. As he has left it in charge to be buried without pomp or parade, his ſorrowful ſon has erected this monument with greater affection than expence."

William,

William, the ſecond earl of Devonſhire, was educated under the care of the famous Mr. Hobbes. However it is aſſerted, that though he derived great advantages from the learning and abilities of that gentleman, he never adopted his principles in regard to religion and government. On his return from his travels through France and Italy he received the honour of knighthood, and thro' the mediation of king James married Chriſtian, daughter of his great favourite Edward, lord Bruce of Kinloſs, who was deſcended from the Bruces, kings of Scotland.

This young nobleman, who was poſſeſſed of great accompliſhments, and abilities, acquitted himſelf with diſtinguiſhed reputation in many honourable commiſſions, with which he was entruſted by the king. But by living with too great ſplendor and hoſpitality his eſtate was conſiderably encumbered. He departed this life at his houſe in London in June 1628, and was buried in the family vault at All-ſaints church in Derby.

William, the third earl of Devonſhire, was only eleven years old, when he ſucceeded to the honours and eſtate of his father. His mother, who is repreſented as a pattern of female excellence, during his minority paid off the large debt, with which it was charged. She alſo

alſo committed the education of her ſon to Mr. Hobbes, from whoſe care and inſtruction he received the ſame advantages, which his father had formerly experienced.

During the civil wars betwixt Charles I. and the parliament, this active and diſtinguiſhed nobleman ſhared in the calamities, which befel the ſupporters of the royal cauſe. To avoid the troubles, which, he knew, his attachment to the king would bring upon him, he went abroad; but his flight prevented not a ſequeſtration of his eſtate. Before this event took place, he had attended king Charles in perſon, and liberally ſupplied him with money. Nor was his mother leſs diſtinguiſhed by her ſervices to the diſtreſſed royaliſts. To requite ſuch generous exertions, it is ſaid, that after the reſtoration no ſubject was treated with greater attention and reſpect than her ladyſhip.

It may be proper to add, that Charles Cavendiſh, the ſecond brother of the earl, a man of very extraordinary perſonal and intellectual accompliſhments, rendered the king many important ſervices. After performing many glorious actions, he fell at Gainſborough in an engagement with Cromwell in July 1643.

The earl of Devonſhire ſpent the latter part of his life as a private gentleman; and depart-

ing

ing this life at Roehampton in the year 1684, was buried with his anceſtors at Derby. He left iſſue by his lady, daughter of William, earl of Saliſbury, two ſons and a daughter.

William, the fourth earl of Devonſhire in ſeveral ſtriking qualities and accompliſhments equalled, and in others greatly ſurpaſſed all his anceſtors. He had conſiderable reputation as a poet and a man of letters. But the character, in which he made the moſt diſtinguiſhed figure, was that of a ſtateſman. At a time, when this country was threatened with the reſtoration of popery, and the eſtabliſhment of a deſpotic government, he ſtood forth a zealous ſupporter of civil and religious liberty. In concert with ſeveral other eminent perſons he laid the plan of the revolution. They invited and at laſt fixed William, prince of Orange on the Britiſh throne. In reward for his ſtrenuous exertions in his cauſe, the king afterwards conferred upon him many diſtinguiſhed honours, and profitable employments. He was admitted into the privy council, and made lord ſteward of the houſhold; and very ſoon after was conſtituted lord Lieutenant of Derbyſhire, and knight of the garter. He attended king William to the famous congreſs in Holland, and ſurpaſſed moſt of the foreign princes, who compoſed it, in the magnificence of his fur-

furniture and plate, and the ſplendor of his entertainments. After his return to England he was created in May 1694, marquis of Hartington, and duke of Devonſhire. There was likewiſe conferred upon him a juſtice in Eyre, and in the year 1697 he was choſen recorder of Nottingham.

When queen Anne aſcended the throne, the duke of Devonſhire was not deprived of any of his places, though her own opinions and principles were directly oppoſite to thoſe, which he had ſo ſtrenuouſly ſupported. During her reign he maniſeſted that great love of liberty on ſeveral occaſions, by which he had been prompted ſometimes to put even king William in mind, that he came into England to defend the proteſtants, and not to perſecute the papiſts.

His grace departed this life in the year 1707 at Devonſhire houſe in Piccadilly, London, in the ſixty-ſeventh year of his age.——By his ducheſs, daughter of James, duke of Ormond, he had iſſue three ſons and one daughter.

William, the ſecond duke of Devonſhire, before the death of his father, had ſerved as a volunteer in Flanders under king William, and been ſeveral times member of parliament for the counties of Derby and York. He ſucceeded

ceeded his father not only in his titles and eſtates, but likewiſe in his places and truſts. However he reſigned them all in the year 1710, when queen Anne changed her miniſtry. Yet, notwithſtanding his reſignation, he was in the ſame year inſtalled a knight of the garter. At the acceſſion of king George I. he was appointed lord ſteward of his majeſty's houſehold, and ſworn of the privy council; but upon his reſignation of the former office he was in the year 1716 declared preſident of the council. He was three different times appointed one of the lord chief juſtices, when the king viſited his German dominions.

His grace, who departed this life at his houſe in Piccadilly, London, in June 1729, had by his ducheſs, daughter of William, lord Ruſſel and ſiſter of the duke of Bedford, five ſons, and ſix daughters.

William, the third duke of Devonſhire, like his predeceſſors, had a conſiderable ſhare in the adminiſtration of the public affairs of this kingdom. He was not only appointed lord Lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Derby, but ſworn of the privy council. He was alſo made lord keeper of the privy ſeal, lord ſteward of his majeſty's houſehold, and a knight companion of the moſt noble order of

the garter. In March 1737 his grace was in council declared lord Lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland, in which high ſtation he acquitted himſelf with great honour to his own character, and ſatisfaction to the nation, over which he preſided. He was alſo thrice appointed one of the regents during the abſence of king George II. when he viſited his Hanoverian dominions. Towards the end of his life he retired from public buſineſs to Chatſworth, honoured and beloved by all. It is ſaid, that the king in particular had a warm perſonal regard for him, and was unwilling to reſolve upon any meaſure of great importance without his opinion and approbation.

His grace, who departed this life at Chatſworth in December 1755, had by his lady, daughter of John Hoſkins of the county of Middleſex, eſq; four ſons, and three daughters.

William, the fourth duke of Devonſhire, after ſerving in two parliaments for the county of Derby, was called up to the houſe of peers and took his ſeat there as baron Cavendiſh of Hardwick. Soon after he was appointed maſter of the horſe, and ſworn of the privy council. In 1752 he was one of the lords of the regency during his majeſty's abſence in Germany. Two years

years after he was appointed governor of the county of Cork, and lord high treaſurer of Ireland; and in 1755 lord Lieutenant of that kingdom. The next year he ſucceeded the duke of Newcaſtle as firſt commiſſioner of the treaſury, and was appointed lord Lieutenant of the county of Derby. In 1757 he was inſtalled a knight of the garter, and upon the death of the duke of Grafton made lord chamberlain of the houſehold, having firſt reſigned his ſeat at the treaſury board. After the acceſſion of his preſent majeſty the duke continued in his poſts, till the beginning of the year 1763, when being diſguſted, as it was ſaid, at the high degree of favour and influence poſſeſſed by the earl of Bute, he reſigned all the places, which he held in England under the crown. However he continued in his office of lord high treaſurer of Ireland, and governor of the county of Cork till his death, which took place in the year 1764 at the Spa in Germany, whither his grace had gone for the recovery of his health.

By his lady, third and youngeſt daughter but at length heireſs to the late earl of Burlington and Cork his grace had iſſue three ſons, and a daughter.

Lord George Cavendiſh, eldeſt brother to his grace has been a member in ſeveral parliaments, beſides the preſent, for Derbyſhire, lord

lieutenant of the county, and comptroller of his majeſty's houſehold; and, he is now a member of the privy council.—Lord Frederick was, in the year 1758, appointed aid de camp to king George II. has been a member in ſeveral parliaments for the town of Derby, is a general in the army, and colonel of the 34th regiment of foot, and ſerved with great reputation in the laſt war in Germany.—Lord John has been a member in ſeveral parliaments for Lancaſter and York, and vice-chancellor of the exchequer.

William, the fifth and preſent duke of Devonſhire, is lord treaſurer of Ireland, governor of the county of Cork, lord Lieutenant of Derbyſhire, and lord high ſteward of the corporation of Derby.

In the year 1774 his grace married Georgina, daughter of lord viſcount Spencer of Althorpe, in the county of Northampton, by whom he has iſſue two daughters.

The duke has not yet taken any very active part in the political concerns of this country, but by his public conduct and declarations has occaſionally ſhewed his ſteady adherence to the principles, which have been maintained by his anceſtors.

Lord

Lord Richard, ſecond ſon of the late duke, ſerved in one parliament for the town of Knareſborough in Yorkſhire; and in the year 1781 was choſen one of the repreſentatives for the county of Derby, but died unmarried a few months afterwards at Naples, whither he was gone for the recovery of his health.——Lord George Auguſtus Henry, the third ſon, is one of the repreſentatives in parliament for the borough of Derby. He married lady Betty Compton, heireſs to a principal part of the eſtate of the earl of Northampton, by whom he has iſſue one ſon, and one daughter.——Lady Dorothy, the only daughter, in the year 1767 was married to the preſent duke of Portland, by whom ſhe has ſeveral children.

YEOLGRAVE, YOULGRAVE.

The whole pariſh contains the chapelries of Winſter, and Elton; the hamlets of Alport, Birchover, Stanton, Stanton-Leys, Middleton, Gratton, and a few other ſmaller places.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to All-ſaints. In the reign of Henry II. it was given, with the chapels belonging to it, to the abbey at Leiceſter. But by an indenture dated the fifteenth of June in the ſixth year of Edward VI. the king for certain conſiderations granted to William Cavendiſh and his

heirs the rectory of Yolgrave. The value of the living is 32l. and yearly tenths 18s. 5½d. The duke of Devonſhire is the patron.

The town of Youlgrave contains about one hundred and thirty-ſix houſes; and ſix hundred and fourteen inhabitants. Agriculture, and the mining buſineſs are the chief ſupport of the place.

The church at WINSTER is dedicated to St. John the baptiſt. The town has a market; and contains about two hundred and eighteen houſes. The inhabitants chiefly depend upon the working of the lead mines for their ſupport. Theſe having been ſome time in a declining ſtate, the poor have been obliged to ſeek for employment in other ways, particularly by picking and cleaning cotton for the works of Sir Richard Arkwright at Cromford and Matlock.

A few years ago a low was opened on the common near Winſter. In it were found two glaſs veſſels between eight and ten inches high, containing about a pint of water of a light green colour, and very limpid. At the ſame time was diſcovered a ſilver collar or bracelet ſtudded with human heads together with other ſmall ornaments. One of theſe ornaments was of filligree work of gold or ſilver gilt and ſet with

with garnet or red glaſs. There were alſo ſeveral ſquare and round beads of various colours of glaſs and earth, and ſome ſmall remains of braſs like claſps and hinges, and a piece of wood as if part of a little box, in which the ornaments had been depoſited.

The church at ELTON is dedicated to All-ſaints; and its clear value is 12l.

The liberty contains about eighty-two houſes. The inhabitants are ſupported in the ſame way as thoſe of Winſter.

The hamlet of BIRCHOVER contains about ſeventy houſes; and that of STANTON ſixty-four.—At the latter place is the ſeat of Bache Thornhill. eſq; who in the year 1776 ſerved the office of ſheriff for the county of Derby.

In the neighbourhood of theſe villages are ſeveral objects, which are deſerving of particular notice.

At Rowtor near Birchover, there is upon a high pile of rocks a large ſtone ſo exactly poiſed upon one end, that a child might eaſily give it a vibratory motion. It is ſaid to be four yards high and twelve in circumference. Whether it has been placed here by accident or deſign, it is not poſſible to determine. But it has been

ſuppoſed to be a rock idol, and an object of idolatrous worſhip.—Mr. Cambden takes notice of two tottering ſtones near Birchover. But I could only find that, which I have now mentioned. I was however informed, that there is one of a ſimilar nature upon a high ledge of rocks at the diſtance of a quarter of a mile, called Bradley rocks.

On Stanton moor is a ſmall circular work, the diameter of which is ſixteen yards. On the eaſt ſide are ſeveral ſingle large ſtones, lying on the ſurface, called cat ſtones. They are upon the edge of a ſteep declivity, which overlooks Darley dale.

About half a mile from Birchover is another rock, called Cratcliff rock. On the weſt ſide, and at a conſiderable height from the foot of it, is a ſmall cave, which ſeems to have been ſome time the abode of a hermit. To the right hand, on entering it, is ſeen a crucifix about a yard high. It is in relief and quite perfect, excepting, that one ſide of the face has been a little injured. I have not been able to meet with any tradition reſpecting the character of the perſon, who inhabited this ſolitary and retired cave. But it was, probably in former ages, the abode of ſome zealous and miſtaken devotee.

In an incloſure, on Hartle moor, is part of a circle of ſtones ſtanding upon one end. The diameter of the circle is about eleven yards. The preſent number of ſtones is ſix, three nearly upright, two leaning a little, and the other broken off near the ground. To complete the circle, one or two more ſeem to be wanting. The length of the largeſt ſtone, above the ſurface of the ground, is about two yards and a half. The other four are ſomewhat ſhorter.

Mr. Rooke takes notice of a circular work, called Caſtle-ring, about a quarter of a mile from the little valley, which ſeparates Hartle moor from Stanton moor. He ſays, that it has a deep ditch and double vallum, and that the entrance is viſible on the ſouth-eaſt ſide, where part of the vallum has been levelled by the plough. The diameter from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt is one hundred and forty-three feet, and from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt one hundred and eighty-five feet. As no coins have been found near it, he ſuppoſes it to have been not a Roman, but a Britiſh encampment. Some however give it to the Danes.

At the diſtance of about four or five hundred yards from Cratcliff rocks is a very conſpicuous place, known in the neighbourhood by the name of Robin Hood's ſtride, or Mock beggar's

gar's hall. It is a high perpendicular pile of rocks, upon which are two erections of rough huge ſtones, riſing each to the height of four yards, and ſtanding at the diſtance of twenty-two from each other. When ſeen a few miles from the place, where they are ſituated, the pile of rocks reſembles a large houſe, and the two erections at the oppoſite extremities appear like chimnies belonging to it. This appearance has given the place the name of Mock Beggar's hall.

Part, if not the whole of this eminence is evidently the work of art. But it cannot be affirmed with certainty, what was its original deſign and uſe.

It has been obſerved, that the Druids had in their groves their ſacred erections, that is, their mounts and hillocks, called *gorſedau* from their ſitting aloft upon them. On them they pronounced their decrees and ſentences, and made their ſolemn orations to the people.

Whether the two elevated points under conſideration were ever uſed for ſuch a purpoſe, it is not poſſible at this diſtance of time with certainty to determine. But it ſeems not improbable, that this was their original deſign, when it is conſidered, that the ſpot, on which they are ſituated, is almoſt ſurrounded with Druidical remains.

The

Plate II. Page 159 Vol II

Druidical Temple at Arbor low

T. Conder Sculp.t

Plate I. Page 93. Vol. II.

Inscription on a Tumulus at Repton.

Length & Breadth 3½ Feet.

T. Conder Sculp.t

The hamlet of ALPORT contains about twenty-two houſes.

The village of MIDDLETON, which ſtands in a deep and narrow valley, contains about forty-five houſes.

In this hamlet is one of the moſt ſtriking monuments of antiquity, which is to be met with in Derbyſhire. It is about a mile and a half diſtant from Newhaven, and is known by the name of Arbelows, or Arbor-low.

This ancient remain conſiſts of an area, encompaſſed by a broad ditch, which is bounded by a high mound or bank; and the form of the whole is nearly that of an ellypſis, or imperfect circle.

The area B. B. meaſures from eaſt to weſt forty-ſix yards, and fifty-two in the contrary direction. The width of the ditch C. C. is ſix, and the height of the bank D. D. on the inſide five yards. The height is continually varying throughout the whole circumference; but is at a medium what I have now mentioned.

The bank has evidently been formed from the ſoil, which has been thrown out of the ditch, but it is not carried entirely round the area. To the north and ſouth there is an opening, or paſſage F. F. about fourteen yards wide,

wide. On the eaſt ſide of the ſouthern one is alſo a ſmall mount or barrow E. This ſtands in the ſame line of circumference with the bank, but is entirely detached from it.

In the area are ſeveral ſtones of different ſize. About thirty large ones, lie round the border of it and generally point with the narrower end towards the center. They are rough and unhewn, and are for the moſt part about five feet long, three broad, and one thick. Whether the preſent is their original poſition is uncertain. I have been informed, that a very old man, living in Middleton, remembers, when he was a boy, to have ſeen them, ſtanding obliquely upon one end.—— Beſides theſe there are about fourteen ſmaller ones intermixed with them in an irregular manner, and three marked A. lying near the center. Of the laſt number one is larger than any other within the area.

Having attempted to deſcribe the figure and dimenſions of this ancient monument, I ſhall now aſſign ſome reaſons for regarding it as a Druidical temple or place of worſhip.

I believe it is generally allowed by antiquarians, that circular and ellyptical monuments of this kind are of civil or religious inſtitution; that they were either places of council, or courts of juſtice; or that they were deſigned for

for the rites of worſhip. Now upon examination there are found a few circumſtances, reſpecting this in particular, which render it probable, that it was once uſed for the latter purpoſe. It ſeems reaſonable to ſuppoſe from the number and ſize of the ſtones, lying near the center of the area, that there formerly ſtood a cromlech or altar in this ſituation. One of them, which was moſt probably ſupported by the other two, meaſures three yards in length, and two in breadth, and is about one foot thick. Upon this large broad ſtone, it is very likely, that the ſacrifices were offered. Perhaps the other ſtones within the area might be uſed as ſeats or ſupports for thoſe, who attended the celebration of the rites of worſhip. As they ſeem to diverge from one common center, it has been imagined, that they were intended to repreſent the rays of the ſun, and that this luminary was the object of devotion. This conjecture is ingenious and plauſible.— But there is another circumſtance, which renders it ſtill more probable, that this ancient monument is a Druidical temple. A few years ago a tranſverſe ſection was made of the barrow, which has been mentioned, and in it were found the horns of a ſtag. Now there appears good ground to believe that the animal, to which they belonged, had been offered up in ſacri-

ſacrifice. For as mounts of this kind are throughout the neighbouring country places of burial, we may reaſonably ſuppoſe, that this in particular was employed as a repoſitory for the bones of the victims, which were uſed in the celebration of religious rites.

The high broad bank, with which the area is incloſed, ſeems to have been deſigned to keep off intruders, and to render the offices of devotion more private and ſolemn. The openings to the north and ſouth very probably were paſſages into the place of worſhip. But the ditch ſeems to have been occaſioned merely by the formation of the bank with which it is encompaſſed.

The ſituation of the place, which I have now deſcribed, though conſiderably elevated, is not quite ſo high, as ſome eminences in the neighbouring country. It, however, commands an extenſive view, more eſpecially towards the eaſt, and ſeems to be well ſuited to the general idea of a heathen place of worſhip.

In one of my excurſions into the Peak I diſcovered another ancient monument of this kind. It is about twelve miles north from that, which I have now deſcribed. It is ſituated near the ſouth-weſt ſide of Peak foreſt. It lies about three quarters of a mile to the right of the road from Buxton to Chapel-en-le-Frith, and at the

diſ-

diſtance of about two miles from the latter place.

The area meaſures from eaſt to weſt forty-eight yards, and fifty-ſix in the contrary direction. The ditch is about ſix yards wide, and the bank ſix yards high and twelve broad at the baſe. All the ſtones, excepting one, are removed. Nor is there at preſent any mount near the opening, either to the north or ſouth. Indeed there does not appear ever to have been one in ſuch a ſituation. Nothing can now, however, be determined with certainty in regard to this point. For this ancient remain being ſituated in an incloſed part of the county has been conſiderably altered by improvements in agriculture. A wall has been carried acroſs the area through the openings in the north and ſouth parts of the bank. When I ſaw it, the weſt diviſion of the area had been ploughed, and ſown with corn.

Upon Wirkſworth moor, near the road leading from the town to Shottle, is a circular work. The area in one direction meaſures about twenty-nine, and in another thirty-one yards. The bank is two feet high, and ſix wide, and entirely ſurrounds the area. The figure of this ancient remain evidently ſhews, that it was not uſed for the ſame purpoſes, with the other two, which have now been deſcribed.

Be-

Beſides the houſes, which have been enumerated in the pariſh of Youlgrave, there are eleven at Gratton; at Pilhough twelve; at Grange-mill ſix; and about eight at other places in the neighbouring country.

DARLEY.

The living is a rectory; and the church is dedicated to St. Helen. It is in the gift of the dean of Lincoln. The living is divided into two parts: the northern diviſion is valued at 9l. 13s. 1½d. and the ſouthern at 48l. 1s. 9d. and yearly tenths 19s. 3¾d.

The whole pariſh contains three hundred and eighty-one houſes. Of theſe one hundred and ninety-ſix are ſituated in the liberty of Darley, and the lordſhip of Little Rowſley in the high Peak; and one hundred and eighty-five in the lordſhips of Wenſley and Snitterton in the wapentake of Wirkſworth.——In all theſe places agriculture and the mining buſineſs are the chief ſupports of the inhabitants.

THE END.

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